

HERITAGE[®]

U.S. COIN AUCTION

AUGUST 15, 17 & 20, 2023

VIEWING: PITTSBURGH | AUCTION: DALLAS



American Numismatic Association
World's Fair of Money[®]

Event Auctioneer Partner



Lot 4155



Lot 4154



Lot 4153



Lot 4140





U.S. COINS

Featured Collections: The Del Mar Collection | The Duquesne Collection, Part V | The HJS 1907 Collection | The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens | Selections from The Perfection Collection | The Bender Family Collection, Part V
The Wilton Collection of Type 1 \$20 Liberties | The Kurt A. Oster Collection | The Delta Ingot Collection | The Monrovia Collection
The Archipelago Collection | The Mahal Collection, Part IX

August 17 & 20, 2023 | Viewing: Pittsburgh | Auction: Dallas

Heritage Auctions

2801 W. Airport Freeway | Dallas, TX 75261-4127
NW Corner of W. Airport Freeway (Hwy. 183) and Valley View Lane

FLOOR Sessions 1-3
(Floor, Telephone, HERITAGELive!®, Internet, Fax, and Mail)

Session 1 – PLATINUM (see separate catalog)
Tuesday, August 15 • 5:00 PM CT • Lots 3001–3329

Session 2
Thursday, August 17 • 1:00 PM CT • Lots 3330–3787

Session 3
Thursday, August 17 • 5:00 PM CT • Lots 3788–4163

Session 4
(HERITAGELive!®, Internet, Fax, & Mail only Session)
Sunday, August 20 • 2:00 PM CT • Lots 7001–7361

PRELIMINARY LOT VIEWING

By appointment only. Contact Jose Gonzalez at 214-409-1726 or JoseG@HA.com to schedule an appointment.

Heritage Auctions | 2801 W. Airport Freeway | Dallas, TX 75261-4127
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Monday, July 31 – Wednesday, August 2 | 9:00 AM – 5:00 PM CT

LOT VIEWING

David L. Lawrence Convention Center | Room 302/303
1000 Fort Duquesne Blvd | Pittsburgh, PA 15222

Monday, August 7 | 10:00 AM – 6:00 PM ET
Tuesday, August 8 – Friday, August 11 | 8:00 AM – 6:00 PM ET
Saturday, August 12 | 8:00 AM – 12:00 PM ET

View lots & auction results online at [HA.com/1364](https://www.ha.com/1364)

LOT SETTLEMENT AND PICK-UP

Available weekdays 9:00 AM – 5:00 PM CT starting Wednesday, August 16 by appointment only. Please contact Client Services at the number below.

Heritage offers extended payment plan options up to six months to qualified, pre-approved clients on select items. Please email eppgroup@ha.com or call Client Services for more information. We also accept Bitcoin and Ethereum on invoices over \$5,000 subject to approval. Please email Bid@ha.com or call Client Services for details.

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Phone bidding must be arranged 24 hours before your session begins. Please contact Client Services.

INTERNET ABSENTEE BIDDING

Proxy bidding ends 10 minutes prior to the session start time. Live Proxy bidding starts seven days before the live session begins and continues through the session. [HA.com/1364](https://www.ha.com/1364)

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Lots are sold at an approximate rate of 125 lots per hour, but it is not uncommon to sell 100 lots or 150 lots in any given hour.

Buyer's Premium Per Lot:

This auction is subject to a Buyer's Premium of 20% (minimum \$29) per lot.

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Attendees must comply with local regulations for in-person events.

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¹Patent No. 9,064,282

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HERITAGE AUCTIONS

Dear Bidder,

Heritage Auctions – an Event Auctioneer Partner of the 2023 ANA World's Fair of Money® – presents outstanding bidding opportunities both during and after the ANA convention. **The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part IV** auction takes center stage on Thursday evening in Pittsburgh on August 10, in what promises to be one of the most eagerly watched and attended Heritage live auction events in recent memory and a culmination of the incomparable Bass Core Collection offerings.

Then during the following week, Heritage's traditional multi-day Signature® auction comes to the fore from our World Headquarters in Dallas, Texas. Floor sessions start on Tuesday evening, August 15 and Thursday, August 17, followed by our Sunday afternoon online-only Signature® session on August 20.

Here is a quick summary of the complete August 2023 auction lineup:

- Thursday evening August 10 (Pittsburgh, PA at 5:00 p.m. CT, 6:00 p.m. ET) **The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part IV** held at the ANA World's Fair of Money®. Previous Bass Core Collection auctions have realized more than \$62.6 million. The upcoming installment at the ANA highlights the incomparable Bass 1907 Ultra High Relief Double Eagle certified PR69 PCGS – one of the most cherished of all gold rarities, infrequently offered and tightly held in only the finest collections of U.S. gold.
- Tuesday evening August 15 is Heritage's Platinum Session (Dallas, 5:00 p.m. CT): Floor Session 1, including selections from **The Del Mar Collection, The Duquesne Collection, Part V, The HJS 1907 Collection**, and several other important Featured Collections. **The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens** and **The Bender Family Collection, Part V** add many other rarities to the scope of Platinum Night. Don't miss it!
- Thursday afternoon August 17 (Dallas, 1:00 p.m. CT): Floor Session 2, with U.S. coins from multiple series from colonials to dollars, including many more selections from **The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens**.

Thursday evening August 17 (Dallas, 1:00 p.m. CT): Floor Session 3, with U.S. coins including hundreds of high-quality gold lots, choice silver commemoratives, patterns, and interesting miscellaneous lots including **The Delta Ingot Collection**.

Sunday afternoon August 20 (Dallas, 2:00 p.m. CT): Session 4, our popular online-only Signature® Internet Session.



Many Featured Collections help make Heritage's 2023 August Signature® auction one to remember. These pedigreed collections offer memorable lots throughout all auction sessions and add greatly to the event's success. **The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part IV** has its own separate catalog. Please take a moment now to read more about our Featured Collections.

THE DEL MAR COLLECTION

Spectacular gold ingots from the S.S. *Central America* highlight a diverse collection of numismatic treasures coming to Platinum Night and Floor Session 3 from The Del Mar Collection. Our consignor is one of the country's leading business entrepreneurs and a generous benefactor, who is also an avid collector and a dedicated professional numismatist. The consignment ranges from George Washington collectibles to exceptional Morgan dollars, plus several select colonial issues and other outstanding coins. Three circa 1777 Voltaire Warrior & Sage medals make a rare auction appearance: One of the medals is struck in silver (the first we have ever offered), another in gilt copper (possibly unique), and a third in copper. An equally impressive group of Washington funeral medals includes the ultimate triumvirate of Skull and Crossbones medals. It includes the finer of two known gold Skull and Crossbones medals (this one certified MS63 NGC), plus a silver one graded VF30 PCGS, and the unique Skull and Crossbones medal struck in copper. Other Washington pieces feature a historic oval gold Washington Funeral medal. It is the finest-known Baker-169 example certified MS65 PCGS with a provenance dating back to 1893 – a legacy that includes Virgil M. Brand and Horace Brand. An original Libertas Americana medal struck in copper grades MS64+ Brown NGC, a stunning borderline Gem example. Several high-grade Carson City Morgan dollars include the "King of Carson City Morgans" – an 1889-CC silver dollar certified MS65+ PCGS, the finest-certified 1889-CC Morgan with CAC endorsement. Among the gold ingots, a Blake & Co. ingot weighs in at 157.40 ounces. This is the largest Blake & Co. ingot known and the first time it has been publicly offered for sale. Another large ingot from the S.S. *Central America* tips the scale at 119.45 ounces by the rare California Gold Rush assayer Henry Hentsch. Be sure to click The Del Mar Collection link to view this remarkable consignment in its entirety!



THE DUQUESNE COLLECTION, PART V

A few years ago, we offered one of the legendary rarities in the U.S. gold series, an 1858 ten dollar gold proof – the Trompeter-Duquesne specimen – setting an auction record when it sold for \$480,000. The present Duquesne Collection consignment includes its counterpart, an 1858 half eagle certified PR67 Ultra Cameo – which is almost as rare, with only five examples traced. The current coin is the finest-known 1858 proof half eagle. Other landmark gold rarities in the consignment include an 1859 Liberty eagle certified PR64 Deep Cameo PCGS with CAC and a 1795 Capped Bust Right eagle graded MS63 NGC. Panama-Pacific fifty dollar gold pieces include both the Round and Octagonal formats, each certified MS64 PCGS with CAC. We encourage you to view the entire Duquesne Collection, Part V by clicking the online link on the auction home page.



THE HJS 1907 COLLECTION

Years ago, our consignor and his son contemplated the 100-year anniversary of their father/grandfather's birth in 1907. Through their lifelong interest and careers in the rare coin business, they recognized 1907 as a transcendent year for numismatics – especially for the double eagle – and they decided to form the finest collection possible to honor the man who was born in that momentous year.

He was a man of modest means, who possibly never owned a twenty dollar gold piece. In his honor, The HJS 1907 Collection includes eight exceptional coins. These 1907 gold pieces are the ultimate testament to not only the man, but to a year that highlights an era:

- A spectacular MCMVII High Relief twenty certified PR67 NGC of unequalled eye appeal.
- A 1907 Arabic Numerals double eagle graded MS67 PCGS CAC, among the finest certified and rare in this high grade.

- A 1907 High Relief Wire Rim twenty, MS67+★ NGC, an ultimate Registry-grade example.
- A 1907 High Relief Flat Rim double eagle, MS67 NGC, impeccably preserved.
- A 1907 Liberty Head twenty, PR67 NGC Cameo, the single-finest certified.
- A 1907-S Liberty Head double eagle MS65 PCGS, frosted mint luster, the rarest 1907 Liberty twenty.
- A 1907-D Liberty Head twenty certified MS66 PCGS CAC, a true condition rarity, Ex: Newman.
- A second 1907 Philadelphia Mint Liberty Head double eagle, conditionally scarce with beautiful eye appeal, certified MS65 PCGS.

The 2023 World's Fair of Money® and Heritage's Signature® auction represent the 40th anniversary of the father's passing, making the two events a fitting tribute to the man and the excellent collection he inspired.

THE JAMES E. BLAKE COLLECTION OF UNITED STATES COLONIAL COINS & TOKENS

This collector has been intrigued with United States colonial coins for over four decades. He fondly remembers as a teenager attending coin shows with his father and purchasing colonial coins stapled in 2x2 cardboard mounts marked "Connecticut cent" priced at \$10 or "Nova Constellatio copper" priced at \$20 back when colonials were often sold unattributed and ungraded. He still proudly has a box of about 30 of these early purchases that remain uncertified that he highly treasures.

It was this first group of colonial coins and tokens acquired in the 1970s and early 1980s that formed the basis of what later would grow into the James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens. The collector initially focused on acquiring a "Redbook" type set of colonials – a virtually impossible task, but a challenging one that maintained his interest in this varied and historically significant segment of American numismatics. When PCGS and NGC began grading colonial coins in the 1980s, a new challenge was presented – obtain as many PCGS coin number major types and major varieties as possible. This led to the assemblage of over 300 different colonial coins and tokens, 112 of which are presented in this catalog. Over 200 more items from the James E. Blake Collection will be presented in a month-long Showcase auction #63241 with bidding ending in early September and lot viewing available at the ANA Convention in Pittsburgh.

It is important to note that our collector believes colonial coins and tokens were meant to circulate. So rather than seek out mint state specimens for his collection, he instead focused on choice original circulated coins in the Very Fine to About Uncirculated grade range, which he believes have much more character and are much more easily affordable to the average collector.

Platinum Night highlights include an impressive pair of Massachusetts silver coins – a (1652) NE Shilling XF40 PCGS discovered in England in 2012 that has the coveted CAC approval, and a 1652 Willow Tree Shilling XF40 PCGS that is pedigreed to the 1914 ANS Exhibition. A 1790 Standish Barry threepence grades AU58 NGC, a favorite of the consignor that is pedigreed to the Garrett Collection and has the most original surfaces the consignor has ever seen for the issue. A seldom seen (1790) Albany Church Penny, D Above Church grades VF35 NGC and a 1785 Immune Columbia copper, Nova Constellatio, 13 Stars is certified AU53 PCGS CAC, with a pedigree that reads like a Who's Who of colonial collectors: Bushnell, Warner, Whitman, Mills, Newcomer, Green, Newman, and now Blake.

The consignor invites you to explore a wide variety of colonial coins and tokens from his collection offered in this Signature® sale and to discover things like a group of rare and desirable Fugio cents, including popular varieties pedigreed to famous collections like the Stickney-Ford specimen of the elusive Club Rays, Concave Ends, FUCIO, N. 2-C variety, certified XF40 PCGS. A rare 1778-1779 Rhode Island Ship Token, No Wreath, Pewter, AU58 PCGS, is one of only three examples certified in all grades by PCGS; and the majestic 1786 Connecticut copper, Hercules Head, M. 5.3-N, AU53 NGC is of special note. He hopes that this collection inspires some new collectors to experience the joy that colonial coins and tokens have given him for so many years.



SELECTIONS FROM THE PERFECTION COLLECTION

Proof gold makes up the entire consignment from one of Heritage's most frequent and most highly respected consignors. The quality is always top-notch, and virtually all of this consignor's coins display CAC endorsement. Liberty half eagles make up the lion's share of the current all-Platinum Night consignment. Also, a dazzling 1891 PR67 Deep Cameo PCGS with CAC quarter eagle and a challenging 1888 three dollar gold PR65+ Deep Cameo PCGS with CAC are included for good measure. Among the half eagles, each is a highly graded Deep Cameo proof from the 19th century. A solitary 1867 PR62+ Cameo PCGS with CAC is a scarce issue with only 14 to 16 proofs known. Be sure to check out the spectacular quality offered by each of these low-mintage, high-quality proof gold issues!



THE BENDER FAMILY COLLECTION, PART V

We presented the first half of The Bender Family Collection half dimes in our Central States Signature® auction. The Bender half dimes are well known to series specialists far and wide, replete with Gems, Premium Gems, and Superb Gems that rank among the finest of their dates and grades. Our Tuesday Platinum Night auction features several outstanding examples, as does Thursday's Floor Session 2. Here are a few highlights:



1837 No Stars Seated half dime, the sole finest Small Date at PCGS graded MS68 PCGS with CAC.

1838 No Drapery half dime, Large Stars, vivid toning, MS67+ PCGS with CAC. Ex: Pogue.

1842-O half dime, frosty MS66 PCGS with CAC. Ex: Gardner

1844-O half dime, MS65+ PCGS with CAC, the sole-finest graded. Ex: Eliasberg.

1848 Large Date half dime, the finest at PCGS and a popular *Guide Book* variety.

As always, The Bender Family Collection offers the highest quality regardless of date or variety.

THE WILTON COLLECTION OF TYPE 1 \$20 LIBERTIES

At one time, the acquisition of any Type One double eagle in Mint State was a major find. While shipwreck recoveries have offered opportunities for some Type One twenties, others remain highly challenging in Choice About Uncirculated or fully Uncirculated conditions. This fine collection frequents Platinum Night and Floor Session 3 with 25 Type One double eagles, more than 70% of which are in Mint State grades ranging from MS60 to MS64. The balance of the consignment grades Choice About Uncirculated or in near-Mint condition. The 1856 Liberty twenty grades MS62 PCGS, as does an 1857. The 1854-S is a sharp AU58 NGC with CAC.



THE KURT A. OSTER COLLECTION

Early American type coins make up this consignor's contribution to Platinum Night, where key silver and copper type coins are the focus. A Sheldon-1 1793 Chain cent with the AMERI. reverse displays glossy, rich chocolate-brown surfaces and plentiful sharpness in its AU50 PCGS holder. Likewise, the 1796 B-2 quarter represents the inaugural date for its denomination and is a single-year type coin, grading AU58 PCGS, with colorful obverse and reverse toning. Another early copper – a 1793 Cohen-2 half cent, certified XF40 PCGS is attractive for its grade and sharply defined.



THE DELTA INGOT COLLECTION

An extensive collection of silver ingots includes issues from the San Francisco Mint, Philadelphia Mint, and New York Assay Office. A few gold ingots are included, too. These ingots were produced in the 1940s, 1950s, and a few in the 1960s of varying weights, sizes, and shapes. Weights range from just over five ounces to more than 200 ounces. The silver ingots represent a little-studied area of U.S. numismatics and make an impressive collection. We expect strong interest from ingot specialists as well as mainstream collectors when The Delta Ingot Collection makes its appearance.



THE MONROVIA COLLECTION

This Monrovia Collection is in its fourth Heritage Signature® consignment, including two previous consignments for World and Ancient coins and this second U.S. Coins offering. Type coins come to the fore, with selections in Sessions 2, 3, and the online Session 4. A 1909-S VDB cent displays fiery red accents on its well-preserved MS65 Red and Brown PCGS surfaces. Other U.S. type examples include popular collector grades, including an 1853 Arrows and Rays half dollar certified MS64 PCGS and an 1878 Seated half grades PR66 NGC. A wide range of denominations in proof and circulation strike formats appears in Sunday's online-only session, August 20 afternoon.



THE ARCHIPELAGO COLLECTION

A loaded (unredeemed) 2013 Casascius 1 Bitcoin (BTC), brass, Firstbits 13CAvTVR, Series 2 is graded MS67 PCGS. This physical bitcoin piece was the capstone of The Archipelago Collection – the culmination of the consignor's quest to collect a representative coin of every country from 1600 to present, with this piece chosen because it transcends national currency sovereignty in the digital age. He acquired the bitcoin in a private transaction in 2013, soon after it was minted and loaded with one unit of the digital currency. This physical bitcoin maintains its active status.



THE MAHAL COLLECTION, PART IX

The Mahal Collection provides numerous opportunities for error specialists and collectors of Philippine coins. Some Mahal Collection coins appear in Floor Session 3 on Friday evening, with the balance in Sunday's online Signature® session. A 1944-P war nickel struck on a silver dime planchet deserves a look, as do several early 1900s Philippine denominations in ideal collector grades. Be sure to click The Mahal Collection link to view the lots, some of which offer multiple coins.



Please take time to view the catalogs and place your bids either before or during the live auction. Heritage's auction format provides plenty of time and many ways to bid at your leisure before the auction date. For those bidding remotely on Heritage LIVE®, all the excitement of an in-person auction remains intact, because everything happens in real time. Our ongoing auctions demonstrate industry-leading results, as well as easy, safe, and reliable online bidding. If you are unable to attend the auction in person, you can easily bid from the comfort of your home.

As always, we wish the very best for you and yours, and we welcome your participation – either in person or from anywhere in the world via phone, computer, tablet, fax, or mail. Good luck with your bids!

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Greg Rohan".

Greg Rohan
President
Greg@HA.com

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "T. Imhof".

Todd Imhof
Executive Vice-President
Todd@HA.com

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SESSION TWO

COLONIALS

1652 Oak Tree Shilling, XF40
Salmon 3-D, Noe-5, IN at Bottom



- 3330** 1652 Oak Tree Shilling, IN at Bottom, XF40 PCGS. Noe-5, W-470, Salmon 3-D, R.2. 71.45 grains. The shape of the tree distinguishes Noe-5 from its Noe-4 predecessor and Noe-6 and Noe-7 successors. Most examples of Noe-5 display the die breaks seen here, through the D in ENGLAND and the AN in AN DOM. Noe-5 is also usual with the centering of the present lot. The reverse die was well centered, while the obverse die was misaligned toward 6 o'clock. The upper border of the die is evident as a large raised area near 12 o'clock. Cream-gray centers are framed by broad deep steel-gray borders. Mint clips give the piece a slightly oval appearance. The definition is fairly sharp, with most of the tree clear. Listed on page 36 of the 2024 *Guide Book*. NGC ID# 2ARL, PCGS# 45362 Base PCGS# 20

1652 Salmon 2-D Oak Tree Shilling
Exceptional Quality, AU55



- 3331** 1652 Oak Tree Shilling, IN at Bottom, AU55 NGC. Salmon 2-D, Noe-4, W-460, R.4. Ex: Christopher J. Salmon Collection. 73.8 grains. While the Salmon 2-D Oak Tree shilling is a plentiful variety, this piece provides the colonial enthusiast with a coin of exceptional quality that probably ranks among the 10 finest survivors from these dies. While the tops of the legends at the lower obverse overlap the edge, this lustrous example has otherwise complete lettering and sharp details. A boldly struck and beautifully preserved specimen, this coin is an outstanding choice for both the specialist and type collector. Both sides exhibit hints of blue and tan overtones on the attractive dark gray surfaces. Listed on page 36 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.

Ex: *The Christopher J. Salmon Collection of Massachusetts Silver, Part III* (Heritage, 1/2023), lot 3006.

From *The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens*.

NGC ID# 2ARL, PCGS# 45362 Base PCGS# 20

1652 Oak Tree Sixpence, XF45
Salmon 1-A, IN on Reverse



- 3332** 1652 Oak Tree Sixpence, IN on Reverse, XF45 PCGS. Noe-16, W-360, Salmon 1-A, R.5. The Boston Mint produced four Oak Tree sixpence varieties per Christopher J. Salmon's research, while Sidney Noe identified additional die pairs that are now considered contemporary or later counterfeits. Among the genuine varieties, Noe-16 is frequently encountered. While typically out of round, this Choice XF example has lovely surfaces that exhibit blue, gold, and rose toning. Listed on page 36 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.
From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.
NGC ID# 2ARG, PCGS# 45359 Base PCGS# 19

1662 Oak Tree Twopence, XF45
Small 2, Salmon 1-A, Noe-30



- 3333** 1662 Oak Tree Twopence, Small 2, XF45 PCGS. CAC. Noe-30, W-240, Salmon 1-A, R.4. The 1662-dated Oak Tree twopence varieties are among the most difficult of all Massachusetts silver coins to attribute. Christopher J. Salmon identifies two varieties, the Salmon 1-A Small Date and the Salmon 1-B Large Date. Previously, Sidney Noe identified six varieties, and others added intermediate die states. All of these variants were struck from a single pair of dies that underwent several recuttings. This Choice XF example shows the obverse off center with the reverse properly centered. The surfaces are rich antique gray with inconsequential marks. Listed on page 35 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.
From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.
NGC ID# 2ARD, PCGS# 45355 Base PCGS# 17

1652 Salmon 7-E Pine Tree Shilling, AU50
Large Planchet, Ligatured NE



- 3334** 1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Large Planchet, Ligatured NE, AU50 PCGS. Noe-8, W-740, Salmon 7-E, R.4. 71.5 grains. This well centered example has full legends, and is slightly wavy as made from a rocker press. Several straight mint-made clips bring the weight within standards. The tree, date, and denomination are well struck, as are 75% of the peripheral legends. A horizontal mark beneath the date is made inconspicuous by the even deep gunmetal-gray toning. Listed on page 36 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.
Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 3/2008), lot 8; Stack's Bowers (12/2020), lot 2035.
From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.
NGC ID# 2ARY, PCGS# 45373 Base PCGS# 23

1652 Pine Tree Shilling, VF35
Small Planchet, Salmon 3-B



- 3335** 1652 Pine Tree Shilling, Small Planchet, VF35 PCGS. CAC. Noe-17, W-840, Salmon 3-B, R.3. 68.8 grains. This variety is one of the most frequently encountered die pairs in the Small Planchet Pine Tree shilling series. Both sides of this Choice VF example have rich violet-gray surfaces with light gray devices and legends. The design elements, including the obverse and reverse letters, are complete, with a bold tree on the obverse. The outer border is mostly intact with considerable margins at the upper obverse and reverse. Listed on page 36 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.
From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.
NGC ID# 2ARZ, PCGS# 24

1652 Pine Tree Sixpence, AU53
Salmon 2-B, Noe-33, Misaligned Obverse Die



- 3336** 1652 Pine Tree Sixpence AU53 PCGS. Noe-33, W-670, Salmon 2-B, R.3. Gunmetal-gray and lavender toning embraces unmarked and briefly circulated surfaces. The lower reverse displays the somewhat wavy appearance typical of rocker press emission. Characteristic of Noe-33 (but not Noe-33a), the obverse appears off-center toward 12 o'clock, while the reverse is well centered. Listed on page 36 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.
Ex: *Dallas Signature* (Heritage, 3/2019), lot 3003; *Dallas Signature* (Heritage, 10/2020), lot 3179.
From *The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens*.
PCGS# 22

1652 Pine Tree Threepence, AU53
Middle Die State Salmon 2-B



- 3337** 1652 Pine Tree Threepence, No Pellets at Trunk, AU53 PCGS. Noe-36, W-640, Salmon 2-B, R.4. This is the usually encountered Pine Tree threepence and this example is from a middle die state with a die break outside the beads at the upper right obverse. This lovely example has rich steel surfaces with faint blue and gold overtones on each side. The legends are complete and most of the outer beaded border on each side remains on the flan. An impressive example for the advanced colonial collector. Listed on page 36 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.
Ex: F.C.C. Boyd; John J. Ford, Jr. (*Stack's*, 10/2005), lot 142.
From *The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens*.
NGC ID# 2ARR, PCGS# 45366

(1659) Lord Baltimore Sixpence, XF45
W-1060, Rare Colonial Type



- 3338** (1659) Lord Baltimore Sixpence XF45 PCGS. CAC. Hodder 2-C, W-1060, R.5. Per its previous catalog appearance, the coin is 21.9 mm from a heavy planchet of 45.83 grains. The shillings, sixpence, fourpence, and denarium of this type were produced circa 1659 at the request of Civil Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore. King Charles I had granted George Calvert, the first Lord Baltimore, a charter that named him the Lord Proprietor of the colony that eventually became Maryland. Although this charter did not state that Calvert had coinage rights in Maryland, his son assumed the right because the Virginia charter of 1606 included provision for coinage.
An unknown mint in London, perhaps the Tower, produced a limited number of coins for Cecil Calvert to aid Maryland commerce. The Clerke of the Irons in the Tower, however, who was also holder of a Puritan Commonwealth commission against false coiners, obtained a warrant for Calvert's arrest and seized his tools and remaining coins. We do not know how Calvert got out of this sticky situation, but he lived until 1675.
This is a well-preserved example that is well-struck with even wear over the high points. Medium density gray and rose toning covers each side with no obvious or distracting abrasions present. A rare and desirable Colonial that actively circulated in 17th century America. Listed on page 37 of the 2024 *Guide Book*. Population: 14 in 45, 23 finer (7/23).
Ex: *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 9/2003), lot 5020; *ANA Signature* (8/2014), lot 5502.
From *The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens*.
NGC ID# 2U3K, PCGS# 33

Circa 1670 St. Patrick Farthing, AU50
High Condition Census Martin 1c.20-Da.2



- 3339** (1670-75) St. Patrick Farthing AU50 PCGS. M. 1c.20-Da.2, W-11500. This lovely St. Patrick Farthing has smooth chestnut-brown surfaces with peripheral steel-brown toning and a bright yellow brass splasher. An exceptional example for both type and variety collectors. Sydney Martin records seven pieces in his collection survey that grade between VG and AU. Two of those are in museum collections. Listed on page 38 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Jon Hanson (8/9/1968); Donald G. Partrick; Donald G. Partrick Collection (Heritage, 3/2021), lot 15197.
From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.
NGC ID# AUAR, PCGS# 42

(1670-75) St. Patrick Farthing, Fine 15
Rare 'Halo' Variety, Breen-206



- 3340** (1670-75) St. Patrick Farthing, Halo Reverse Fine 15 PCGS. CAC. Breen-206, W-11500, M. 4b.2-Aa.1. A 'halo' or nimbus forms a circle around St. Patrick's miter. The rare variety is listed with a remarkable premium on page 38 of the 2024 *Guide Book*. A chocolate-brown example with pleasing surfaces. A late die state with a large break consuming the S in QVIESCAT. This latter word part of one of the more interesting legends in U.S. coinage: QVIESCAT PLEBS ("May the People Be at Ease"). The brass splasher is unusually large and overlaps the crown. Population (unchanged for several years): 2 in 15, 1 finer. CAC: 1 in 15, 0 finer (7/23).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2013), lot 4874; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2019), lot 4489.
From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.
NGC ID# 2U3R, PCGS# 82

St. Patrick Halfpenny, XF40
Scarce Vlack 4-E, W-11540 Variety



- 3341** (1670-75) St. Patrick Halfpenny XF40 PCGS. Vlack 4-E, Breen-204, W-11540. This is the second finest example of the scarce Vlack 4-E variety that we have handled. A similar quality piece — though numerically one tier finer in XF45 — appeared on two occasions in our auctions in 2016 and 2018, where it realized \$10,575 and \$7,800, respectively. In total, we have seen a Vlack 4-E example on only 13 prior occasions, including both offerings of the XF45 coin. The current XF coin has smooth, satiny chocolate-brown surfaces and a well-placed brass splasher on the crown. Wear is light, although the strike is incomplete on the reverse opposite the splasher. Listed on page 38 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.
From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.
NGC ID# AUAS, PCGS# 46

St. Patrick Halfpenny, XF45
Vlack 5-D, Pleasing Surfaces



- 3342** (1670-75) St. Patrick Halfpenny XF45 PCGS. Vlack 5-D, Breen-199, W-11540. The St. Patrick series was struck for Ireland, but circulated as legal tender in New Jersey. Unlike their farthing counterparts, the St. Patrick halfpennies have relatively few die marriages. Only nine are confirmed, as cataloged by Robert A. Vlack in his 1966 reference *Early American Coins*. Vlack 1-A, Vlack 4-E, and Vlack 5-D appear to be the three most available varieties. This is a charming chocolate-brown Choice XF example with pleasing problem-free surfaces. The brass splasher covers all of the crown. Listed on page 38 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.
NGC ID# AUAS, PCGS# 46

(1688) American Plantations Token, AU58
Rare ET. HB. REX Variety, Newman 1-A



- 3343** (1688) American Plantations Token, ET. HB. REX, AU58 PCGS. N. 1-A, W-1130, R.7. In 1688, Richard Holt secured a royal patent to strike coins in tin alloy for England's American colonies. Circa 1828, restrikes were made using the original dies. Newman 1-A is classified as an original (1688) striking. It is the sole die marriage of the rare ET. HB. REX *Guide Book* variety, a diesinker's blunder since HIB (for Hibernia) was intended. This is a partly lustrous piece with minimal marks and only a single subtle spot above the front legs of the horse. Struck several degrees off center toward 7:30. Listed on page 38 of the 2024 *Guide Book*. Population: 1 in 58, 2 finer (7/23).

From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.
NGC ID# AUB3, PCGS# 53

(1688) American Plantations 1/24 Real, XF45
Rare Sideways 4, Newman 8-C



- 3344** (1688) American Plantations 1/24 Part Real, Sidewise 4, XF45 NGC. N. 8-C, W-1175, R.7. A majority of surviving American Plantations 1/24 real coins are actually restrikes made in 1828. The present piece, however, is an original issue, struck circa 1688 under a royal patent granted to Richard Holt. It is the rare Sideways 4 variety; the errant digit near the arms of England. The reverse is paired with two obverses, N. 3-C and N. 8-C, the latter distinguished by weak definition on HIB REX. The spot-free silver-gray surfaces are attractive despite a lamination on the crown over the arms of Ireland. Listed on page 38 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.

From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.
NGC ID# AUB4, PCGS# 50

(1694) London Elephant Token, XF40
Hodder 1-A, Rare Diagonals Variety



- 3345** (1694) London Elephant Token, Diagonals, XF40 PCGS. CAC. Betts-81, Hodder 1-A, W-12000, High R.6. Breen considered this variety "Very Rare" in 1988 when he released his epic *Encyclopedia*, and it remains so today, in relation to the more often encountered No Diagonals variety (Hodder 2-B). In fact, just 10 examples of this variety have been graded by PCGS (7/23).

The obverse die also differs from that seen on the Hodder 2 obverse: the tusks are further from the rim than on the usual No Diagonals variety, where the tusks nearly touch the dentils. This tan-brown example has moderate wear but the central diagonals are still obvious. Smooth overall with a couple of unimportant thin upper obverse marks. Listed on page 43 of the 2024 *Guide Book*. Population: 2 in 40, 6 finer (7/23).

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 18; Midwest Summer Sale (Scotsman, 7/2015), lot 127; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2015), lot 3674.

From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.

NGC ID# 2U3C, PCGS# 61

Undated Elephant Token, XF40
W-12060, LON DON Reverse



- 3346** Undated London Elephant Token, LON DON. XF40 PCGS. Betts-82, Hodder 2-D, W-12060, High R.6. *Ex: Picker-Elder.* The London Elephant tokens are related to the American colonial series due to the use of the obverse design on pieces inscribed with Carolina or New England. This scarce variant has the reverse legend with LON left of the shield and DON to the right. Both sides exhibit pleasing chocolate-brown surfaces with a splash of dark toning at the lower left obverse and small planchet defects on the reverse. Listed on page 43 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.

From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.

PCGS# 67

**1694 Carolina Elephant Token, VF20
PROPRIETORS Reverse, W-12120**



- 3347** 1694 Carolina Elephant Token, PROPRIETORS, VF20 PCGS. CAC. Hodder 2-F, W-12120, R.6. Ex: Steinberg. A single obverse, unlettered with a simple yet striking depiction of an elephant, gives this class of tokens its name. Only one variety, associated with a London shield reverse, is common, while all reverses linked to American colonies are rare. This Carolina token was struck from a corrected reverse that changed the misspelling PROPRIETERS to PROPRIETORS with an "O" stamped over the erroneous "E." This VF20 piece has the broad details of the elephant remaining, though parts of the ear are weak. Medium-brown surfaces are slightly porous but minimally marked with a hint of violet overtone. Listed on page 43 of the 2024 *Guide Book*. Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2013), lot 6202; Gibney Family Collection / Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2021), lot 4963. *From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.* NGC ID# 2ATW, PCGS# 73

**1760 Hibernia-Voce Populi Farthing
XF45, Large Letters, W-13800**



- 3348** 1760 Hibernia-Voce Populi Farthing, Large Letters, XF45 NGC. W-13800, R.5. Ex: Long Island Collection. The Voce Populi series was struck for Ireland, but examples may have circulated in America. There are 14 die marriages of Voce Populi halfpence, but the farthings are scarcer with just two die pairs confirmed. Each is separately listed in the *Guide Book* due to different-sized obverse letter punches. This is a well-centered piece with smooth, pleasing light brown surfaces. Listed on page 46 of the 2024 *Guide Book*. Census: 2 in 45, 3 finer (7/23). *From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.* NGC ID# 2AUA, PCGS# 256

**1760 Voce Populi Halfpenny, AU58
P Before Face, Zelinka 15-N**



- 3349** 1760 Hibernia-Voce Populi Halfpenny, P Before Face, AU58 PCGS. N. 12, Z. 15-N, W-13950, R.2. The Voce Populi halfpenny series was struck for Ireland. It was adopted by early American collectors after Walter Breen included the pieces in the 1954 edition of Wayte Raymond's *Standard Catalogue*. Zelinka 15-N is the sole "P at Face" die variety. This is a desirable near-Mint State example with a good strike and unmarked surfaces. The reverse displays a couple of small gray spots. Listed on page 46 of the 2024 *Guide Book*. Population: 2 in 58, 2 finer (7/23). *From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.* NGC ID# 2AUE, PCGS# 271

1766 Pitt Farthing, VF20
Ex: Norweb-Martin, Betts-520



- 3350** 1766 Pitt Farthing VF20 PCGS. Betts-520, W-8345, Low R.6. Colonial researcher Christopher R. McDowell created a census of all known Pitt farthings that is available on the Newman Numismatic Portal with updates through May 2021. This piece from the Norweb and Martin Collections is ranked number 24 of the 27 known pieces. That placement suggests that it is one of the most affordable examples for budget-minded collectors, yet remains an attractive piece, suitable for collectors such as Mrs. Norweb and the late Sydney Martin.

This example is dark brown in color with somewhat rough fields and a small rim defect at 9 o'clock. It was described as "probably unique" in the Norweb I catalog, "struck in copper, or an alloy resembling copper" instead of the expected brass or yellow-bronze alloy. Most known Pitt farthings are brass, while this piece has more of a copper appearance. Metallurgical testing might reveal an important composition variant. Listed on page 47 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Norweb Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987), lot 1241; David Bruce Collection (Heritage, 1/2002), lot 5063, which realized \$4,830; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2007), lot 10; Sydney F. Martin Collection (Stack's Bowers, 8/2022), lot 8249.

From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.

NGC ID# 2AUG, PCGS# 232

1779 Rhode Island Ship Token, XF45
Betts-562, No Wreath, Brass



- 3351** 1779 Rhode Island Ship Token, No Wreath, Brass, XF45 PCGS. Betts-562, W-1730, R.4. The Rhode Island Ship tokens were an English propaganda issue intended for a Dutch audience. The intent was to convince the Dutch to remain neutral during the Revolutionary War. Early examples (Betts-561) displayed VLUGTENDE (Dutch for "fleeing") on the obverse exergue. The word was scraped from most struck examples (Betts-562). Later, a wreath was added (Betts-563) to the die in place of VLUGTENDE. Betts-562 was struck in brass, though circulated tokens are sometimes incorrectly described as copper. A few pewter examples are also known. The present brass example shows traces of VLUGTENDE below the ship. The chocolate-brown surfaces are slightly glossy aside from minor granularity on the reverse near the upper left ship. Listed on page 47 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.

From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.

NGC ID# D7HW, PCGS# 588

1779 Rhode Island Ship Token, AU58
Copper, Wreath Below, Betts-563, W-1740



- 3352** 1779 Rhode Island Ship Token, Wreath Below, Copper, AU58 PCGS. CAC. Betts-563, W-1740, R.4. An evenly struck ebony-brown example of the popular Revolutionary War British propaganda medal, intended to show the Dutch the futility of the American cause. This example is nearly unabraded and only minutely granular. Listed on page 47 of the 2024 *Guide Book*. Population: 7 in 58, 10 finer. CAC: 2 in 58, 3 finer (7/23).

Ex: Rosemont Signature (Heritage, 8/2013), lot 3018; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2017), lot 3019.

From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.

NGC ID# 2AUM, PCGS# 576

1779 Rhode Island Ship Token, XF45
Betts-563, Silvered Brass, Ex: Martin



- 3353** 1779 Rhode Island Ship Token, Wreath Below, Silvered, XF45 PCGS. Betts-563, Breen-1141, W-1740. Ex: Sydney F. Martin Collection. Betts-563 is the final Rhode Island Ship token variety, distinguished by a wreath on the obverse exergue. Examples were struck in brass (W-1740) and pewter (W-1745), but Breen notes, "occasionally silvered." PCGS has certified just three examples as silvered (7/23). The silvering is mostly intact but copper-toned brass is exposed on the high points. The obverse is lightly granular, and a few thin marks are scattered. Listed on page 47 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.

From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.

PCGS# 575

1779 Pewter Rhode Island Ship Medal, AU58
Betts-563, Whitman-1745



- 3354** 1779 Rhode Island Ship Medal, Wreath Below, Pewter, AU58 NGC. Betts-563, W-1745, R.6. The Rhode Island Ship medals were produced in brass and pewter. The pewter medals have also been described as "white metal," while the brass examples have been described as "Beta brass," a high zinc brass alloy that has the resembles gold when new. Some brass pieces were silvered and can be confused with pewter. Past knowledge suggested that some were struck in copper and the grading services continue to differentiate between brass and copper. However, current research shows that none of these were actually coined in copper. This pewter example is virtually Mint State with only a trace of wear. Considerable luster remains on the light gray surfaces that show some darker gray toning. A splendid example of this elusive composition Rhode Island Ship medal. Rarity ratings in the *Whitman Colonial Encyclopedia* suggest that only 10 to 20 pewter examples are known although certified census data (26 certified) suggests a higher surviving population. Census: 1 in 58; 3 finer (7/23). Listed on page 47 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 12/2019), lot 3493.
From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.
NGC ID# 2AUM, PCGS# 585

1773 Virginia Halfpenny, MS65 Brown
No Period, Newman 3-F



- 3355** 1773 Virginia Halfpenny, No Period, N. 3-F, W-1455, High R.4, MS65 Brown PCGS. CAC. Seven harpstrings. Halfpence was struck for the Virginia colony in 1773 at the Tower Mint in London. Numerous die varieties exist, some with and some without a period after GEORGIVS. Newman 3-F is a scarce die marriage that can be attributed at a glance by its repunched 1 in the date. This is a magnificent Gem that boasts a sharp strike and remarkable preservation. Glimpses of the introductory orange-gold remain, though medium brown toning is predominant. Listed on page 42 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.
PCGS# 913396 Base PCGS# 243

1785 Miller 4.1-F.4 Connecticut Copper, AU53
The Garrett Collection 'African Head'



- 3356** 1785 Connecticut Copper, African Head, M. 4.1-F.4, W-2355, R.1, AU53 PCGS. Ex: Garrett. The 19th century numismatist, Montroville W. Dickeson used the African Head name for this variety in 1859, and it may have been used before that. The African Head copper is popular with type collectors as a *Guide Book* listed variety. The tan, olive, and blue-steel surfaces present excellent eye appeal on this high-grade piece. A small defect below the D of INDE identifies this example as the former Garrett Collection coin. Listed on page 61 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Col. James W. Ellsworth Collection; John Work Garrett; Johns Hopkins University (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1980), lot 1338.
From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.
PCGS# 685159 Base PCGS# 319

1785 Miller 7.1-D Connecticut Copper, XF45
Workhorse Reverse Die



- 3357** 1785 Connecticut Copper, Mailed Bust Left, M. 7.1-D, W-2440, High R.4, XF45 NGC. 137.0 grains. The obverse has pronounced annular bulging and the upper reverse has obvious clash marks. Although about 100 examples of this die variety survive, most are lower grade examples, such as the VG Oechsner coin, and the Fine Norweb piece. This splendid copper has glossy olive and chestnut-brown surfaces with trivial marks and insignificant planchet flaws. The strike is a trifle uncentered at the upper obverse and lower reverse, with only part of the date visible. Reverse D was the workhorse die that appeared in six different die marriages: Miller 4.3-D, 4.4-D, 7.1-D, 7.2-D, 7.3-D, and 8-D. Miller 7.1-D is the most plentiful of those six varieties. Listed on page 61 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Frederick Taylor Collection (Bowers and Merena, 3/1987), lot 2331; Donald G. Partrick (Heritage, 11/2020), lot 44036; Estate of Mike Coltrane Collection (Heritage, 11/2022), lot 3010.
From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.
PCGS# 686818 Base PCGS# 322

1786 Miller 1-A Copper, AU55
ETLIB INDE Reverse
Probably the Finest Known



- 3358** 1786 Connecticut Copper, Small Head Right, ETLIB INDE, Double Chin, M. 1-A, W-2460, High R.4, AU55 NGC. Ex: Boyd. A small die break or chip below the chin suggests the popular name for this variety. Both sides are weak at the centers with a diagonal planchet flaw on the obverse. The surfaces are pleasing and glossy olive and chestnut-brown with lighter golden-brown, faded from original mint red. A nicely centered strike lacked sufficient pressure to bring up the central detail on this lovely copper. Slight doubling appears on the reverse, similar to the doubled profiles found on large cents and Capped Bust half dollars. Most of the major collections included an example of this variety, typically in the Fine to VF range, and occasionally XF. This piece is likely the finest known. Miller's Obverse 1 was only used for this variety, while Reverse A also appeared with Obverse 2.1. Listed on page 61 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.
Ex: F.C.C. Boyd; Jon Hanson (10/6/1973); Donald G. Partrick (Heritage, 11/2020), lot 44039; Estate of Mike Coltrane Collection (Heritage, 11/2022), lot 3011.
From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.
PCGS# 686821 Base PCGS# 325

1786 Miller 5.3-N Copper, AU53
Solid Condition Census Example
Popular Hercules Head Variety



- 3359** 1786 Connecticut Copper, Hercules Head, M. 5.3-N, W-2575, R.2, AU53 NGC. 134.3 grains. Miller varieties 5.3-N, 5.4-G, and 5.4-O.1 are the three most plentiful 1786 Connecticut copper marriages, ideal for type collectors seeking a single representative. This one is also a distinct *Guide Book* variety, the Hercules head. Both sides have maroon and steel patina over chestnut-brown surfaces. Extremely heavy clash marks are noted on the reverse. Obverse die 5.3 appears in extremely rare marriages with reverses B.2 and G, and frequently with reverse N as offered here. Reverse N also appears with obverse 5.4. This example is finer than the Ford coin, and far finer than Taylor's that was called "probably solidly within the Condition Census for the variety." Listed on page 61 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Herbert Oechsner Collection (Stack's, 9/1988), lot 1043; Jon Hanson (9/9/1988); Donald G. Partrick (Heritage, 11/2020), lot 44054; Estate of Mike Coltrane Collection (Heritage, 11/2022), lot 3013.
From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.
PCGS# 686351 Base PCGS# 334

1787 Connecticut Copper, AU58
Miller 6.1-M, Laughing Head



- 3360** 1787 Connecticut Copper, Mail Bust Left, Mailed Bust Left, Laughing Head, M. 6.1-M, W-2820, R.1, AU58 PCGS. Most of the obverse roughness that appears on this chocolate-brown copper remains from the planchet before this piece was coined. The light brown reverse is highly pleasing with no apparent roughness or handling marks. This is a plentiful variety that is listed on page 61 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.
From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.
PCGS# 686408 Base PCGS# 358

1788 Connecticut Copper, VF Details
Small Head, Mailed Bust, Vermont Reverse
Key *Guide Book* Mule, Miller 1-I



- 3361** 1788 Connecticut Copper, Small Head, Vermont Reverse, M. 1-I, RR-39, Bressett 25-U, W-2265, W-4400, High R.5 — Scratch — PCGS Genuine. VF Details. The 1788 Small Head variety is a key to a *Guide Book* collection of Connecticut coppers. It also has crossover appeal as a Vermont variety, since the reverse die was used to coin Vermont varieties W-2215 and W-2220. W-2265 is a rare muling of unrelated dies believed struck at Machin's Mills circa 1789. This is a nicely detailed example with tan-brown high points and deep gray fields. The reverse is minutely granular, and the central obverse displays a few delicate vertical thin lines. Listed on page 62 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.
From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.

1787 Immunis Columbia, AU58
W-5680, Plain Edge, Eagle Reverse



- 3362** 1787 Immunis Columbia, Eagle Reverse, AU58 PCGS. W-5680, High R.4. The Immunis Columbia coppers may have been struck in England, although there is strong evidence that they were American productions. There are a few large diameter pieces that are struck over Maris 26-S New Jersey coppers, strongly supporting their coinage in New Jersey. Like the majority of these pieces, this example is struck on an undersized planchets with the date partially off the flan, although most of the legends are intact. This is an attractive example with pleasing chocolate-brown surfaces. Population: 8 in 58, 13 finer (7/23). Listed on page 53 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2004), lot 4083; Stack's Bowers (6/2018), lot 1036.
From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.
NGC ID# BFJL, PCGS# 841

'1747' Machin's Mills Halfpenny, XF40
Vlack 1-47A, George II Variety



3363 '1747' Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 1-47A, W-7660, R.5, XF40 PCGS. Vlack 1-47A is the earliest-dated Machin's Mills halfpenny by 24 years. In fact, it features George II facing left, instead of George III facing right, as on all subsequent varieties. Howes-Rosen-Trudgen state it is "believed struck in 1787 by John Bailey in New York City and not at Machin's Mills." This is a superior example with unblemished tan and medium brown surfaces. The king's eye and Britannia's legs show incompleteness of strike. Listed on page 67 of the 2024 *Guide Book*. Population: 3 in 40, 2 finer (7/23).

From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.

PCGS# 826933 Base PCGS# 445

'1772' Machin's Mills Halfpenny, VF30
GEORGIUS, Vlack 7-72B
Rare Die Marriage



3364 '1772' Machin's Mills Halfpenny, GEORGIUS, Vlack 7-72B, W-7730, High R.6, VF30 PCGS. Four die pairs are listed by Vlack among 1772-dated George III halfpence struck at Machin's Mills. All are rare, and W-7730 may be the rarest among the four. This is an evenly detailed representative with bold legends and good eye appeal. The fields are generally gunmetal-gray but deeper patina is noted on the lower right reverse. Listed on page 67 of the 2024 *Guide Book*. Population: 1 in 30, 1 finer (7/23).

From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.

PCGS# 826946 Base PCGS# 451

'1774' Machin's Mills Halfpenny, XF45
Ex: Garrett, Vlack 5-74A, Among Finest Known



3365 '1774' Machin's Mills Halfpenny, GEORGIUS, Vlack 5-74A, W-7760, R.3, XF45 PCGS. Ex: Garrett. The present lot, pedigreed to the celebrated Garrett Collection, is among the finest certified Vlack 5-74A Machin's Mills halfpence. PCGS has graded one Vlack 3-74A example as AU53, and the finest 1774-dated piece at NGC (of unknown die variety) is also graded XF45. The nicely struck rose-red and steel-gray surfaces are free from relevant contact, though hints of obverse granularity are near the eye and the 1 o'clock border. Listed on page 67 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Garrett Family; Johns Hopkins University; Garrett Collection, Part IV (Bowers and Ruddy, 4/1981), lot 2227; Gary Trudgen; Baltimore Auction (Stack's Bowers, 3/2018), lot 3066; E Pluribus Unum Collection, Part 2 (Stack's Bowers, 11/2020), lot 3179.

From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.

PCGS# 826948 Base PCGS# 932

1776 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, VF35
Large Date Variety, Vlack 6-76A



3366 '1776' Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 6-76A, W-7790, R.4, VF35 PCGS. CAC. This variety and the related 1776 Small Date variety are collector favorites due to their association with the year of American independence. A splendid example, this one displays excellent surfaces with lovely chocolate and olive-brown toning. Much of what we know about these coins is presented in the 2020 reference, *The History and Coinage of Machin's Mills*, by colonial researchers Jack Howes, James Rosen, and Gary Trudgen. Listed on page 67 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.

From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.

PCGS# 826951 Base PCGS# 460

**'1776' Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Good 4
Vlack 9-76B, Key Small Date Variety**



3367 '1776' 1776 Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Small Date, Vlack 9-76B, W-7800, High R.6, Good 4 PCGS. The 1776 Small Date is the key date of the Machin's Mills series. As of (7/23), PCGS has certified only two examples. NGC has certified two pieces, the VG8 Donald G. Partrick specimen and the MS62 Brown Eric P. Newman specimen. Much time may pass before another affordable example appears at auction. This coin exhibits ebony fields and lavender-brown high points. All legends are readable, though REX is faint. Marks are minimal, though hints of powdery residue are present within obverse crevices. Listed on page 67 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.

From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.

PCGS# 882957 Base PCGS# 463

**'1777' Vlack 10-77A Halfpenny, Fine Details
Machin's Mills-Related Counterfeit**



3368 '1777' Circulating Counterfeit Halfpenny, Vlack 10-77A, W-8125, R.7 — Excessive Corrosion — PCGS Genuine. Fine Details. Robert Vlack included this variety on his 1974 photographic plate of American-produced counterfeit halfpence, although its production is unknown. In *The History and Coinage of Machin's Mills*, authors Jack Howes, James Rosen, and Gary Trudgen write: "Who made, it, where it was struck and under what circumstances it was made is still under debate." Not debated is the rarity of this variety with just five known per the second edition of the *Whitman Colonial Encyclopedia*. This example was cataloged last year as a newly discovered variety, so the population is now six coins. The obverse shows finer detail than PCGS suggests, while the reverse is typically weak. Both sides exhibit moderate roughness and other imperfections on the reddish-brown and dark chocolate surfaces.

Ex: Stack's Bowers (4/2022), lot 1202.

From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.

**1778-Dated Machin's Mills Halfpenny, AU58
Possible Commemorative Coinage, Vlack 11-78A**



3369 '1778' Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 11-78A, W-7820, R.3, AU58 PCGS. There are four varieties identified for the 1778-dated Machin's Mills pieces. That offered here is the most plentiful of those four varieties, although infrequently encountered as nice as this lovely example with olive-brown and mahogany surfaces. Colonial researcher Gary Trudgen suggests that the 1778-dated varieties may have been a type of commemorative marking the 10th anniversary of the "Great Chain" that Thomas Machin placed across the Hudson River at West Point, New York. Listed on page 67 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.

From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.

PCGS# 826952 Base PCGS# 466

**'1778' Machin's Mills Halfpenny, AU58
Vlack 12-78B, Among Finest Known**



3370 '1778' Machin's Mills Halfpenny, Vlack 12-78B, W-7830, R.3, AU58 PCGS. Vlack 12-78B can be located in well circulated grades, but Borderline Uncirculated examples are great rarities. The present light brown coin shows only a whisper of wear on the king's forehead. The strike shows occasional incompleteness, with the planchet surface retained in those areas. Moderately off center toward 2:30 relative to the obverse, and 4 o'clock relative to the reverse. There are few if any finer. PCGS has certified one 1778 Machin's Mills halfpenny as MS64 Brown, and NGC has certified the Eric P. Newman specimen as MS62 Brown, but those coins are a different variety, Vlack 11-78A. The Newman coin has since been certified by PCGS as MS62 Brown. Listed on page 67 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.

From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.

PCGS# 826953 Base PCGS# 466

**'1784' Machin's Mills (?) Halfpenny, XF40
Vlack 14-84A, Only One Finer**



3371 '1784' Machin's Mills XF40 PCGS. Vlack 14-84A, W-8130, R.5. An example of Vlack 14-84A emerged from the Beach-Grünthal hoard discovered in Montclair, New Jersey in 1922. Vlack believed the variety was a Machin's Mills issue. Howes-Rosen-Trudgen list the variety but conclude it may not be from Machin's Mills. In any event, it is a great rarity as nice as the present example, which offers pleasing golden-brown surfaces. The centers show moderate incompleteness of strike, and retain glimpses of the planchet surface. Listed on page 67 of the 2024 *Guide Book*. Population: 1 in 40, 1 finer (7/23).

From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.

NGC ID# CVVA, PCGS# 935

**1787 Nova Eborac Copper, VF25
Rare Small Head, W-5765**



3372 1787 Nova Eborac Copper, Small Head, W-5765, High R.6, VF25 NGC. Among the four die varieties of Nova Eborac coppers, the Small Head is rarest, edging out the Large Head. The makers are unknown, but the Whitman *Colonial Encyclopedia* states "it seems likely that John Bailey and Ephraim Brasher operated a minting shop in New York City and produced these." The gunmetal-blue surfaces are microgranular, as usual for the Small Head, but no marks are of any notice. The strike is soft near the chin of the bust, but the remainder of the coin is evenly defined. The obverse is misaligned toward 7 o'clock, and the reverse is misaligned toward 10 o'clock, but all legends are complete. Listed on page 68 of the 2024 *Guide Book*. Census: 1 in 25, 2 finer (7/23).

Ex: Long Island Collection, Part III (Heritage, 5/2022), lot 3685.

From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.

NGC ID# 2B4B, PCGS# 481

1787 Nova Eborac Copper, XF45
Seated Figure Right, W-5760
Ex: Eric P. Newman



1786 Maris 18-M New Jersey Copper, AU58
The Usual 'Bridle Variety' Die State



- 3373** 1787 Nova Eborac Copper, Seated Right, W-5760, R.4, XF45 NGC. Ex: Eric P. Newman Collection. NOVA EBORAC is Latin for New York. The reverse legend abbreviates VIRTUE AND LIBERTY. This is a nice Choice XF example of the scarce early American type coin. The medium chocolate-brown surfaces show a bit of charcoal patina at LIB on the reverse. The glossy surfaces retain some evidence of the original mint luster. The scarce early die state without a break near the seated figure's foot, though a clash mark is in its place. Listed on page 68 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; Eric P. Newman Collection, Part IV (Heritage, 5/2014), lot 30376; Dallas Signature (Heritage, 2/2021), lot 3321.
From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.
NGC ID# 2B49, PCGS# 475

- 3374** 1786 New Jersey Copper, Bridle, Wide Shield, M. 18-M, W-4890, R.2, AU58 PCGS. 156.62 grains. The *Guide Book* provides a single "Bridle Variety" listing, although the obverse die is known with four different reverse dies and usually shows the die crack from the horse's nose to the trunk. The Maris 18-M die pair is the most frequently encountered variety from this obverse die. This lovely example features a sharp strike and only a trace of rub on the high points, if any at all. The quality is similar to some examples in the Condition Census although this piece is not individually recorded in the Siboni-Howes-Ish reference. Rich reddish-brown on the obverse is paired with chocolate-brown on the reverse. Listed on page 69 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Stack's Bowers (11/2021), lot 2078.
From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.
PCGS# 766247 Base PCGS# 501

1786 New Jersey Copper, XF40
Wide Shield, Maris 20-N



- 3375** 1786 New Jersey Copper, Wide Shield, M. 20-N, W-4905, R.4, XF40 NGC. Ex: Long Island Collection. Maris' M, N, and O reverses are designated Wide Shield. The horse head tilts left on this early and scarce New Jersey variety. The date is entered by hand into the obverse die, while the other legends were formed by letter punches into the dies. This is an attractive chestnut-brown example with exemplary surfaces. The shield displays trivial flan imperfections. Listed on page 69 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.
From *The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens*.
PCGS# 766264 Base PCGS# 498

1787 New Jersey Copper, XF40
Deer Head, Maris 34-J



- 3376** 1787 New Jersey Copper, Sprig Above Plow, Deer Head, M. 34-J, W-5115, R.3, XF40 PCGS. The popular Deer Head variety is the Maris 34 obverse, found paired with his J and V reverses. The latter is rare, but Maris 34-J is collectible. This medium brown representative is attractive overall but displays scuffs near the left base of the plow. Struck over a "Bungtown copper" 1782 George III halfpenny. The undertype is mostly effaced, but the NIA in BRITANNIA is evident above the horse, and Britannia's raised arm is west of the horse head. Listed on page 70 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.
From *The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens*.
PCGS# 763331 Base PCGS# 147876

1787 M. 56-n New Jersey Copper, XF40
Struck Over 1788 Connecticut Copper



- 3377** 1787 New Jersey Copper, Camel Head, M. 56-n, W-5310, R.1, XF40 PCGS. Many examples of the 1787 Maris 56-n Camel Head copper are struck over other colonial issues. This is one such piece that is struck over a 1788 Connecticut copper, showing the complete 1788 date at the top of the obverse. In its previous appearance, the Stack's Bowers cataloger suggested that the undertype appears to be Miller 16.1-D, and we agree with that likely identification. This attractive piece has trivial marks on its light brown surfaces. Listed on page 70 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.
Ex: *Stack's Bowers* (8/2019), lot 511.
From *The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens*.
PCGS# 767837 Base PCGS# 515

1787 New Jersey Copper, AU55
Maris 62-q, Hidden WM Initials



- 3378** 1787 New Jersey Copper, Hidden WM in Sprig, M. 62-q, W-5350, R.3, AU55 NGC. Ex: Long Island Collection. The unique Maris 62 1/2-r shows WM initials (for Walter Mould) below the horse head. The Maris 63 obverse (paired with q and r reverses) also has WM initials, though the engraver partly concealed them by entering a three-sprig ornament. This mahogany-brown example has smooth fields and minimal wear. The central reverse shows incompleteness of strike, and retains portions of the planchet texture. Listed on page 70 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.
Ex: *Long Island Collection, Part III / Central States Signature* (Heritage, 5/2022), lot 3094.
From *The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens*.
PCGS# 767840 Base PCGS# 522415

1788 New Jersey Copper, AU50
Head Right, Maris 67-v



3379 1788 New Jersey Copper, Head Right, Brushed Mane, M. 67-v, W-5510, R.1, AU50 NGC. Ex: Long Island Collection. An attractive type representative that boasts sharp definition and pleasing surfaces. Lightly toned in peach, lilac, and gunmetal shades. Although Maris 67-v is an available variety by New Jersey standards, most survivors are in XF or lower grades. Listed on page 71 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 5/2022), lot 3097.

From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.

PCGS# 767851 Base PCGS# 516765

1788 New Jersey Copper, VF35
Maris 77-dd, Running Fox Left



3380 1788 New Jersey Copper, Running Fox Before Legend, M. 77-dd, W-5535, R.2, VF35 NGC. The running fox appears between the quatrefoil and the E on the reverse. Sometimes cataloged as Maris 78-dd, this is a late die state example with prominent die damage on both sides. The devices are evenly struck, and deep brown surfaces feature violet and lavender accents. Listed on page 71 of the 2024 *Guide Book*. Census: 3 in 35, 5 finer (7/23).

Ex: Herbert Oechsner Collection (Stack's, 9/1988), lot 1321; Jon Hanson; Donald G. Partrick Collection (Heritage, 3/2021), lot 15363.

From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.

PCGS# 766251 Base PCGS# 524

1785 Vermont Landscape Copper, VF35
RR-4, Scarce *Guide Book* Variety



3381 1785 Vermont Copper, VERMONTIS, RR-4, Bressett 3-C, W-2015, High R.4, VF35 PCGS. Three different versions of a Latinized Vermont were used on the republic's Landscape copper coinage. VERMONTIS was used on RR-2 and RR-3, VERMONTIS was used on RR-4 and the contemporary counterfeit RR-5, and VERMONTENSIVM was tried on RR-6, RR-7, and RR-8. Of those three legend variants, VERMONTIS is the most challenging to secure. This example is sharp for its third-party grade. The chocolate-brown surfaces are free from noticeable marks, though the obverse has a few minor flan imperfections. The upper obverse field is buckled, as made from a sinking obverse die, with the rays and stars opposite lightly impressed due to metal flow into the obverse die recesses. Listed on page 55 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.

From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.

PCGS# 800846 Base PCGS# 542

1786 RR-6 Vermont Copper, AU50
VERMONTENSIUM Landscape Type



- 3382** 1786 Vermont Copper, VERMONTENSIUM, RR-6, Bressett 4-D, W-2020, R.2, AU50 PCGS. This chocolate-brown beauty has smooth fields and minimal verdigris within the legends. The legends and types are clear save for minor weakness on the rays west of the eye. The obverse is misaligned toward 5:30, with half of the date off the flan. Listed on page 56 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.
Ex: *Coin Galleries* (11/1982), lot 1313; *Central States Signature* (Heritage, 5/2007), lot 45; *Stack's Bowers* (12/2020), lot 2061.
From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.
PCGS# 800826 Base PCGS# 545

1786 Baby Head Vermont Copper, VF30
Bust Right, W-2040



- 3383** 1786 Vermont Copper, Baby Head, RR-9, Bressett 7-F, W-2040, R.3, VF30 NGC. RR-6 ranks among the best known Vermont varieties. It is the sole 1786 Bust Right die marriage, better known as the Baby Head variety due to its youthful appearance. On the present example, the reverse appears off center toward 6:30, with the date off the flan, due to a misaligned reverse die. The obverse is only slightly off center, toward 9 o'clock. The mahogany-brown surfaces are slightly wavy, and close examination reveals a few thin marks. Listed on page 56 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.
From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.
PCGS# 800848 Base PCGS# 548

1786 Vermont Copper, VF20
Scarce W-2050, Bust Left



- 3384** 1786 Vermont Copper, Bust Left, RR-11, Bressett 9-H, W-2050, High R.4, VF20 PCGS. 1786 was a transitional year for the Vermont series. It began with three Landscape varieties, followed by the Bust Right Baby Head and finally, two Bust Left marriages, RR-10 and RR-11. Both are scarce. The present piece displays deep gunmetal-gray fields that contrast with tan-brown high points. Struck from a misaligned reverse die, since the reverse has the appearance of an off-center strike toward 2 o'clock but the obverse is well centered. One inactive spot noted near the ear of the bust. Listed on page 56 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.
From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.
PCGS# 800850 Base PCGS# 551

1788 Vermont Copper, AU53
Bust Right, RR-16, W-2120



- 3385** 1788 Vermont Copper, Bust Right, AU53 PCGS. RR-16, Bressett 15-S, W-2120, R.1. Mahogany-brown fields contrast with steel-gray high points. An unabraded and satiny example of this Bust Right Vermont type variety. Die polish lines are plain on the obverse field near 12 o'clock, an indication that the coin has received only minimal circulation. The centers are lightly brought up, as made. Listed on page 57 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.
Ex: *Beverly Hills Signature* (Heritage, 11/2014), lot 3565; *Central States Signature* (Heritage, 4/2017), lot 3032; *FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2021), lot 7015.
From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.
NGC ID# 2B5D, PCGS# 563

1788 RR-27 Vermont Copper, AU55
High-Quality Planchet, Nice Originality
Ex: Craige, Bowers, Partrick



- 3386** 1788 Vermont Copper, Bust Right, RR-27, Bressett 18-W, W-2205, R.2, AU55 NGC. Ex: Craige, Donald G. Partrick Collection. The RR-27 variety is one of the more available Vermont die pairs, but few examples exist on high quality planchets. This attractive AU coin was struck on better quality copper than most. Similar to several RR-27 representatives we've seen, the coin is struck marginally off-center right on both sides. A speckling of deep brown visits the overall red and chocolate-brown coloration, emphasizing the originality of this Choice, boldly struck example. Listed on page 57 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.
 Ex: Ted L. Craige; Q. David Bowers; Jon Hanson (3/1988); Donald Groves Partrick; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 5814; Dallas Signature (Heritage, 2/2021), lot 3325.
From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.
 PCGS# 800841 Base PCGS# 563

1787 Auctori Plebis Token, AU58
W-8770, Condition Census Quality



- 3387** 1787 Auctori Plebis Token, Breen-1147, W-8770, R.3, AU58 PCGS. The Auctori Plebis token depicts the English lion and is clearly of English origin. It has long been accepted as an Early American issue due to the uncanny similarity of the Draped Bust Left motif to its counterpart on Connecticut coppers of the same date. All examples exhibit an indistinct bust, due to its low relief. The present Borderline Uncirculated example is much nicer than most, since the golden-brown and gunmetal-gray surfaces are exemplary and display noticeable luster. The usual die state with a ribbon-like die break west of Liberty's head and below her lowered elbow. The date is partial, as often seen due to undersized flans. Listed on page 72 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.
From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.
 NGC ID# 26XG, PCGS# 601

1783 Nova Constellatio Copper, AU58
Pointed Rays, Small U.S., Crosby 2-B



- 3388** 1783 Nova Constellatio Copper, Pointed Rays, Small U.S., Crosby 2-B, W-1865, R.2, AU58 NGC. Ex: Long Island Collection. W-1865 is the only die marriage of the 1783 Pointed Rays, Small U.S. *Guide Book* variety. Examples are available in typical circulated grades, but near-Mint State pieces are rare. This is an impressive representative with golden-brown fields and steel-gray high points. No marks are remotely relevant. Listed on page 52 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.
From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.
 PCGS# 45400 Base PCGS# 801

1783 Nova Constellatio Copper, AU55
Blunt Rays, Crosby 3-C



- 3389** 1783 Nova Constellatio Copper, Blunt Rays, Crosby 3-C, W-1865, R.3, AU55 PCGS. The *Guide Book* states that the Nova Constellatio coppers were struck in Birmingham, England. W-1875 is the sole 1783 Blunt Rays variety, and it is seldom encountered as nice as the present Choice AU example. It displays sea-green borders and mahogany-brown centers. No blemishes are evident throughout the pleasing surfaces. Listed on page 52 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.
From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.
 PCGS# 45402 Base PCGS# 807

**1785 Nova Constellatio Copper, AU58
Scarce Blunt Rays Variety, Crosby 1-B**



- 3390** 1785 Nova Constellatio Copper, Blunt Rays, Crosby 1-B, W-1880, R.4, AU58 PCGS. Crosby 1-B is the sole 1785 Blunt Rays die variety. It commands a substantial premium over its 1785 Pointed Rays counterpart, which is comparatively available. Crosby 1-B is also noteworthy for its die break on the wreath above the date. The break is especially prominent on the present late die state example, as it extends from the L in LIBERTY to the 5 in the date. The unblemished surfaces are toned mahogany-brown and apple-green. The strike shows slight incompleteness at the centers, usual for the variety. Listed on page 52 of the 2024 *Guide Book*. Population: 3 in 58, 1 finer (7/23).

Ex: *Dallas Signature* (Heritage, 6/2021), lot 3268.

From *The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens*.

PCGS# 45403 Base PCGS# 810

**1786 Nova Constellatio Copper, AG3
W-1940, Key to *Guide Book* Series**



- 3391** 1786 Nova Constellatio Copper, Small Date, Pointed Rays, AG3 NGC. Crosby 1-A, W-1940, High R.6. Ex: Long Island Collection. The *Whitman Colonial Encyclopedia* calls the 1786 a circulating counterfeit "believed to have been made at Machin's Mills," while the *Guide Book* simply notes they were made by an "inferior diesinker." Nonetheless, the 1786 is key to a *Guide Book* collection of Nova Constellatio coppers. The present wheat-brown representative has a bold date. Legends are partial on both sides. Lightly granular, but minimally marked. Listed on page 52 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.

From *The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens*.

NGC ID# 2AZ5, PCGS# 814

**1783 Chalmers Threepence, AU53+
Important Colonial-Era Issue
W-1760, Strong Definition**



- 3392** 1783 Chalmers Threepence AU53+ PCGS. CAC. Breen-1018, W-1760, R.5. The coinage conditions of the period were such that John Chalmers, a silversmith in Annapolis, Maryland, felt compelled to strike his own coins. Chalmers was upset by the lack of circulating change in general and the preponderance of unscrupulously cut Spanish fractionals. He struck threepence, sixpence, and shilling coins in 1783 to remedy the situation, with multiple varieties known for the sixpence and shilling.

This lovely, high-end threepence in AU53+ displays antique golden-gray patina with lavender and peach-orange accents. The legends and motifs are strong with minimal trace of rub. Struck slightly off-center toward 11 o'clock on the obverse (the coin is upside down in the holder). Listed on page 48 of the 2024 *Guide Book*. Population: 2 in 53 (2 in 53+), 10 finer. CAC: 1 in 53, 2 finer (7/23).

Ex: *FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2019), lot 4299; *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 6/2019), lot 3005; *Dallas Signature* (Heritage, 10/2019), lot 3006.

From *The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens*.

NGC ID# 2AUF, PCGS# 592

1783 Chalmers Sixpence, VF Details
Large Date, W-1770



- 3393** 1783 Chalmers Sixpence, Large Date — Obverse Repaired — NGC Details. VF. Breen-1014, W-1770, R.6. Ex: Long Island Collection. The three die marriages of the rare Chalmers sixpence have vexed attributers for many years. For example, the Whitman Colonial Encyclopedia lists four varieties, but W-1780 does not exist. It is based on the Breen-1017 A.N.S. plate coin, an example of W-1770. Except for a narrow 8, there is no consequential size difference between the Small Date W-1775 and the Large Date W-1765 and W-1770. Both W-1765 and W-1770 show a period between the date. All three varieties can be attributed by the P in PENCE. On W-1770, a ray passes through the P, and the upright extends below the feet. W-1765 has no ray through the P, while W-1775 has a ray through the P but the upright is not below the feet. This silver-gray example shows smoothing on the obverse field, but the reverse is as sharp as we have seen on W-1770. Listed on page 48 of the 2024 Guide Book.

Ex: Long Island Collection, Part III / Central States Signature (Heritage, 5/2022), lot 3131.

From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.

1783 Chalmers Shilling, XF45
Short Worm, Breen-1011, W-1785



- 3394** 1783 Chalmers Shilling, Short Worm XF45 PCGS. Breen-1011, W-1785, High R.4. John Chalmers of Annapolis, Maryland issued a small number of silver coins for use in his community following the Revolutionary War, at a time of coin shortages and abuses involving Spanish cut coinage, where individuals would cut five “quarters” or 10 “eighths” from a single Spanish silver dollar. Chalmers issued threepence, sixpence, and shillings. The shillings are seen more frequently than the other denominations. This Choice XF example represents the Short Worm variety, referring to the worm held between the two birds that are thought to be sparrows, symbolizing Thomas Sparrow who is generally identified as the die engraver. Both sides have traces of luster in the protected areas with gold and iridescent toning. Listed on page 48 of the 2024 Guide Book.

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2014), lot 5510.

From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.

NGC ID# 2AUU, PCGS# 596

1783 Chalmers Shilling, AU50
W-1790, Long Worm



- 3395** 1783 Chalmers Shilling, Long Worm AU50 PCGS. Breen-1012, W-1790, R.4. Annapolis, Maryland silversmith John Chalmers (1750-1817) created a series of silver pieces in 1783 with the intent of alleviating a coin shortage in his locale. Henry Schab's article, "The Life and Coins of John Chalmers," that appeared in the November 1984 issue of *The Numismatist* tells much of what is known about the craftsman. Areas of light silver-gray are blended with gold and steel toning on this lovely example that shows only slight wear on the design high-points. Listed on page 48 of the 2024 *Guide Book*. Population: 1 in 50, 9 finer (7/23).

From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.

NGC ID# 2AUT, PCGS# 595

(1785) Bar Copper, W-8520, XF45
Contemporary English Issue



- 3396** (1785) Bar Copper XF45 PCGS. Rulau-E-NY-621, Breen-1145, W-8520, R.4. The *New Jersey Gazette* published a notice on November 12, 1785 that described these pieces, stating that "a new and curious kind of coppers" had recently appeared in New York. These Bar coppers were probably issued by Thomas Wyon in Birmingham, England. This pleasing piece blends chocolate-brown and olive with tan on both sides. The centering is imperfect as usual, showing border details and the left obverse and reverse. Listed on page 72 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.

Ex: John Agre (Coin Rarities Online, 8/23/2013); Gene Heard Collection (Goldberg Auctions, 6/2017), lot 219.

From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.

NGC ID# 2B5J, PCGS# 599

1794 Talbot, Allum & Lee Cent
Without NEW YORK, AU53
W-8560, Ex: Ellsworth, Garrett



- 3397** 1794 Talbot, Allum, & Lee Cent, Without NEW YORK, Lettered Edge, AU53 NGC. Fuld-1, W-8560, R.5. *Ex: Garrett, Long Island Collection.* A rare die pairing that commands by far the highest prices among the three Talbot, Allum, & Lee *Guide Book* varieties. Die breaks through the MM in COMMERCE are also distinctive. A mid-to-late die state with additional diagonal obverse breaks at 4:30 and above the feet. Mahogany-brown is present but chiefly cedes to gunmetal-gray. NGC has certified only five examples of W-8650, with the present piece as single finest (7/23). Listed on page 74 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Col. James W. Ellsworth Collection; John Work Garrett; John Hopkins University; Garrett Collection, Part 3 (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1980), lot 1536; Long Island Collection, Part III / Central States Signature (Heritage, 5/2022), lot 3145.

From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.

NGC ID# 2B62, PCGS# 637

1796 Myddelton Token, PR63
W-8905, Silver
Rare and Ornate Proof Issue



3398 1796 Myddelton Token, Silver, W-8905, R.6, PR63 PCGS. P.P.P. Myddelton intended to circulate copper examples of this ornate and artistically pleasing token in Kentucky in 1796, although his imprisonment the same year for encouraging English emigration to the region prevented those plans from coming to fruition. The only examples known are small numbers of silver and copper pieces delivered to Myddelton in March 1796, as trials of his requested coinage. The silver variant is the more plentiful of the two, but both are rare. PCGS reports 20 silver pieces in all grades, accompanied by 12 copper coins, the latter mostly with the original bronzed finish that they had at issue.

This Select silver example displays sharp detail and deeply reflective fields. Mottled gunmetal-gray, olive, and gold toning over each side masks a few unimportant contact marks. A visually pleasing example of what is argued to be the most beautiful of all early private coinage intended for circulation in the United States. Listed on page 75 of the 2024 *Guide Book*. Population: 8 in 63, 8 finer (7/23).

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2018), lot 4720.

From *The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens*.

NGC ID# 2B67, PCGS# 649

1796 Half Penny Token, PR64 Brown
Copper Company of Upper Canada
Myddelton Token Mule, W-8910



3399 1796 Copper Company of Upper Canada Token, Copper, PR64 Brown PCGS Secure. W-8910, R.7. The obverse of the Copper Company of Upper Canada one half penny token is from the identical die used for the Myddelton tokens with the legend BRITISH SETTLEMENT KENTUCKY. The reverse is inscribed COPPER COMPANY OF UPPER CANADA in the center, with ONE HALF PENNY around. The *Whitman Colonial Encyclopedia* assigns a rarity rating of URS-4, meaning that just five to eight examples are known. This lovely walnut-brown example has mirrored surfaces and bold design motifs, and exhibits exceptional aesthetic appeal despite faint hairlines and trivial surface marks. Listed on page 75 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2017), lot 3873; Dallas Signature (Heritage, 12/2017), lot 3005; Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2018), lot 3011.

From *The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens*.

PCGS# 651

**1796 Castorland Jeton, W-9100, XF40
Struck in Silver from the Original Dies
Relic of a Failed New York Settlement**



- 3400** 1796 Castorland Medal, Original Dies, Silver, XF40 NGC. W-9100, R.5. Ex: Long Island Collection. These original Castorland silver medals are relics of a failed French settlement intended to occupy 600,000 acres in northwestern New York on this side of the Canadian border. Montreal collector and researcher Victor Morin cites poet Caleb Lyon, of Lyonsdale, in his October 1942 *Numismatist* article on the Castorland medals: "There was struck a classic medal by this visionary band; Cybele was on the silver, and beneath was Castorland; The reverse a tree of maple yielding forth its precious store, SALVE MAGNA PARENS FRUGOM was the legend that it bore."

This high-grade original offering is beautifully toned with natural shades of reddish-violet and steel patina over minimally marked silver surfaces. Definition is razor-sharp everywhere except the centers. Some observers note a particular affinity for the scrawny, angry-looking beaver in the reverse exergue of this Paris Mint jeton by Duvivier. Listed on page 75 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Long Island Collection, Part III / Central States Signature (Heritage, 5/2022), lot 3147.

From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.
NGC ID# 2B69, PCGS# 653

**1796 Castorland Medal, MS62 Brown
Original Strike in Copper, W-9110**



- 3401** 1796 Castorland Medal, Original Dies, Copper, MS62 Brown NGC. W-9110, R.7. Ex: Long Island Collection. This original copper example of the Castorland jeton is struck marginally off-center toward 3:30 on the obverse (and the corresponding direction on the reverse). Strike definition is pinpoint-sharp throughout. Glossy medium brown surfaces exhibit red, violet, blue, and green colors around the devices. Listed on page 75 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Long Island Collection, Part III / Central States Signature (Heritage, 5/2022), lot 3149.

From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.
PCGS# 657

(c. 1797) New York Theatre Token, AU53
W-9080, Park Theatre



3402 (c. 1797) Theatre at New York Token, Rulau-E-NY-892, W-9080, R.6, AU53 NGC. The “New Theatre” depicted on the obverse of this English-made penny-sized token is an accurate rendering, nearly identical to an engraving that was published in 1797. The cornerstone was laid on May 5, 1795, and the theater was ready for occupancy on January 29, 1798. John Kleeberg penned a detailed 45-page article about the theater and the tokens, “The Theatre at New York,” that appeared in *The Token: America’s Other Money*, Richard Doty, editor. That reference was published in 1995 as part of the ANS Coinage of the Americas series. This pleasing chestnut and chocolate-brown example shows light wear but retains nearly all of its mirrored, prooflike surface. Listed on page 76 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2017), lot 3875.

From *The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens*.

NGC ID# AUBP, PCGS# 90658

(c. 1777) Silver Voltaire Medal, AU55
The Famous Warrior & Sage Medal
Betts-544, The First We Have Handled



3403 (c. 1777) Voltaire Medal, The Warrior & Sage, Silver, Baker-78, Betts-544, Musante GW-1, AU55 PCGS. The reverse inscription is taken from Voltaire’s poem that was first published in 1723, per Neil Musante in his epic 2016 two-volume reference on medalllic tributes to General, and later, President George Washington. The inscription, WASHIN. REUNIT PAR UN RARE ASSEMBLAGE LES TALENS DU GUERRIER & LES VERTUS DU SAGE, translates to “Washington unites in a rare combination the talents of the warrior and the virtues of the sage.” The *London Chronicle* for April 16, 1778 informs the reader that the medal was struck in Paris at Voltaire’s direction. However, the historical evidence fails to convince Musante that the medal was produced in Paris. He suggests that the Warrior & Sage medal may be from the same English source as the 1777 Franklin portrait medal.

Musante reports that just eight silver examples of this important medal are known, and only five or six are known outside institutional collections including the Massachusetts Historical Society and Colonial Williamsburg. This impressive piece has strong design motifs with slight wear on the high points. We have reviewed several other auction listings, and are unable to find any others with so much eye appeal. The dark gray obverse and lighter gray reverse show delicate gold toning. This piece certainly ranks among the finer known examples, and remarkably, it is the first silver Warrior & Sage medal that we have handled since the start of our auction archives three decades ago.

From *The Del Mar Collection*.

PCGS# 625077

(c. 1777) Voltaire Medal, Betts-544, MS62
Possibly Unique Gilt Bronze Example



- 3404** (c. 1777) Voltaire Medal, The Warrior & Sage, Gilt Bronze, Baker-78B, Betts-544, Musante GW-1, MS62 PCGS. The famous Warrior & Sage medal is plentiful in bronze, but unrecorded in gilt bronze as offered here, although George Fuld recorded a silvered bronze example. Neil Musante makes no mention of a gilded version in his 2016 reference, *Medallic Washington*. We are unaware of any previous listings for this format, and there was no similar piece in Ford, LaRiviere, Steinberg, or Wharton. Both sides have splendid bright yellow luster with matte surfaces. The overall look is familiar to medal collectors who have seen other late 18th or early 19th century gilded medals. The roughened appearance of the obverse and reverse rims is frequently seen on the bronze Voltaire medals.
Ex: New Netherlands Coin Co.; Ted Craige Collection; Craige Estate; John W. Adams Collection (Stack's Bowers, 11/2015), lot 23016.
From The Del Mar Collection.
PCGS# 660366

(c. 1777) Voltaire Medal, Betts-544, MS64
Warrior & Sage Bronze Medal



- 3405** (c. 1777) Voltaire Medal, The Warrior & Sage, Bronze, Baker-78B, Betts-544, Musante GW-1, MS64 PCGS. The Warrior & Sage medal is considered the first medallic tribute to George Washington, and for that reason it is listed first in Neil Musante's 2016 reference set. Given the rarity of the silver medals, most collectors will add the bronze medal to their cabinet. This rich mahogany-brown example features a bold strike and glossy surfaces.

From The Del Mar Collection.
NGC ID# EJ2F, PCGS# 660365

1791 Washington Cent, AU58
Musante GW-15, Large Eagle Reverse



- 3406** 1791 Washington Large Eagle Cent AU58 PCGS. Baker-15, W-10610, Musante GW-15, R.2. Copper, 30 mm, Lettered Edge. Sharply detailed with little high point rub. Golden-brown and burgundy toning covers each side, with glossy luster underneath. No distracting blemishes are seen. Listed on page 79 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Heritage Showcase Auction (7/2021), lot 91140.
From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.
NGC ID# 2B6Z, PCGS# 702

**1791 Washington Small Eagle Cent
GW-17, MS62 Brown**



- 3407** 1791 Washington Small Eagle Cent MS62 Brown PCGS. Baker-16, W-10630, Musante GW-17, R.3. A chocolate-brown example with prooflike fields and only one mentionable mark, on the eagle's left (facing) knee. The high points are toned gray. The design of this British token variety served as a model for the 1792 Getz patterns. Certified in a green label holder, and listed on page 79 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2010), lot 37; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2020), lot 3040.
From The Del Mar Collection.
NGC ID# 2B73, PCGS# 705

**1791 Washington Liverpool Halfpenny, AU58
Baker-17, W-10650, Ex: Garrett**



- 3408** 1791 Washington Liverpool Halfpenny, Copper, AU58 PCGS. Baker-17, W-10650, Musante GW-19, R.6. Ex: Garrett. The 1791 Liverpool halfpenny is sometimes confused with the 1793 Ship halfpenny, but the former is much rarer. This lightly marked golden-brown representative shows the die rust and reverse breaks that are characteristic of the issue. The strike is sharp for the issue, with nearly complete definition on Washington's epaulets. An opportunity to acquire an example pedigreed to one of the most prestigious collections of early American coinage. Listed on page 79 of the 2024 *Guide Book*. Population: 3 in 58, 1 finer (7/23).
Ex: Garrett Collection, Part IV (Bowers and Ruddy, 3/1981), lot 1708; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 750, which realized \$25,300; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2017), lot 3041; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2017), 3713; Dallas Signature (Heritage, 12/2017), lot 3006; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2018), lot 3772.
From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.
NGC ID# 2B7H, PCGS# 698

**(1792) Washington Born Virginia Cent, VF35
Inscribed Reverse, Baker-60**



- 3409** (1792) Washington Born Virginia Cent, Inscribed Reverse, VF35 PCGS. Baker-60, W-10730, Musante GW-33, R.5. All Washington Born Virginia cents are scarce, and are typically encountered in Fine to VF grades. The legends describe key dates in Washington's life through 1789, omitting the 1759 marriage to Martha that made him among the wealthiest men in the colonies. The present deep brown example has consistently struck legends and moderate wear on the portrait. The reverse has a small edge nick at 2 o'clock. Listed on page 80 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.
Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 3/2008), lot 119.
From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.
NGC ID# 2B79, PCGS# 723

**Washington Success Medal, AU53
Large Size, Plain Edge, Silvered
Baker-265D, GW-41**



- 3410** (Circa 1793) Washington Success Medal, Large Size, Plain Edge, AU53 NGC. Baker-265D, DeWitt-GW-1792-1, W-10905, Musante GW-41. The Success medals are traditionally associated with Washington's second Presidential inauguration, but the year and maker remains confirmed. Four die marriages exist, the Small Size GW-44, and the Large Size GW-41, GW-42, and GW-43. GW-41 usually has a descending die crack through the nose, and is known with plain or reeded edges, in brass or silvered brass. The present piece displays light wear on the cheekbone and shoulder. The all-seeing eye is lightly brought up. Listed on page 82 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.
From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.
PCGS# 787

(1795) Liberty & Security Penny, MS64 Red and Brown
Washington Bust, Plain Rims, Baker-30



- 3411** (1795) Washington Liberty & Security Penny, Plain Rims, MS64 Red and Brown PCGS. Baker-30, W-11050, Musante GW-45, R.2. Ex: Benson. Kempson & Sons were the Birmingham private coiners associated with the present Washington variety. Thomas Wyon is credited as the engraver. A majority of examples have circulated, but this near-Gem is Choice Mint State with ample remaining mint red. The high points and open fields display light gray toning. A blush of light lavender toning near the right shield corner provides an identifier. Listed on page 82 of the 2024 *Guide Book*. Population: 15 in 64 Red and Brown, 4 finer (7/23). Ex: Ira S. Reed (7/1944); Benson Collection, Part I (Goldberg Auctions, 2/2001), lot 131. NGC ID# 2B7V, PCGS# 768

1795 Liberty and Security Penny, VF30
Plain Edge, Baker-32A, Musante GW-47



- 3412** 1795 Washington Liberty & Security Penny, VF30 PCGS. Plain Edge, Baker-32A, Breen-1259, Musante GW-47. The large diameter (penny) 1795-dated Liberty & Security pieces are typically undated, with perhaps a dozen examples known that include the 1795 date on the reverse. PCGS has certified this piece as the Asylum Edge variety, although this example is struck on an oversized planchet and appears to have a plain edge. That has been recently questioned and it is possible a few distorted letters exist, some of which may be obscured by the holder. Numerous obverse design elements show doubling (or tripling) on this piece that is long-believed to be a unique variant. The rich chocolate-brown surfaces are glossy with uniform patina. Listed on page 82 of the 2024 *Guide Book*. Ex: An Old Irish Collection; Spink; Anthony Terranova; William Anton, Jr.; E Pluribus Unum Collection (Stack's Bowers, 11/2020), lot 4280. From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens. NGC ID# CC42, PCGS# 764

**1795 North Wales Halfpenny, XF45
Rare Lettered Edge Variety, Baker-34A**



- 3413** 1795 Washington North Wales Halfpenny, Lettered Edge, One Star at Each Side of Harp, XF45 PCGS. Baker-34A, W-11155, Musante GW-51, High R.6. 30th Anniversary Green Label Holder. The North Wales halfpenny is a scarce Washington variety with a plain edge. The lettered edge variety is rare. Most examples are softly struck to simulate acceptance in circulation. This chocolate-brown example has the usual strike but the surfaces are excellent for the issue. Listed on page 82 of the 2024 *Guide Book*. Population: 2 in 45, 3 finer (7/23).
From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.
NGC ID# 2B88, PCGS# 773

**1795 Washington North Wales Halfpenny, VF20
Four Stars, Baker-35, Musante GW-52**



- 3414** 1795 Washington North Wales Halfpenny, Two Stars at Each Side of Harp, VF20 PCGS. Baker-35, W-11190, Musante GW-52, High R.6. This is the most challenging variety among Washington North Wales halfpennies, featuring two stars at each side of the harp. Musante writes that only seven or eight pieces are known, representing a major rarity in the colonial series, and certainly among Washington coppers. Large die cracks appear in the left field and above the portrait. The surfaces are smooth and deep brown with mostly clear legends and good detail for the issue, which was crudely struck by design. Listed on page 82 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Philadelphia ANA Sale (Stack's, 8/2012), lot 11161; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2019), lot 4564.
From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.
NGC ID# CVTL, PCGS# 776

**1784 Ugly Head Copper, Poor 1
Baker-8, Rare Guide Book Variety**



- 3415** Washington Ugly Head, Copper, Baker-8, W-10590, Musante GW-56, R.7, Poor 1 PCGS. Not much is known about the Washington Ugly Head tokens except that they are rare. The variety was unknown to the American numismatic community prior to 1860, when it was described in the July 1860 issue of *Historical Magazine*. Although the *Guide Book* calls it a satirical medal, it may instead be the case that the execution was amateur. This is a worn example with moderately granular golden-brown, steel-blue, and rose-red surfaces. The bust is fully outlined, but most of the remainder of the design is worn smooth. Listed on page 78 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.
From The Del Mar Collection.
NGC ID# E5WY, PCGS# 695

**'1783' Washington Cent, PR63
Proof Restrike, GW-107
Silver, Draped Bust, No Button**



- 3416** 1783 Washington & Independence Cent, Draped Bust, No Button, Silver Restrike, PR63 NGC. Baker-3A, Vlack 17-L, W-10380, Musante GW-107, R.5. Engrailed edge. The well-made proof restrike from mid-19th century London numismatist W.S. Lincoln, identified by large letters and date numerals. The issue is known in gold, bronze, and silver. The bronze pieces are scarce, the silver pieces are very scarce, and the gold variety is a formidable rarity. This is a brilliant specimen with glassy fields and a crisp strike. One narrow mark is noted on the right reverse field. Listed on page 78 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.
Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 12/2022), lot 3019.
From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.
NGC ID# 2B6U, PCGS# 688

1820 North West Company Brass Token, VF20
Breen-1083, W-9250



- 3417** 1820 North West Company Token, Brass, VF20 PCGS. Breen-1083, W-9250, R.4. The hole at 12 o'clock is common to all known North West Company tokens with just two exceptions. These pieces were produced in Birmingham, England, and found their way to the Pacific Northwest where they were exchanged with Native Americans for beaver pelts. This pleasing piece has distinctive greenish brass surfaces with slight weakness at the lower reverse. Listed on page 76 of the 2024 *Guide Book*. Population: 3 in 20, 8 finer (7/23).

From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.

NGC ID# 2B6H, PCGS# 952

1820 North West Company Token, VF20
Rare Copper Impression
Ex: Ryder, Boyd, Ford
Breen-1084, W-9252



- 3418** 1820 North West Company Token, Copper, VF20 PCGS. CAC. Breen-1084, W-9252, Low R.7. Ex: Ryder, Boyd, Ford. Popular thought or numismatic tradition suggests that these tokens, featuring the profile of newly crowned King George IV, were coined by John Walker and Co. of Birmingham, England. The worn state of nearly all survivors suggests that they were used in the Pacific Northwest, trading with native Americans for beaver pelts, one token per pelt. Examples in brass are plentiful, while those in copper are rare. This piece is holed at 12 o'clock, as are nearly all surviving examples. The surfaces are rich steel-brown with myriad handling marks, none of consequence. Population: 3 in 20, 4 finer (7/23). Listed on page 76 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Adolph Anderson (William Hesslein, 10/1923), lot 568; Hillyer Ryder; F.C.C. Boyd; John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part XXIII (Stack's Bowers, 8/2013), lot 21027, which realized \$21,150; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2021), lot 3288.

From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.

PCGS# 956 Base PCGS# 662

(1782) Libertas Americana Medal
Betts-615, Bronze, AU Details



- 3419** (1782) Libertas Americana Medal in Bronze — Obverse Damage — NGC Details. AU. Betts-615. 47.8 mm. An original mintage of about 200 bronze Libertas Americana medals were struck. Benjamin Franklin was the primary advocate and a creative force behind the medal's design and Paris Mint production. This survivor displays solid About Uncirculated definition, with a few light, non-distracting pinscratches in the left obverse field. A bit of minor granularity exists at the legend, yet eye appeal remains along with rich-brown color. One of the most-famous U.S. medals, listed among the 100 Greatest U.S. Medals and Tokens.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2011), lot 3013; Tokens and Medals Showcase Auction (Heritage, 8/2021), lot 91018.
From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.

FEDERAL CONTRACT COINAGE

1787 Fugio Cent, AU55
Cross After Date, No Cinquefoils
UNITED STATES, N. 1-B, W-6600



- 3420** 1787 Fugio Cent, UNITED STATES, No Cinquefoils, N. 1-B, W-6600, R.4, AU55 PCGS. This variety pairs the famous Cross After Date, No Cinquefoils obverse with the UNITED STATES reverse. Newman 1-B, being the most collectible variant of this major type, comes under strong collector demand, but high-grade specimens are excessively difficult to find and seldom available. This outstanding Choice About Uncirculated example enjoys smooth chestnut-brown surfaces. Extensively clashed but well-struck and clean with a single planchet flaw within the ring at 9 o'clock on the reverse. The design is nicely centered with just the upper reverse dentils obscured. A formidable rarity in this grade, perfect for an advanced set of Fugio coppers. Listed on page 84 of the 2024 Guide Book.
Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2020), lot 3012.
From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.
PCGS# 878904 Base PCGS# 880

1787 Fugio Cent, VF Details
Raised Rims, Cross After Date
Rare Newman 1-Z



- 3421** 1787 Fugio Cent, Cross After Date, Raised Rims, N. 1-Z, W-6610, R.7 — Environmental Damage — PCGS Genuine. VF Details. Pierre Fricke Collection. Aside from the non-collectible American Congress pattern, the Raised Rims variety is key to a Guide Book collection of Fugio cents. This ebony-brown example is struck several degrees off center toward 7 o'clock. The exergues are granular, and selected portions of the cent display moderate verdigris. There are no distracting marks. Listed on page 84 of the 2024 Guide Book.
From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.

1787 Fugio Cent, AU50
Scarce Club Rays, Rounded Ends Type
Newman 4-E, Ex: Ryder-Boyd-Ford



- 3422** 1787 Fugio Cent, Club Rays, Rounded Ends, N. 4-E, W-6685, R.3, AU50 PCGS. A splendidly detailed walnut-brown Fugio Cent. There are no handling marks of any relevance, although a pair of small mint-made planchet flaws are noted on the ring at 3 o'clock. A scarce type when compared with the Pointed Rays Fugios that emerged in quantity from the Bank of New York hoard. Listed on page 85 of the 2024 Guide Book.
Ex: William Poillon Collection (Thomas Elder, 10/1918), lot 1024; Hillyer Ryder; F.C.C. Boyd Estate; John J. Ford, Jr. Collection (Stack's, 10/2003), lot 240; Palm Beach Signature (Heritage, 11/2004), lot 5056; Baltimore Auction (Stack's Bowers, 11/2019), lot 4135; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2020), lot 3013.
From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.
PCGS# 878896 Base PCGS# 904

1787 Club Rays Fugio Cent, VF Details
Concave Ends, UNITED STATES
Rare Newman 5-F



- 3423 1787 Fugio Cent, Club Rays, Concave Ends, UNITED STATES, N. 5-F, W-6640, R.7 — Environmental Damage — PCGS Genuine. VF Details. Club Rays Fugios are much scarcer than their Pointed Rays counterparts. Among Club Rays Fugios, the Rounded Ends variety is more available than its Concave Ends alternative. And among the Concave Ends varieties, the FUCIO variety is less rare than the FUGIO variety. Newman 5-F is a great rarity. Our online auction archives show one other Heritage auction appearance, the ex-Roper VF Details specimen. The present nicely detailed piece has tan-brown high points and evenly granular steel-gray fields. Listed on page 85 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.
From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.

1787 N. 10-T Fugio Cent, XF40
1 Over Horizontal 1 Blunder
STATES UNITED



- 3424 1787 Fugio Cent, STATES UNITED, 1/Horizontal 1, N. 10-T, W-6705, R.5, XF40 PCGS. CAC. On the Newman-10 Fugio die, an absent-minded diesinker entered the 1 in the date horizontally. The error was noticed, and the 1 was subsequently correctly entered, but no attempt was made to diminish the horizontal 1. The blunder exists in two scarce *Guide Book* varieties, paired with STATES UNITED and UNITED STATES reverses. None are known above AU55. The present XF40 example was struck from out-of-parallel dies, with the strike much sharper on the lower left obverse than on the upper right obverse. Actual circulation wear is less than implied by the XF40 grade. Listed on page 84 of the 2024 *Guide Book*. Population: 4 in 40, 7 finer (7/23).
From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.
PCGS# 878086 Base PCGS# 886

**1787 Fugio Cent, STATES UNITED, AU55
Eight-Pointed Stars, N. 15-Y, Ex: Norweb**



3425 1787 Fugio Cent, STATES UNITED, Eight-Pointed Stars, N. 15-Y, W-6915, R.2, AU55 PCGS. Ex: Norweb Collection. 159.4 grains. This Pointed Rays, 4 Cinquefoils type features two distinct eight-pointed stars between STATES UNITED on the reverse label. The Norweb Newman 15-Y Fugio copper exhibits an identifying planchet flaw through the U in FUGIO and the corresponding area on the reverse. Glossy mahogany-brown surfaces feature strong detail on the sun and rays, and at the centers. A break occurs from the rim at 5 o'clock on the obverse, and several spidery cracks appear within the lower rings. Listed on page 85 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.

Ex: *Norweb Collection, Part III (Bowers and Merena, 11/1988)*, lot 3544; *Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2020)*, lot 3019.

From *The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens*.

PCGS# 878505 Base PCGS# 898

**1787 Raised Rims Fugio Cent, AU50
Important N. 19-Z, W-6975**



3426 1787 Fugio Cent, STATES UNITED, Raised Rims, N. 19-Z, W-6975, R.5, AU50 PCGS. This impressive AU example of the N. 19-Z Raised Rims Fugio cent is ranks high among surviving examples of the Reverse Z, the Raised Rims reverse that was combined with two different obverse dies, 12 and 19. The two varieties are about equal in rarity. This attractive chocolate-brown example has mahogany overtones with excellent eye appeal. Listed on page 95 of the 2024 *Guide Book*. Population for both Raised Rims varieties: 2 in 50, 12 finer (7/23).

Ex: *Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2020)*, lot 3017.

From *The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens*.

PCGS# 878518 Base PCGS# 895

**'1787' New Haven Restrike in Silver, MS61
Newman 104-FF**



3427 '1787' Fugio Cent, New Haven Restrike, Silver, Newman 104-FF, W-17570, R.5, MS61 NGC. In the January-February 1949 issue of *The Coin Collector's Journal*, Eric Newman's article "Varieties of the Fugio Cent" was published with excellent plates. At that time, Newman noted: "The 'New Haven' dies have been included in the pattern group. These dies, which were found in the Broome and Platt store located on the plot of ground in New Haven, Connecticut where the Fugio coins were struck, are still in existence. Although no original coin struck from the 'New Haven' dies is known, there are nineteenth century restrikes in copper and some in silver."

Almost 60 years later, the same author again examined the Fugio cent series, and concluded that new dies were manufactured circa 1859 by the Scoville Manufacturing firm, well-known makers of buttons, tokens, and medals.

This silver piece ranks high among survivors, probably one of just a couple dozen known. It is fully lustrous with rich pewter and iridescent toning. Listed on page 85 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.

Ex: *Dallas Signature (Heritage, 10/2008)*, lot 29; *FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2022)*, lot 3188.

From *The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens*.

NGC ID# 2B8U, PCGS# 915

HALF CENT

**1794 C-9, B-9 Half Cent, VF20
High Relief Head**



3428 1794 High Relief Head, C-9, B-9, R.2, VF20 PCGS. This High Relief Head variety is the most plentiful of the type, and one of the frequently encountered 1794 half cent varieties. Two other varieties from this obverse die are scarce or rare. The surfaces are smooth and attractive light brown and olive that are blended with steel-brown patina. It is a pleasing example of the *Guide Book*-listed 1794 High Relief half cent.

NGC ID# 2223, PCGS# 35063 Base PCGS# 35054

PROOF HALF CENTS

1840 B-3 Half Cent, PR65 Brown
Second Restrike, Reverse of 1840
From the Famous Alvord Collection



- 3429** 1840 Second Restrike, B-3, R.6, PR65 Brown PCGS. CAC. Ex: Alvord-Robison-McGuigan. Gilbert-2; Empire-88; Cohen-SR17; Breen-3, BW-3. Various estimates place the total known in the range of 12 to 17 pieces. This reverse die, with die lines from the dentils near the CA in AMERICA, struck all Second Restrike proof half cents. Plain edge, squared with a high wire rim on the obverse from 11 o'clock to 4 o'clock. The olive-brown surfaces combine reflective fields and satin devices with sea-green toning and considerable violet that is faded from mint red. PCGS has certified 20 proof 1840 half cents that are identified as restrikes. Five of those are graded PR65 Brown, three are PR65 Red and Brown, and five have reached the PR66 grade level. Just four of the 20 submissions are attributed with the Reverse of 1840, graded PR65 Brown, PR66 Brown (2), and PR66+ Brown. Top examples of the 1840 Second Restrike half cents include the Clarke-Naftzger-Missouri Cabinet coin graded PR66+ Brown PCGS, the Norweb-Missouri Cabinet coin graded PR66 Brown PCGS, the Partrick coin that NGC grades PR66 Brown, the Eliasberg PR65 Red and Brown PCGS example, and the present piece from the McGuigan Collection. PCGS Population: (1/2 and 0/1+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+).
Ex: F.R. Alvord (S.H. Chapman, 6/1924), lot 193; Bowers and Ruddy (11/1976), lot 12; Bowers and Ruddy (1977 FPL); Bowers and Ruddy (11/1977), lot 2059; Ellis Robison (Stack's, 12/1982), lot 41; Silver Towne; Andrew Lustig (2/1987); James R. McGuigan Half Cent Collection / Dallas Signature (Heritage, 8/2022), lot 3131; Early Copper & Colonial Showcase Auction (Heritage, 2/2023), lot 53167. PCGS# 35345 Base PCGS# 1251

1857 B-2 Half Cent, PR65 Brown
Full Strike, Squared-Off Rims



- 3430** 1857 B-2, R.4, PR65 Brown PCGS. The doubled T in CENT is diagnostic. This Gem proof half cent features deep brown surfaces with iridescent accents of blue, gold, violet, and rose on each side. The full strike and broad, squared-off rims are unmistakable. Population: 6 in 65 (2 in 65+) Brown, 1 finer (7/23). PCGS# 517623 Base PCGS# 1332

LARGE CENTS

1793 Wreath Cent, AU Details
S-6, Vine and Bars Edge



- 3431** 1793 Wreath, Vine and Bars Edge, S-6, B-7, R.3 — Corrosion — NGC Details. AU. Breen Die State I. Detail is bold throughout this AU-level Wreath cent, showing only light high-point wear on the hair curls and wreath bowknot. Granular chocolate-brown surfaces prevent a numeric grade but pose limited distraction. Border beads are complete around each side.

1793 Liberty Cap Cent, AG3
S-13, Rarest First-Year Type



- 3432** 1793 Liberty Cap, S-13, B-20, Low R.4, AG3 PCGS. CAC. 1793 was the first year of coinage at the First Philadelphia Mint. Chain cents were struck first, followed by Wreath cents and finally, Liberty Cap cents. The third design is rarest among 1793 types. The six Liberty Cap die pairs (S-12 through S-16, plus NC-6) are all scarce to rare, and typically encountered in well-worn grades. The present Sheldon-13 example offers attractive medium brown surfaces. Both centers display a brief mark, but no other detractors merit mention. Most of the legends are readable, though CENT and the 1 in the date are faint. LIBERTY is sharp except for the upper half of the Y. NGC ID# 223L, PCGS# 35489 Base PCGS# 1359

1794 Head of 1795 Cent, VF35
S-70, Late Die State



- 3433** 1794 Head of 1795, S-70, B-62, R.2, VF35 PCGS. CAC. Breen Die State IV. The telltale radial die crack between the TY in LIBERTY aids the attribution of this second-year Liberty Cap cent. The surfaces are clashed but show minimal signs of contact. The color ranges between golden-brown and medium brown. The portrait and wreath display moderate wear. NGC ID# 223R, PCGS# 35693 Base PCGS# 1365

1794 Head of 1795 Cent, XF45
Sharp Sheldon-70



- 3434** 1794 Head of 1795, S-70, B-62, R.2, XF45 PCGS. CAC. Breen Die State IV. A die crack on the forehead extends between the TY in LIBERTY, characteristic of Sheldon-70. A well-defined Liberty Cap type coin with attractive brick-red, powder-blue, and tan-brown toning. Smooth aside from a few ticks on Liberty's upper neck. Ex: Stephen Fisher (5/2000); MHS Collection / Baltimore Sale (Stack's Bowers, 11/2011), lot 248. NGC ID# 223R, PCGS# 35693 Base PCGS# 1365

1797 S-123 Cent, AU58
Nichols' Find Variety



- 3435** 1797 Reverse of 1797, Stems, S-123, B-12, R.4, AU58 NGC. The Nichols' Find was a small group of high grade 1796 and 1797 large cents discovered in Massachusetts in the 1860s. The cents included 1796 S-119, 1797 S-123, and 1797 S-135. That hoard is the source of most, if not all, high-grade examples of the three varieties. This near-Mint example is almost certainly from that source, and exhibits pleasing bluish-brown surfaces, sharp design motifs, good centering, and faded mint red. NGC ID# 2242, PCGS# 35909 Base PCGS# 1422

1803 S-258 Cent, AU53
Small Date, Large Fraction



- 3436** 1803 Small Date, Large Fraction, S-258, B-17, R.1, AU53 PCGS. An attractive example of this plentiful variety that shows the usual arcing die crack at the lower left obverse and the die defect through the top of the D in UNITED. The light brown obverse exhibits dappled steel-brown toning while the reverse is mostly chocolate and bluish-brown. NGC ID# 224G, PCGS# 36398 Base PCGS# 1485

1818 N-10 Cent, MS63+ Red
Famous Randall Hoard Issue



- 3437** 1818 N-10, R.1, MS63+ Red PCGS. CAC. Noyes Die State C/B. This die pair is immediately recognized by the die cracks connecting the date and all stars. Late states, such as the present lot, show flowlines that draw the stars and letters to the border. The Randall Hoard consisted of thousands of Mint State 1816 to 1820 large cents with varying degrees of original mint color. The 1818 N-10 and the 1820 N-13 are the two varieties most often encountered from that hoard. Reportedly stored for several decades in the original mint kegs and subject to atmospheric instability over the years, the majority of these hoard coins exhibit scattered carbon flecks. The obverse exhibits about 75% of its original mint red with delicate steel-blue overtones, and the reverse is predominantly orange-gold. PCGS Population for all 1818 varieties: 3 in 63 Red (1 in 63+), 3 finer (6/23). PCGS# 36630 Base PCGS# 1602

1837 Cent, MS65 Red and Brown
N-3, Plain Cords, Medium Letters



- 3438** 1837 Plain Cords, Medium Letters, N-3, R.1, MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Die cracks across the reverse periphery help attribute this charming Gem. The strike is crisp except on a couple of star centers. The apricot-gold and lilac surfaces are practically devoid of abrasions, though each side shows scattered minute carbon. Although N-3 is an available variety, it is rarely encountered any finer than the present lot.

Ex: Baltimore Auction (Stack's Bowers, 2/2013), lot 1100; Dallas Signature (Heritage, 12/2022), lot 3030.
PCGS# 37154 Base PCGS# 1736

PROOF LARGE CENT

1857 Large Cent, PR64 Brown
Small Date, Proof-Only N-3



- 3439** 1857 Small Date, N-3, Low R.5, PR64 Brown NGC. A prominent die line, shaped like an inverted check mark, is on the base of Liberty's neck and identifies the proof-only variety. The fully struck surfaces display exquisite powder-blue, rose-gold, and lilac toning. The obverse displays a few pale and unobtrusive toning freckles. Both sides exhibit a partial wire rim. A delightful proof type coin.

NGC ID# 2275, PCGS# 400610 Base PCGS# 2000

FLYING EAGLE CENTS

1858/7 FS-301 Cent, MS64
First Small Cent Overdate



- 3440** 1858/7 Large Letters, Snow-1, FS-301, MS64 NGC. High Leaves Reverse. Closed E in ONE. Aside from the 1856, which was never struck for circulation, the key date of the Flying Eagle series is the 1858/7 overdate. The present near-Gem displays all three diagnostics of the variety: a brief diagonal line northeast of the second 8 in the date, a die lump centered above the date, and a broken tip on the eagle's upper wing. The diagonal line is the upper right remnant of the underdigit 7, visible on early to middle die state examples. Late die state pieces are less desirable, since the variety is evident only by its secondary diagnostics. The present coin is from an early die state, and displays attractive brick-red surfaces. A small tick is on the On in ONE, but marks are minimal overall. Census: 34 in 64, 6 finer (6/23).

NGC ID# 2277, PCGS# 37383 Base PCGS# 2022

1858/7 Large Letters Flying Eagle Cent
Snow-1, MS64



3441 1858/7 Large Letters, Snow-1, FS-301, MS64 NGC. Rick Snow writes of FS-301, "This is typically collected as part of the basic set and is in tremendous collector demand. Examples from die stages A & B are eagerly sought by collectors." This piece represents Die State B, with lapping evident on the obverse. The flag of the 7 is visible as a small dash at the upper-right corner of the final 8, and the die dot in the field above the date is clear. Luster yields satiny luminance across each side beneath olive-tan toning. Elements of vivid golden-orange color appear in the most protected portions of each side. The eagle's tailfeathers and the upper-right portion of the wreath show the usual strike softness, but eye appeal is pleasing for the grade.

Ex: U.S. Small Cents Showcase Auction (Heritage, 8/2021), lot 93008.

NGC ID# 2277, PCGS# 37383 Base PCGS# 2022

INDIAN CENTS

1864 L On Ribbon Bronze Cent
MS66 Red and Brown



3442 1864 L On Ribbon MS66 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Attractive original luster displays luminous copper-orange, burgundy, and chestnut-brown hues across each side of this well-preserved L On Ribbon representative. The upper obverse and corresponding lower reverse margins are softly struck, though coin is otherwise well defined. Rare any finer. Population: 20 in 66 (2 in 66+) Red and Brown, 1 finer. CAC: 10 in 66, 0 finer (5/23). NGC ID# 227M, PCGS# 2080

1873 Indian Cent, XF45
Snow-1b, Doubled LIBERTY, CAC



3443 1873 Doubled LIBERTY, Snow-1b, FS-101, XF45 PCGS. CAC. Series expert Rick Snow calls this the "top doubled die of the Indian Cents series." It has been known to the numismatic community since its discovery by Walter Breen in 1957, and examples remain elusive and sought after. Two reverse dies are documented, with Snow-1b showing a die lump between the wreath and the C in Cent. The present Choice XF coin displays light wear with natural chocolate-brown patina. The doubling on LIBERTY is clear. A tiny rim nick above the left corner of the shield serves as a pedigree marker. CAC has awarded a green label to only 24 Brown examples of this variety in all grades (7/23).

NGC ID# 227X, PCGS# 37504 Base PCGS# 2115

1894 Cent, MS66+ Red
High-Grade Type Coin



3444 1894 MS66+ Red PCGS. CAC. The 1894 has a relatively low mintage, but Red examples are merely scarce in MS64 and MS65 grades. At the MS66+ level, the date becomes an important conditional rarity, surpassed only by three coins at PCGS and one coin at NGC (5/23). The present lustrous orange-gold example has a good strike and unabraded surfaces. Minor carbon is noted along the left-side margins. CAC: 9 in 66, 0 finer (5/23). NGC ID# 228N, PCGS# 2189

PROOF INDIAN CENTS

1859 Indian Cent, PR65
Laurel Wreath Type Coin



- 3445 1859 PR65 PCGS.** The Laurel Wreath reverse was only produced in 1859, before being replaced by the Oak Wreath that ran from 1860 through 1909. Proofs of this one-year type are highly sought after. This Gem example is boldly struck and displays the customary reflective fields, with amber-gold color throughout. A loupe finds a few stray hairlines that define the grade. Population: 61 in 65 (4 in 65+), 33 finer (7/23).

From The Monrovia Collection.
NGC ID# 2299, PCGS# 2247

1875 Cent, PR67 Red and Brown
Sole Finest Proof in This Color Category



- 3446 1875 PR67 Red and Brown PCGS.** This is one of only two proof 1875 Indian cents certified at the PR67 numeric level at PCGS and NGC combined, regardless of color assignment. The other PR67 coin is a Brown piece at NGC, making this Red and Brown coin the finer of the two. Sharp definition complements glimmering fields, with copper-gold, rose, and orange-red hues throughout. Population: 1 in 67 Red and Brown, 0 finer (7/23).
NGC ID# 229U, PCGS# 2313

1887 Cent, PR66 Red
Eagle Eye Photo Seal
Tied for Highest Graded



- 3447 1887 PR66 Red NGC.** Eagle Eye Photo Seal, card not included. The old saying about “hen’s teeth” comes to mind, as in “rarer than.” NGC and PCGS have combined graded six PR66 Red coins of this issue, from the original proof mintage of 2,960 pieces. It is seldom indeed that Indian cents from the 1880s are found in such pristine condition with fully red surfaces. Nonetheless this is one such piece, with lustrous salmon-pink surfaces that are virtually devoid of carbon or other post-strike imperfections.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5/2007), lot 204; Chicago Signature (Heritage, 8/2011), lot 3171; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5-6/2012), lot 3157; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 3278.
NGC ID# 22A9, PCGS# 2350

LINCOLN CENTS

1909-S VDB Cent, MS65 Red and Brown
Lustrous Gem With Great Color



- 3448 1909-S VDB MS65 Red and Brown PCGS.** Areas of remaining coppery color blend with elements of golden-brown and violet throughout this lustrous Gem. The coin is fully struck with little trace of carbon and few marks. Only 484,000 examples of this first and single-year type were coined at the San Francisco Mint, making it the most popular issue in the series.
NGC ID# 22B2, PCGS# 2427

1909-S VDB Cent, MS65 Red and Brown
Fiery-Red Accents, Carefully Preserved



- 3449 1909-S VDB MS65 Red and Brown PCGS.** Accents of glowing fiery-red color join surfaces of golden-brown overall. There is only a pair of carbon spots on the obverse rim at 7 o'clock and another spot above the S in STATES. Frosty luster furthers the eye appeal of this carefully preserved 1909-S VDB Gem.
From The Monrovia Collection.
NGC ID# 22B2, PCGS# 2427

**1909-S VDB Cent, MS65 Red and Brown
Attractive CAC Coin**



- 3450 1909-S VDB MS65 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC.** The 1909-S VDB has withstood the test of time as a famous key date that is highly sought after, entirely unaffected by the fact that it is readily collectible. This Gem Red and Brown example displays golden-orange luster with chestnut overtones and satiny fields. A few tiny flecks do not detract. The strike is bold.
NGC ID# 22B2, PCGS# 2427

**1911 Lincoln Cent, MS67 Red
Registry Set Quality**



- 3451 1911 MS67 Red PCGS.** The appeal of this full Red Superb Gem to the Registry Set collector is rivaled by very few others. The coin exhibits frosty coppery-orange luster and remarkably clean surfaces, with none of the tiny planchet marks and ticks that typically affect Lincoln's shoulder. The fields exhibit minor die fatigue in the margins, but the strike is nonetheless bold on each side. Population: 27 in 67 (6 in 67+) Red, 1 finer (7/23).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 1-2/2015), lot 3020.
NGC ID# 22B7, PCGS# 2443

**1922 No D Lincoln Cent, XF45
Strong Reverse, Die Pair 2
Old Green Holder, Gold CAC**



- 3452 1922 No D, Strong Reverse, FS-401, XF45 PCGS. Gold CAC.** Die Pair 2. Sea-green and chocolate-brown blend throughout this problem-free and pleasing key-date cent. All diagnostics are present, such as sharp definition on TRUST, the wheat ears, and the final-date digit. This variety is graded by the strong reverse, as the obverse is always soft from die wear — CAC considers this piece undergraded in the XF level, show AU-level eye appeal. Certified in an old green label holder.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2018), lot 3183.
NGC ID# 22C9, PCGS# 37676 Base PCGS# 3285

**1955 FS-101 Cent, MS64 Brown
Doubled Die Obverse, CAC Approval**



- 3453 1955 Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, MS64 Brown PCGS. CAC.** This major Doubled Die Obverse features prominently in the annual *Guide Book* and has been in high demand for generations. Each side of this glossy near-Gem delivers a natural blend of golden-brown and steel-blue patina. Fully deserving of the green CAC approval sticker. There are 14 numerically finer submissions in the Brown category at PCGS (7/23).
NGC ID# 22FG, PCGS# 37910 Base PCGS# 2825

THREE CENT SILVER

**1853 Three Cent Silver, MS67
Final Type One Issue**



- 3454 1853 MS67 NGC.** The 1853 is the last issue in the Type One three cent silver series, defined by a plain border to the obverse star, often called the "Small Star" design. This Superb Gem example is among the finest examples of the date certified. Frosty luster yields hints of light golden toning, and the strike is bold. Eye appeal is outstanding. Census: 19 in 67 (1 in 67+), 0 finer (6/23).
NGC ID# 22Z2, PCGS# 3667

PROOF THREE CENT SILVER

**1858 Three Cent Silver, PR66
Early, Better Proof Date**



- 3455 1858 PR66 PCGS.** In 1858, proof sets were offered to the public for the first time. Proof mintages were lower than in subsequent years. The *Guide Book* estimates only 210 three cent silver proofs were struck. This high-grade specimen has a good strike and exceptional preservation. Richly toned in apple-green, sky-blue, mahogany-brown, and lilac hues. Population: 20 in 66 (2 in 66+), 3 finer (5/23).
NGC ID# 27C5, PCGS# 3705

1866 Three Cent Silver, PR66+ Cameo
Pleasant Contrast and Toning



- 3456 1866 PR66+ Cameo NGC.** Ex: Rev. Dr. James G.K. McClure. A scarce, high-end Cameo example of this otherwise plentiful proof issue, showing frosty, razor-sharp design elements set against deeply reflective fields. The obverse is primarily green-gold, while the reverse has deeper blue and lavender hues. Field-motif contrast is apparent even through the patina. The 1866 proof had a mintage of 725 pieces, but few Cameo examples survive, let alone in such high of a grade as this Plus-graded Premium Gem. Census: 9 in 66 Cameo (1 in 66+, 1 in 66★), 5 finer (5/23).
Ex: *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 6/2016), lot 4306; *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 9/2018), lot 3401.
NGC ID# 27CC, PCGS# 83716

1871 Three Cent Silver, PR67
Beautifully Toned Condition Rarity



- 3457 1871 PR67 PCGS.** The proof 1871 three cent silver piece becomes conditionally scarce in Gem and better grades, and the issue is notably rare at the Superb Gem level. Finer pieces are prohibitively rare. This example displays full strike sharpness that complements deep field mirroring. Vivid multicolor toning frames the margins. Population: 6 in 67 (1 in 67+), 1 finer (7/23).
NGC ID# 27CG, PCGS# 3722

1871 Three Cent Silver, PR67
Low-Mintage, Late-Date Issue



- 3458 1871 PR67 NGC.** The final four dates of the three cent silver series have the lowest mintages of the series. The 1871 production was 960 proofs and 3,400 business strikes. Few survivors have comparable eye appeal to the present Superb Gem, which displays exquisite ocean-blue, caramel-gold, red, and green toning. The upper-left obverse shows a few wispy marks. Census: 9 in 67, 1 finer (5/23).
NGC ID# 27CG, PCGS# 3722

THREE CENT NICKEL

1865 Three Cent Nickel, MS66+
Frosty First-Year Type Coin



- 3459 1865 MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** The 1865 was the first issue produced in the three cent nickel series, and examples are available in all Mint State grades as fine as MS65. Premium Gems are somewhat scarce by comparison, and finer pieces are rare. This frosty, Plus-graded CAC coin displays brilliant, unabraded mint luster and a sharp strike, with outstanding eye appeal. Population: 66 in 66 (7 in 66+), 5 finer. CAC: 17 in 66, 3 finer (7/23).
NGC ID# 22NJ, PCGS# 3731

PROOF THREE CENT NICKELS

1865 Three Cent Nickel, PR65
Pleasing First-Year Proof



- 3460 1865 PR65 PCGS. JD-1, Low R.3.** The first-year three cent nickel has a high business production, but the proof mintage is only 500+ pieces. Only the proof-only 1878 commands higher prices. Likely, fewer proof singles of the denomination were sold in 1865 relative to later dates. This is a well-struck Gem with hints of powder-blue and rose-gold toning. Moderate carbon is noted near the coronet tip. The devices display noticeable white-on-black contrast with the glassy fields, though the green-label holder precedes the extension of the Cameo designation to the three cent nickel series. Population: 48 in 65 (2 in 65+), 17 finer (7/23).
NGC ID# 275K, PCGS# 3761

1871 Three Cent Nickel, PR67
Delicate Champagne Toning



- 3461** 1871 PR67 PCGS. JD-1, R.2. The proof 1871 three cent nickel is prohibitively rare in Deep Cameo and scarce in Cameo, making high-end non-Cameo pieces highly appealing for date collectors. This Superb Gem is boldly struck and pristine, with delicate iridescence and reflective fields. Population: 4 in 67 (1 in 67+), 0 finer (6/23).
NGC ID# 275S, PCGS# 3767

SHIELD NICKELS

1867 Rays Shield Nickel, MS65
Two Shattered Dies



- 3462** 1867 Rays MS65 PCGS. The 1867 Rays Shield nickel represents the first year of the Rays type. Examples are scarce at the Gem level and rare finer. This piece displays satiny luster with a hint of light champagne toning. Both sides exhibit prominent, networked die cracks from shattered dies — a frequent occurrence among early Shield nickel issues. Population: 52 in 65 (4 in 65+), 11 finer (6/23).
NGC ID# 22NY, PCGS# 3791

1867 Rays Shield Nickel, AU58
CAC, Repunched Date



- 3463** 1867 Rays, Repunched Date, FS-301, AU58 PCGS. CAC. *Cherrypickers'* describes the repunching as "the top of a 1 is evident far to the west of the primary 1, and the top of a 7 is evident far to the east of the primary 7." A satiny pearl-gray example with rose and lime undertones near the obverse rim. No marks are apparent. FS-301 Population: 3 in 58, 2 finer (7/23).
Ex: Houston Signature (Heritage, 12/2015), lot 7211; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2016), lot 3378; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2021), lot 7102.
NGC ID# 22NY, PCGS# 38319 Base PCGS# 3791

1871 Nickel, MS66
Important Conditional Rarity



- 3464** 1871 MS66 PCGS. CAC. An exceptionally nice example of this popular lower mintage issue. The brilliant surfaces are carbon-free and teem with luster. The strike is crisp, and thorough evaluation is required to locate even minute marks. CAC confirms the coin's lofty third-party assessment. Population: 15 in 66 (4 in 66+), 0 finer. CAC: 12 in 66, 0 finer (6/23).
Ex: iAuction 3471 (*Stack's Bowers*, 3/2014), lot 20055; Dallas Signature (Heritage, 8/2020), lot 3085.
NGC ID# 22P5, PCGS# 3798

1873 Open 3 Shield Nickel, AU50
FS-1301, Large Over Small Date



- 3465** 1873 Open 3, Large Over Small Date, FS-1301, AU50 PCGS. "This is a very rare variety, always sought by the many Shield nickel specialists." — Thus states the *Cherrypickers' Guide* concerning this intriguing repunched date variety. The pickup point is a smaller, secondary 3 visible in the field between the primary 73 of the date. The coin in general is well-struck and shows satiny olive-gray surfaces.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2017), lot 3567.
PCGS# 38394 Base PCGS# 3800

1876 Shield Nickel, MS65
FS-401, 'The Bleeder'



- 3466** 1876 "The Bleeder," FS-401, MS65 PCGS. CAC. The diagnostic for this intriguing variety is the heavy vertical die lines extending into the horizontal shield lines, including the right-most one that stretches all the way to the top of the shield. PCGS has attributed only 20 examples of this variety, and the current Gem example is among the three finest of these. Satiny luster illuminates delicate pastel toning, and the strike is well executed. Population (FS-401): 3 in 65 (2 in 65+), 0 finer (6/23).
PCGS# 569428 Base PCGS# 3805

1880 Shield Nickel, XF45
Only 16,000 Circulation Strikes Produced



- 3467 1880 XF45 PCGS. CAC.** The 1880 nickel is a controversial issue because of the low mintage of 16,000 strikes for circulation. Many dull or slightly circulated proofs have been mistaken for business strikes over the years. There is no confusion possible with this piece. Fifteen points of wear preclude the possibility of a circulated proof. The surfaces are gunmetal-gray, looking just as it did 100+ years ago when it was pulled from circulation. No unusual or singularly identifying marks can be found. Population: 11 in 45, 51 finer. CAC: 4 in 45, 12 finer (6/23).
Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2017), lot 3303.
NGC ID# 276E, PCGS# 3810

1880 Shield Nickel, AU50
Collector-Grade Example of This Rarity



- 3468 1880 AU50 PCGS.** With only 16,000 pieces struck, the 1880 is far and away the key to the Shield nickel series. Wear on this piece is light and even, and the surfaces are uniformly steel-gray save for a dash of russet toning at 3 o'clock on the reverse. A small raised rust lump below the second T in STATES confirms the circulation strike origin. Population: 5 in 50, 46 finer (6/23).
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2018), lot 4263.
NGC ID# 276E, PCGS# 3810

1881 Shield Nickel, MS66
Conditionally Rare Registry Candidate



- 3469 1881 MS66 PCGS.** Delicate champagne and ice-blue hues accent the silvery surfaces of this Premium Gem. Sharp design elements and vibrant satin luster produce ample visual appeal, while neither side has bothersome abrasions. The 1881 Shield nickel is rarely available in this grade. PCGS and NGC each report only a half dozen finer specimens. Population: 23 in 66 (5 in 66+), 6 finer (6/23).
Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 8/2020), lot 3087.
NGC ID# 276F, PCGS# 3811

PROOF SHIELD NICKEL

1866 Nickel, PR65 Deep Cameo
Short-Lived Rays Subtype



- 3470 1866 Rays PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-1, R.3.** The first-year Shield nickel is effectively a single-year proof subtype, since the 1867 Rays is rare and costly in proof format. The Guide Book 1866 proof mintage is 600+ pieces, and only four specimens are designated Deep Cameo by PCGS (5/23). This is an impressive Gem with radiant devices and glassy fields. The mostly brilliant surfaces appear unmarked, though a couple of minor flan streaks are noted near the ball of the large 5.
NGC ID# 276G, PCGS# 93817

PROOF LIBERTY NICKEL

1885 Liberty Nickel, PR67
Starkly Contrasted Deep Cameo
Tied for Finest Certified



- 3471** 1885 PR67 Deep Cameo PCGS. JD-1, R.1. The 1885 proof Liberty nickel is a popular date substitute for the scarce circulation strike, particularly in high grade. Most high-grade examples of the proof issue are non-Cameo coins, and this date is particularly rare in Deep Cameo quality. PCGS reports only six Deep Cameo submissions, with two PR67 specimens being the finest known. This example displays fully brought up relief elements, including the lower left portion of the wreath. Deep, watery mirrors produce stark cameo contrast, and the preservation is outstanding. Each side is brilliant. Population: 2 in 67 Deep Cameo, 0 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 277T, PCGS# 93883

BUFFALO NICKELS

1913 Type One Buffalo Nickel, MS68
Among the Finest Certified



- 3472** 1913 Type One MS68 NGC. The preservation of this piece is exceptional, producing luminous amber-gold luster that is devoid of abrasions and provides excellent eye appeal. The dies are worn, and metal flow lines are apparent in the fields and design recesses, but central strike sharpness is still pleasing. Census: 48 in 68 (4 in 68+, 4 in 68★), 0 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 22PW, PCGS# 3915

1913 Type Two Buffalo Nickel, MS67
Unknown Numerically Finer



- 3473** 1913 Type Two MS67 PCGS. The 1913 Type Two Buffalo nickel is several times scarcer than the Type One issue, which was more widely saved at the time of issue for its novelty. Superb Gem Type Two coins are scarce. This coin displays satiny, near-brilliant luster and glistening fields. The strike is virtually full throughout. No numerically finer pieces are reported at PCGS or NGC. Population: 51 in 67 (14 in 67+), 0 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 22PZ, PCGS# 3921

1913 Type Two Buffalo Nickel, MS66
FS-1101, Doubled Die Obverse



- 3474** 1913 Type Two, Doubled Die Obverse, FS-1101, MS66 PCGS. The die doubling on this variety is seen on the date, particularly the bottom of the numerals. The secondary image is indistinct on this late-die-state piece, appearing as abnormally thick numerals. PCGS has attributed 20 examples of this variety, with the current piece tied for finest (7/23). Lemon-gold and lilac-rose toning encompasses each side, complementing unabraded luster. Minor central strike softness is partly due to the worn dies, with slight metal flow in the margins. NGC ID# 22PZ, PCGS# 395052 Base PCGS# 3921

1917-S Buffalo Nickel, MS65
Satiny and Lightly Toned



- 3475 1917-S MS65 PCGS.** This is a boldly struck Gem example of the 1917-S Buffalo nickel, showing satiny rose-gold luster with no major abrasions. The fields and recesses show slight metal flow from die fatigue, but it is not severe. This San Francisco issue is challenging in MS65, and finer pieces are notably scarce. NGC ID# 22RF, PCGS# 3936

1918/7-D Buffalo Nickel, VF20
CAC Approved



- 3476 1918/7-D FS-101 VF20 PCGS. CAC.** The 1918/7-D is one of three major *Guide Book* varieties in the Buffalo nickel series — the others being the 1916 doubled die and 1937-D three-legged — which collectively make up the biggest key issues for the *Guide Book* collection. The rarest of the three varieties is the 1916 doubled die, but the 1918/7-D is the second scarcest. This collectible VF example displays stone-gray patina with moderate wear. The CAC label adds to the appeal. NGC ID# 22RJ, PCGS# 38446 Base PCGS# 3939

1921 Buffalo Nickel, MS67
Lower Mintage, Conditionally Rare



- 3477 1921 MS67 NGC.** The Philadelphia Mint struck more than 60 million Buffalo nickels in both 1919 and 1920, but the 1921 production was only 10,663,000 pieces. The smaller mintage was likely due to the need to strike silver dollars in great quantity in 1921, to fulfill the Pittman Act. No nickels were struck at all in 1922. The 1921 is always available in typical Mint State, but the issue becomes undeniably scarce in MS67. This is a brilliant and highly lustrous Superb Gem with exemplary surfaces and exceptional eye appeal. Census: 27 in 67 (7 in 67+, 3 in 67★), 2 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 22RT, PCGS# 3947

1921-S Buffalo Nickel, MS65
Attractively Toned and Lustrous



- 3478 1921-S MS65 PCGS. CAC.** A pastel-toned, well-struck Gem example of this better San Francisco issue, showing exceptionally clean surfaces. Some metal flow appears in the margins as usual, though it hardly affects the devices. Eye appeal is outstanding. The 1921-S Buffalo nickel is scarce in this grade and rare with CAC endorsement. Population: 90 in 65 (12 in 65+), 17 finer. CAC: 13 in 65, 2 finer (6/23). NGC ID# 22RU, PCGS# 3948

1923-S Buffalo Nickel, MS65+
Seldom Offered This Fine



- 3479 1923-S MS65+ NGC.** The 1923-S Buffalo nickel is plentiful through MS64, but it becomes conditionally scarce in MS65 and is rare finer. This Plus-designated Gem displays champagne-tinged iridescent toning over luminous, unabraded surfaces. The fields have moderate metal flow, as is usual for the late die states associated with 1920s-era branch mint issues. Census: 44 in 65 (4 in 65+), 8 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 22RW, PCGS# 3950

1924 Buffalo Nickel, MS66+
CAC-Approved Registry Candidate



- 3480 1924 MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** This is a well-preserved piece struck from fresh dies, with no obvious metal flow in the margins. Satiny luster displays golden-amber and olive-gray toning, and the surfaces are free of bothersome abrasions. Plus-designated pieces in this grade are scarce, and finer examples are rare. Population: 36 in 66+, 9 finer. CAC: 30 in 66, 3 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 22RX, PCGS# 3951

1937-D Three-Legged Nickel, MS62
Important *Guide Book* Variety



- 3481** 1937-D Three-Legged, FS-901, MS62 NGC. This famous *Guide Book* variety is never seen without heavy die erosion. The obverse is heavily flowlined, and the reverse is flowlined and heavily lapped, with the bison's forward right leg mostly effaced. The advanced die state is due to this die pair having been used well beyond its normal retirement point in a production run that led to a mintage of more than 17.8 million pieces. This Mint State example is satiny with russet toning and minimal marks for the grade. NGC ID# 22SX, PCGS# 38475 Base PCGS# 3982

PROOF BUFFALO NICKEL

1913 Buffalo Nickel, PR67+
Popular Type Two Issue



- 3482** 1913 Type Two PR67+ PCGS. JD-1, High R.1. Despite a generous mintage of 1,514 pieces, the 1913 Type Two Buffalo nickel is one of the most challenging issues in the matte proof series. This Plus-graded Superb Gem proof displays razor-sharp definition on all design elements and the virtually flawless surfaces are enhanced by attractive highlights of pale green and ice-blue toning. Eye appeal is terrific. Population: 14 in 67+, 12 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 278S, PCGS# 3990

JEFFERSON NICKEL

1956-D Nickel, MS66+ Full Steps
Registry-Grade Example



- 3483** 1956-D MS66+ Full Steps PCGS. The central steps definition is excellent, and this single characteristic distinguishes the current coin within a plethora of certified 1956-D nickels. Full Steps coins are universally scarce, and they are rare at the Premium Gem level. This piece displays satiny lilac-gray and bluish luster with few contact marks. Population: 20 in 66 (6 in 66+) Full Steps, 1 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 22UZ, PCGS# 84060

PROOF JEFFERSON NICKEL

1938 Proof Jefferson Nickel
Framed Number 132 of 150



- 3484** 1938 Proof Jefferson Nickel in Felix Schlag Frame. Page 227 of the March 1940 *Numismatist* featured a display ad by Eth. Levin of Elk Rapids, Michigan, offering 150 certificates signed by Jefferson nickel designer Felix Schlag, "each containing one 1938 proof coin." The present certificate is Number 132, as confirmed on September 29, 1939, by Notary Public Paul M. Wagner of Cook County, Illinois. Housed in a wooden frame. The nickel displays central lavender toning. Schlag's bold signature is in mahogany ink northwest of the nickel.

EARLY HALF DIME

1797 V-1, LM-4 Half Dime, AU Details
13 Stars Obverse



3485 1797 13 Stars, V-1, LM-4, R.5 — Bent — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. The 1797 half dimes comprise four varieties coined from three obverse dies with different star counts. Many who study the series believe that the 15 Stars obverse die (LM-1) was created in 1796 without the last digit that was entered prior to its first use in 1797. The reasoning is that the 16th state, Tennessee, did not become a state until June 1, 1796. After that date, the 16 Stars die (LM-2 and LM-3) was created, and finally, a decision was made to maintain 13 stars on the obverse to represent the original 13 states. That decision resulted in the final obverse die for 1797 half dimes (LM-4) that was used for the coin offered here. The described scenario is often repeated and may have originated with Walter Breen. While we are unaware of factual documentation, the order of events certainly seems logical.

The 13 Stars half dimes, attributed as LM-4, are the scarcest of the four 1797 varieties and this example, despite the PCGS disclaimer, ranks among the best that we have offered. Surface anomalies appear at the right obverse border. The strike is unusually sharp and the lustrous surfaces exhibit splendid gold and iridescent toning.

BUST HALF DIME

1835 Small Date Half Dime, MS67
Small 5C, V-7, LM-10



3486 1835 Small Date, Small 5C, V-7, LM-10, R.1, MS67 NGC. CAC. Magenta and navy-blue toning dominates most of the obverse, though the right field is close to brilliant. The reverse displays golden-brown and apple-green shades. Sharply struck and lustrous with a pristine appearance. A virtually unimprovable Capped Bust type coin. LM-10 is one of just two Small Date, Small 5C 1835 die pairings, along with the scarce LM-11. NGC ID# 232H, PCGS# 38719 Base PCGS# 4285

PROOF BUST HALF DIME

1834 Capped Bust Half Dime, PR65
Rare V-4, LM-4 Proof



3487 1834 PR65 NGC. V-4, LM-4, R.6 as a proof. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green / Eric P. Newman. The 1834 proof Capped Bust half dime is from an unknown, but undoubtedly small mintage of two or three dozen examples. The surviving population numbers no more than 15-20 pieces in all grades. Some of the coins were included in the diplomatic presentation proof sets that also featured the Class I 1804 dollars. All specimens we have seen represent the V-4, LM-4 die variety, but the Smithsonian example is reported to be from a different reverse die.

The present coin is a delightful Gem, with well-detailed design elements and reflective fields, under deep shades of lavender, violet, and champagne-gold toning. The surfaces are well-preserved and show no mentionable signs of contact. Census for the date: 6 in 65, 3 finer (5/23).

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$7.50; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; Eric P. Newman Collection, Part II (Heritage, 11/2013), lot 33307; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2020), lot 4143. NGC ID# 232L, PCGS# 4297

SEATED HALF DIMES FROM THE BENDER FAMILY COLLECTION

1837 No Stars Half Dime, MS66
Doubled Date, Tripled 8



3488 1837 No Stars, Large Date (Curl Top 1) MS66 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Bender Collection. This die was used for business strikes and proofs, featuring a boldly triple-punched 8 with the remaining date digits sharply doubled. Both sides of this Premium Gem are fully toned with violet-gold and sea-green toning over frosty mint luster. Population: 34 in 66 (2 in 66+), 7 finer. CAC: 14 in 66, 6 finer (5/23).

Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2013), lot 1641.

From The Bender Family Collection, Part V.

NGC ID# 232M, PCGS# 4311

1839-O No Drapery Half Dime, MS65
Near the Condition Census



3489 1839-O No Drapery MS65 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson-Bender. The New Orleans Mint struck slightly more than 1 million Seated Liberty half dimes in 1839, although these coins were largely lost to attrition, and most surviving examples are circulated. Mint State coins are rare in all grades. This Gem CAC example displays a sharp strike and satiny luster, with original olive, gold, and russet toning over each side. Eye appeal is excellent. Population: 3 in 65, 2 finer. CAC: 2 in 65, 1 finer (5/23).

From The Bender Family Collection, Part V.

NGC ID# 232T, PCGS# 4320

1842 Seated Liberty Half Dime
Original Toning, MS66+



- 3490** 1842 MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson-Bender. Mint State examples of this early Seated Philadelphia issue are typically seen in grades below MS65, with Premium Gems being rare. Finer examples are prohibitively rare. This Plus-designated piece displays original gold and sea-green toning over glistening satin surfaces. No abrasions distraction from the eye appeal, although a tiny russet toning spot below star 8 serves as a pedigree marker for the Simpson-Bender coin. Population: 10 in 66 (2 in 66+), 1 finer. CAC: 7 in 66, 1 finer (5/23).
From The Bender Family Collection, Part V.
NGC ID# 2332, PCGS# 4330

1843 Half Dime, MS66+
Stunning Quality for the Grade



- 3491** 1843 MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson-Bender. The 1843 Seated Liberty half dime is among the more plentiful dates in the series from the 1840s, although examples are conditionally rare at the Premium Gem level. The Bender specimen is both Plus graded and CAC endorsed, singularly setting it above its peers in this numeric grade. Delicate golden and russet toning accents ivory-white luster and glistening, unabraded surfaces. Population: 11 in 66 (1 in 66+), 6 finer. CAC: 8 in 66, 0 finer (5/23).
From The Bender Family Collection, Part V.
NGC ID# 2334, PCGS# 4332

1847 Seated Half Dime, MS67
Beautiful Top-Grade PCGS Example



- 3492** 1847 MS67 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson-Bender. This is among the finest 1847 Seated Liberty half dimes certified at PCGS and is a major rarity as such. PCGS lists six submissions in this grade, at least four of which are confirmed to be individual coins. Another two MS67 pieces are reported at NGC, with one finer. We have previously only handled the two NGC-certified pieces, one of which appeared in our auctions on five separate occasions. The Simpson-Bender PCGS coin marks the first time we are handling a PCGS example in this top grade for Registry collectors. Glistening, virtually flawless luster adorns well-struck design elements, with original sea-green, gold, and lilac-blue toning over each side. Population: 6 in 67 (1 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 3 in 67, 0 finer (5/23).
From The Bender Family Collection, Part V.
NGC ID# 2339, PCGS# 4337

1849/6 Half Dime, MS65+
High Date, V-1 Overdate
Sought-After Guide Book Variety



- 3493** 1849/6 MS65+ PCGS. CAC. V-1, Flynn-OVD-003, VP-001. This is one of three overdate varieties known for the 1849/6 half dime. While some existing references such as the *Cherrypickers' Guide* maintain that these varieties are 9/8 overdates, the most recent studies recognize them as 9/6 overdates as shown by photographic overlays, and they are thus recognized as 9/6 by PCGS, NGC, and the *Guide Book*.
The present coin represents the Valentine-1 die pair, attributed by the 184 of the date touching the rock base. This is a less-prominent overdate than the FS-301 and FS-302 varieties, although a clear 6 underdigit is visible within and to the right of the 9. This variety is recognized by NGC as V-1 and discussed in detail by Kevin Flynn in *The Authoritative Reference on Liberty Seated Half Dimes*. (The *Cherrypickers'* cross-reference of V-1 to FS-301 is incorrect.) Satiny luster glistens beneath delicate rose and sea-green hues, with champagne accents. The strike is sharp, and no significant abrasions are seen. This is the sole finest "9 Over Widely Placed 6" example at PCGS. Population: 7 in 65 (1 in 65+), 0 finer. CAC: 3 in 65, 2 finer (5/23).
From The Bender Family Collection, Part V.
PCGS# 4342

1849 Half Dime, CAC'd MS65
FS-302, V-2, Repunched Date



3494 1849 Repunched Date, V-2, FS-302, MS65 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson-Bender. Numismatic scholars are divided on the identity of the underdigit on this variety. The *Cherry-pickers' Guide* calls it a 9/8 overdate, but the *Guide Book* lists it as 9/6. NGC's VarietyPlus listing of this variety notes: "The exact nature of this variety has been debated over the years, but the latest studies favor 849 over 846." FS-302/V-2 is one of three major overdate varieties for the 1849 half dime. PCGS calls FS-301 "1849/6," and FS-302 (offered here) "1849/6 9 Over Widely Placed 6," (along with the V-1 overdate). The wide spacing of the underdigit in relation to the 9 and the date placement are the diagnostic points for FS-302. The current Gem example is among the finest FS-302 coins PCGS has attributed. Delicate champagne color tints the silvery surfaces, and the strike is sharp. No abrasions distract from the eye appeal. Population: 7 in 65 (1 in 65+), 0 finer. CAC: 2 in 65, 2 finer (5/23).

From The Bender Family Collection, Part V.
PCGS# 145432 Base PCGS# 4343

1850 Seated Half Dime, MS67+
High Condition Census, CAC Approved



3495 1850 MS67+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson-Bender. The 1850 Seated half dime is relatively plentiful in Mint State in the context of 1850s issues, with examples dispersed across the MS62 to MS66 grade range. The Bender coin is a Superb Gem and is conditionally rare in this grade, being one of just two coins in this grade at PCGS with the Plus designation. Ivory-white luster complements boldly struck design elements, and no abrasions are seen. Eye appeal is outstanding. Population: 11 in 67 (2 in 67+), 1 finer. CAC: 8 in 67, 0 finer (5/23).

From The Bender Family Collection, Part V.
NGC ID# 233E, PCGS# 4345

1851 Seated Half Dime, MS67+
The Single Finest Example at PCGS



3496 1851 MS67+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson-Bender. This is the sole finest 1851 half dime at PCGS, by the margin of the Plus designation. Essentially flawless mint luster glistens with soft frost. Much of each side is brilliant, save for crescents of deep amber toning along the upper obverse and lower reverse borders. NGC lists a single MS68 coin finer, which we last saw at auction a decade ago. Population: 7 in 67 (1 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 4 in 67, 0 finer (5/23).

From The Bender Family Collection, Part V.
NGC ID# 233H, PCGS# 4347

1852 Seated Liberty Half Dime, MS67+
Vivid Multicolor Toning



3497 1852 MS67+ PCGS. CAC. V-3a. Ex: Bender Collection. Despite the mintage slightly exceeding 1 million pieces, remember that the early-1850s silver coins were overweight in terms of their melt value compared to their face value — a byproduct of the vast inflows of California gold into the national economy. The Arrows type of the following year would reduce the net silver content of minor coinage. This spectacular Superb Gem possesses terrific eye appeal to complement its high technical quality. The design elements are sharply detailed, and the lustrous surfaces are blanketed in shades of golden-brown and lavender toning. Gene Gardner recorded his first impression of this coin as, "What a strike." Sharp details are everywhere: full radials on all stars and full definition of Liberty's head and hair.

Ex: Purchased from Joseph O'Connor (2/2004); Eugene Gardner Collection (Heritage, 6/2014), lot 30197, where it sold for \$6,462.50.
From The Bender Family Collection, Part V.
NGC ID# 233K, PCGS# 4349

**1853 No Arrows Half Dime, MS67
Beautiful Condition Census Example
The Sole Finest With CAC Approval**



- 3498 1853 No Arrows MS67 PCGS. CAC.** Ex: Simpson-Bender. While the 1853 With Arrows half dime is plentiful overall and only conditionally rare at the Superb Gem level, the 1853 No Arrows coin (offered here) is scarce in Mint State and a fantastic rarity at the Superb Gem level. The current coin is firmly within the Condition Census and is the sole finest example of the issue with CAC endorsement. A faint tinge of light champagne color warms otherwise brilliant, satiny surfaces. No distracting abrasions are seen. Eye appeal is outstanding. Population: 1 in 67, 1 finer. CAC: 1 in 67, 0 finer (5/23).

From The Bender Family Collection, Part V.
NGC ID# 233M, PCGS# 4351

**1853 Arrows Half Dime, MS67
Among the Finest Certified**



- 3499 1853 Arrows MS67 PCGS. CAC.** Ex: Simpson-Bender. The Arrows Obverse half dime type was produced for only three years, from 1853 to 1855, at the Philadelphia and New Orleans mints. Of these six individual issues, the 1853 Philadelphia coin is the most plentiful and the ideal choice for type collectors. This Superb Gem example displays satiny luster and pristine surfaces, with original gold, olive, and russet toning over each side. Examples are rare this fine and unknown numerically finer. Population: 17 in 67 (6 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 6 in 67, 0 finer (5/23).

From The Bender Family Collection, Part V.
NGC ID# 233Y, PCGS# 4356

**1857 Seated Half Dime, MS67
None Numerically Finer at PCGS or CAC**



- 3500 1857 MS67 PCGS. CAC.** Ex: Bender Collection. The 1857 is among the most plentiful Seated half dimes from the 1850s, due largely to a mintage of more than 7.2 million coins. Nonetheless, Superb Gem examples remain scarce. This is a rare top-grade PCGS coin with CAC endorsement. Frosty luster is pristine beneath mottled olive-gold toning, and the strike is bold. Eye appeal is excellent. Population: 22 in 67 (5 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 13 in 67, 0 finer (5/23).

From The Bender Family Collection, Part V.
NGC ID# 233S, PCGS# 4365

**1858 Half Dime, MS64
FS-302, Date Over Inverted Date**



- 3501 1858 Over Inverted Date, FS-302, MS64 PCGS. CAC.** Ex: Simpson-Bender. The entire date was initially entered in an inverted orientation and then corrected, with the remnants of the errant numerals visible between the primary digits. According to the *Cherrypickers'* reference, "This variety is very rare, and more difficult to locate than the 1858 repunched date." While we would consider this variety scarce overall, it is indeed rare at the Mint State level. The current coin displays satiny luster beneath pastel gold and sea-green hues, with good overall eye appeal. Just a few light abrasions seen beneath a loupe prevent a finer grade. Population: 8 in 64 (1 in 64+), 8 finer. CAC: 4 in 64, 0 finer (5/23).

From The Bender Family Collection, Part V.
PCGS# 38739 Base PCGS# 4368

1858-O Half Dime, MS66+
Attractive Original Luster and Toning



- 3502** 1858-O MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson-Bender. The 1858-O is among the more plentiful New Orleans issues of the 1850s, benefiting from a mintage of more than 1.6 million coins. Nonetheless, high-end Mint State pieces are rare, and only a handful of coins rank finer than the Bender specimen. Lovely champagne-gold and pale ice-blue hues adorn each side, complementing sharply defined motifs. No distracting abrasions are seen. Population: 11 in 66 (2 in 66+), 3 finer. CAC: 5 in 66, 2 finer (5/23).
From The Bender Family Collection, Part V.
NGC ID# 233V, PCGS# 4369

1859-O Half Dime, MS66+
Beautifully Toned Top-Grade Example



- 3503** 1859-O MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson-Bender. Half dime coinage at New Orleans in the 1840s and 1850s filled all of the need for this denomination in Western commerce, as the San Francisco Mint (opened in 1854) did not strike the five cent denomination until 1863. In 1859, New Orleans produced 560,000 half dimes, but the widespread circulation of this issue and subsequent hoarding of it during the Civil War led to its rarity in Mint State for modern-day collectors. The present Premium Gem example is tied for finest at PCGS and is within the Condition Census overall. Vivid blue, violet, and amber-orange toning frames each side, leaving the pristine interiors with ivory-white luster and frosty luminance. Population: 6 in 66 (3 in 66+), 0 finer. CAC: 4 in 66, 0 finer (5/23).
From The Bender Family Collection, Part V.
NGC ID# 233X, PCGS# 4370

1860 Half Dime, Fully Struck MS68
An Important Condition Rarity



- 3504** 1860 MS68 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Bender Collection. V-3. The low date has heavy numerals, the pendant is just right of the center of the 6, and both ribbon ends are free of the wreath. This is the first year of the Legend Obverse type. Blythe ranks the date R.1 in Mint State. The date only becomes truly scarce in MS67; MS68 pieces are significant condition rarities. The lustrous surfaces of this outstanding MS68 half dime display whispers of golden-tan and violet around the obverse margin, while the reverse takes on a more uniform soft violet patina. The design elements are fully struck and both sides reveal immaculate preservation, combining for magnificent eye appeal. The finest of this issue are six MS68 pieces at PCGS and nine at NGC (5/23).
Ex: Purchased from U.S. Coins (3/2004); Eugene H. Gardner Collection, Part III (Heritage, 5/2015), lot 98177, where it brought \$9,106.25.
From The Bender Family Collection, Part V.
NGC ID# 2347, PCGS# 4377

1861 Half Dime, MS67+
Vividly Toned and Attractive



- 3505 1861 MS67+ PCGS. CAC.** Ex: Simpson-Bender. This piece is among the top five certified examples of the 1861 half dime on the PCGS and NGC population reports, placing it within the Condition Census. It is also one of the top two coins with CAC endorsement. Vivid rainbow toning appears across each side in a watercolor pattern that leaves warm golden color in the interiors. Slight field reflectivity contributes to the lofty PCGS opinion and the overall outstanding eye appeal. Population: 3 in 67 (1 in 67+), 2 finer. CAC: 2 in 67, 0 finer (5/23).
From The Bender Family Collection, Part V.
NGC ID# 2349, PCGS# 4379

1863-S Half Dime, MS65
Few Pieces Known Finer



- 3506 1863-S MS65 PCGS. CAC.** Ex: Bender Collection. The 1863 Philadelphia half dimes are a series key given their low mintage of 14,000 business strikes, but the 1863-S half dimes were only struck to the extent of 100,000 pieces, and today they are elusive as well in higher grade. This Gem is close to a full strike for this well-produced issue, with mottled gold, purplish-gray, and silver patina heavier on the obverse. Population: 9 in 65, 5 finer. CAC: 5 in 65, 3 finer (5/23).
Ex: *Pittsburgh Signature (Heritage, 10/2011), lot 3453; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2021), lot 3462.*
From The Bender Family Collection, Part V.
NGC ID# 234D, PCGS# 4383

1864-S Half Dime, MS66
Tied for Finest Known



- 3507 1864-S MS66 PCGS. CAC.** Ex: Simpson-Bender. The 1864-S half dime is scarce in any Mint State grade, and it is notably rare in Gem or better condition. While an MS67 ICG coin has appeared at auction a few times in the past, neither PCGS nor NGC has certified an example finer than MS66. The Bender specimen is thus an essential, top-grade acquisition for the Registry collector, further distinguished by its CAC endorsement. Glistening original luster yields warm champagne and lilac toning over unabraded surfaces. The upper-left portion of the wreath shows strike weakness as usual, but the design is otherwise well defined. Population: 5 in 66, 0 finer. CAC: 3 in 66, 0 finer (5/23).
From The Bender Family Collection, Part V.
NGC ID# 234E, PCGS# 4385
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**1865-S Half Dime, MS65
Scarce San Francisco Issue**



- 3508 1865-S MS65 PCGS. CAC.** Ex: Bender Collection. The 1865-S half dime had a mintage 120,000 pieces, but few survive in any grade and Mint State pieces are seldom encountered. This is a remarkably well-preserved Gem, with sharply struck design elements and satiny mint luster. Mottled, golden-brown patina warms each side. PCGS and NGC combined have certified just four examples in this grade, with only two numerically finer (5/23).
Ex: *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 6/2014), lot 3540, where it brought \$7,050.
From The Bender Family Collection, Part V.
NGC ID# 234H, PCGS# 4387

**1866-S Half Dime, MS66
Near the Top of the Condition Census**



- 3509 1866-S MS66 PCGS. CAC.** Ex: Simpson-Bender. Mint State examples of the 1866-S Seated Liberty half dime are scarce overall, and such coins are notably rare in Gem or better grades. This Premium Gem is within the Condition Census; it is within the top three pieces endorsed by CAC, and only a single higher-grade example is reported (5/23). Dusky champagne tinting accents frosty, unabraded surfaces. The strike is bold. Population: 5 in 66, 1 finer. CAC: 2 in 66, 1 finer (5/23).
From The Bender Family Collection, Part V.
NGC ID# 234K, PCGS# 4389

**1868-S Half Dime, MS65
Few Pieces Known Finer**



- 3510 1868-S MS65 PCGS. CAC.** Ex: Simpson-Bender. The 1868-S is a collectible San Francisco issue overall, but it becomes conditionally scarce at the Gem level, and it is rare in this grade with CAC endorsement. The Bender coin displays a bold strike and glistening, champagne-tinted luster. Myriad die cracks add intrigue. Population: 14 in 65 (1 in 65+), 5 finer. CAC: 4 in 65, 2 finer (7/23).
From The Bender Family Collection, Part V.
NGC ID# 234P, PCGS# 4393

**1872 Seated Half Dime, MS66+
Toned CAC Example**



- 3511 1872 MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** Ex: Simpson-Bender. The penultimate Philadelphia issue in the Seated half dime series is plentiful in Mint State, but few examples survive as fine as MS66, particularly with CAC endorsement. This piece displays satiny mint luster bathed in lilac and blue-green hues. The upper left portion of the wreath exhibits trivial softness, while the remainder of the design is well brought up. Population: 19 in 66 (4 in 66+), 3 finer. CAC: 7 in 66, 2 finer (7/23).
From The Bender Family Collection, Part V.
NGC ID# 234X, PCGS# 4400

**1872-S Half Dime, MS67+
Mintmark Above Bow
CAC, A Condition Census Example**



- 3512 1872-S Mintmark Above Bow MS67+ PCGS. CAC.** Ex: Simpson-Bender. The 1872-S is the penultimate San Francisco issue in the Seated Liberty half dime series. The mintage (837,000 pieces) was produced in two different varieties that relate to the placement of the mintmark: Above Bow and Below Bow. The Mintmark Above Bow variant is scarcer overall, and examples are rare at the Superb Gem level. This Condition Census example displays radiant, unabraded mint luster and vivid original border toning in shades of ocean-blue, violet, and amber. The interiors are champagne-tinged ivory. The strike is sharp, and overall eye appeal is outstanding. Population: 7 in 67 (3 in 67+), 1 finer. CAC: 5 in 67, 0 finer (5/23).
From The Bender Family Collection, Part V.
NGC ID# 234Z, PCGS# 4402

**1873 Seated Half Dime, MS67+
Sole Finest Example at PCGS
Final-Year Type Coin**



- 3513 1873 MS67+ PCGS. CAC.** Ex: Bender Collection. Half dime coinage was suspended in 1873, yielding to the more popular nickel-based five cent piece that had been introduced in 1866. The final-year half dime issue is scarcer than many of its immediately preceding dates, and examples are rare at the Superb Gem level. This CAC-endorsed coin is the sole finest example certified at PCGS, by the margin of the Plus designation. Frosty luster and pristine surfaces adorn well-defined motifs. The obverse displays a pleasing ocean-blue hue, while the reverse is gold, lavender, and powder-blue. Population: 3 in 67 (1 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 3 in 67, 0 finer (5/23).
From The Bender Family Collection, Part V.
NGC ID# 2353, PCGS# 4404

**1873-S Seated Half Dime, MS67
Tied for Finest Certified**



- 3514 1873-S MS67 PCGS. CAC. V-1.** Ex: Bender Collection. The coinage of 1873 has been a specialty of some collectors, most famously "Mr. 1873" Harry X Boosel, who wrote a popular monograph on the subject. Mr. Boosel wrote in the introduction to this monograph, "Research of this kind is usually a 'labor of love' without thought of remuneration other than the personal satisfaction of achieving something no one else has accomplished, and of finding out things to satisfy a natural curiosity." This 1873-S half dime represents the last S-mint issue in the Seated half dime business strike series and this is a Condition Census example of the issue. The design elements are sharply detailed, and the well-preserved surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster, complementing highlights of jade and silver-gray toning. Population: 2 in 67, 0 finer. CAC: 2 in 67, 0 finer (5/23).
Ex: Purchased from Joseph O'Connor (10/2003); Eugene H. Gardner Collection (Heritage, 6/2014), lot 30213.
From The Bender Family Collection, Part V.
NGC ID# 2354, PCGS# 4405

ADDITIONAL SEATED HALF DIMES

**1837 Seated Half Dime, MS66
No Stars, Large Date**



- 3515 1837 No Stars, Large Date (Curl Top 1) MS66 PCGS. CAC.** The introductory No Stars subtype was coined only in 1837 at Philadelphia, and in 1838 at New Orleans. Large and Small Date varieties are known. The present high-grade example has sea-green margins and rose-red centers. Marks are absent aside from a solitary curved line above Liberty's left (facing) shoulder. Population: 34 in 66 (2 in 66+), 7 finer. CAC: 15 in 66, 6 finer (5/23).
NGC ID# 232M, PCGS# 4311

**1837 No Stars Seated Half Dime, MS65
Toned Small Date Coin**



- 3516 1837 No Stars, Small Date (Flat Top 1) MS65 PCGS.** The Small Date 1837 No Stars Seated half dime is slightly scarcer than the Large Date issue, and Gem examples are particularly elusive. This piece displays deeply toned satin luster with olive-gold, ocean-blue, and lilac toning overall. The strike is sharp. Finer examples are rare. Population: 36 in 65 (1 in 65+), 26 finer (7/23).
NGC ID# 232M, PCGS# 4312

**1837 Seated Half Dime, MS65
No Stars, Small Date, V-5B**



- 3517 1837 No Stars, Small Date (Flat Top 1) MS65 PCGS. CAC. V-5B.** Splendid sea-green, honey-gold, and lavender toning embraces this lustrous and lightly abraded Gem. Philadelphia struck the No Stars subtype only in 1837, the first year of the Seated series. The HA in HALF shows inexactness, but the remainder of the strike is sharp. Population: 36 in 65 (1 in 65+), 26 finer. CAC: 15 in 65, 16 finer (6/23).
NGC ID# 232M, PCGS# 4312

**1838 Half Dime, MS66
No Drapery, Large Stars**



- 3518 1838 Large Stars, No Drapery, MS66 PCGS. CAC.** The first star is dramatically repunched, characteristic of Valentine-10, but the top of the 1 in the date is recut, as noted for Valentine-12. The present Premium Gem is richly patinated brick-red, blue, and sea-green. The well-struck surfaces are smooth save for unobtrusive field marks near the A in HALF. Population: 33 in 66 (4 in 66+), 12 finer. CAC: 20 in 66, 12 finer (5/23).
Ex: Regency Auction 29 (Legend, 11/2018), lot 103.
NGC ID# 2TXX, PCGS# 4317

**1853-O Half Dime, XF40
No Arrows Rarity**



- 3519 1853-O No Arrows XF40 PCGS. CAC.** The 1853-O No Arrows half dime is a significant key date in the series. Only 160,000 pieces were struck, and surviving examples are scarce in any grade, even low-end circulated levels. This XF coin is a rarity, and it is the only coin in XF40 with CAC endorsement (6/23). Deep golden-gray patina includes hues of olive, orange, and lilac, with russet accents. Light wear and smooth surfaces heighten the eye appeal. Housed in a green label holder. Population: 8 in 40, 19 finer. CAC: 1 in 40, 9 finer (6/23).
NGC ID# 233N, PCGS# 4352

**1853-O No Arrows Half Dime, AU58
Lustrous Surfaces, CAC Approved**



- 3520 1853-O No Arrows AU58 NGC. CAC.** This is a delightful example of the scarce No Arrows 1853-O Seated half dime. Ample luster rolls through the original surfaces, illuminating the fields and a touch of tan-gold color. Almost no perceptible wear is evident, hence the CAC green label, although we note a hair-thin vertical scratch in the right obverse field from a brief entry into circulation. The devices show pleasing definition, though are not quite full. Any 1853-O No Arrows coin this fine is a significant rarity, and this is one of only two coins for the grade with CAC endorsement. Census: 2 in 58, 3 finer. CAC: 2 in 58, 4 finer (7/23).
NGC ID# 233N, PCGS# 4352

**1853-O Half Dime, MS65
Toned Arrows Type Coin**



- 3521 1853-O Arrows MS65 NGC.** A pristine Gem example of this Arrows New Orleans issue, showing well-struck devices amid glistening, softly frosted original luster. Multicolor obverse toning contrasts with mostly light champagne reverse color. A heavy vertical die break reaches toward the center of the obverse along the right side of the 3. The 1853-O Arrows half dime is rarely offered this fine. Census: 7 in 65, 4 finer (6/23).
NGC ID# 233Z, PCGS# 4357

**1857 Half Dime, Toned MS67+
Incredible Preservation and Eye Appeal**



- 3522 1857 MS67+ NGC. CAC.** The 1857 is a plentiful Philadelphia issue and a popular choice for type collectors. But examples are rare at the Superb Gem grade level, and those grading finer than the present are prohibitively rare. This piece displays soft, luminous mint luster cast in peach-gold and lilac toning, with powder-blue occasionally seen around the borders. The strike is bold, and neither side has a single notable abrasion.
NGC ID# 233S, PCGS# 4365

PROOF SEATED HALF DIMES

1837 No Stars Half Dime, PR63 Impressive First-Year Type Issue



- 3523 1837 No Stars PR63 NGC.** The first Seated Liberty half dimes featured the date and seated figure in a plain field unencumbered by other design elements. The design was produced at the Philadelphia Mint in 1837 and at the New Orleans Mint in its opening year of 1838. The 1837 Philadelphia coins are known with a Small Date or a Large Date, although all proofs are from the Large Date obverse. The first of these Seated Liberty half dimes were struck on July 25, and on that date Mint Director Patterson sent 20 examples (likely all proofs) to Treasury Secretary Woodbury. PCGS Coin Facts estimates that 14 proofs survive today. This Select proof is a lovely example with rich blue-steel and violet toning over fully and deeply mirrored fields. Census: 1 in 63, 6 finer (5/23).
Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2021), lot 3681.
NGC ID# 2355, PCGS# 4407

1857 Half Dime, PR65 Well Struck, Attractively Toned



- 3524 1857 PR65 PCGS. CAC.** The 1857 proof half dime mintage is unknown, but PCGS estimates only 50 to 75 survivors. This boldly struck Gem is memorable for its cobalt-blue, ruby-red, aquamarine, and lemon-gold toning. The satiny surfaces are free from evident detractions. Population: 5 in 65, 5 finer. CAC: 5 in 65, 2 finer (5/23).
NGC ID# 235M, PCGS# 4436

1867 Half Dime, PR65 Deep Cameo Obvious Cameo Contrast



- 3525 1867 PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS.** A butter-gold Gem with exemplary surfaces and a good strike. A narrow diagonal multicolor toning streak above Liberty's head provides an identifier. The date punch was entered at an angle, with a deeper impression on the upper half than on the lower half. From a proof mintage of 625 pieces, PCGS has certified only three specimens as Deep Cameo in all grades (5/23).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2003), lot 6352.
NGC ID# 2364, PCGS# 94450

1868 Half Dime, PR66 Cameo Delightful Multicolor Toning



- 3526 1868 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** The proof half dime mintage for 1868 amounted to 600 pieces. This Premium Gem Cameo is delightfully toned, with golden-orange centers that merge with magenta, violet, and blue colors around the borders without diminishing contrast or field reflectivity. Population: 14 in 66 (3 in 66+) Cameo, 3 finer. CAC: 13 in 66, 1 finer (5/23).
Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 3/2019), lot 3647.
NGC ID# 2365, PCGS# 84451

EARLY DIMES

1801 JR-2 Dime, XF Details Better Date, Rare Variety



- 3527** 1801 JR-2, High R.4 — Scratch — PCGS Genuine. XF Details. The Heraldic Eagle dime is relatively available as a type coin due to the comparatively common status of the 1805 and 1807. But the 1801 is a better date. A low mintage of 34,640 pieces is unevenly divided into two die marriages that share the same obverse die. JR-2 is the rarer variety, and can be distinguished from JR-1 at a glance by its undersized A in STATES. The present silver-gray representative displays exemplary definition on the eagle's wings, but a thin vertical line crosses the bust, and the reverse displays moderate marks above the M in UNUM.

1805 4 Berries JR-2 Dime, MS63 Popular Large Eagle Type Coin



- 3528** 1805 4 Berries, JR-2, R.1, MS63 PCGS. The 1805 dime has two die marriages. Both are *Guide Book* varieties, due to different berry counts on the eagle's branch. While the 5 Berries variety, JR-1, is challenging, the 4 Berries JR-2 variety is often purchased as a Heraldic Eagle type coin. The present coin is memorable for rich cherry-red, blue, and sun-gold toning. The strike is sharp except on the vertical shield lines.
Ex: Internet Auction #1058 (David Lawrence, 3/2019), lot 2091.
NGC ID# 236S, PCGS# 38769 Base PCGS# 4477

BUST DIMES

1820 JR-2 Dime, MS63 Small O, Smooth Surfaces



- 3529** 1820 Small O, JR-2, R.3, MS63 PCGS. JR-2 is a distinctive variety, since it was struck from a blundered reverse die. The second S in STATES is entered over the letter E, and several letters are crudely repunched, such as the D in UNITED, the T in STATES, the O in OF, and the M in AMERICA. On the obverse, stars 12 and 13 are repunched. The present unworn example displays satin luster and a sharp strike. Marks are uncommonly absent, save for a brief line below the beak.
NGC ID# 236X, PCGS# 38782 Base PCGS# 4493

1829 Curl Base 2 Dime, JR-10, Fine 12 The Discovery Coin, JR Plate Coin



- 3530** 1829 Curl Base 2, JR-10, FS-301, R.5, Fine 12 NGC. Ex: John McCloskey Collection. In *Early United States Dimes 1796-1837*, authors Logan, McCloskey, et al. call the 1829 Curl Base 2 dime "prohibitively rare, even in lower grades." This is the JR-10 discovery coin, plated in the McCloskey reference. Major details remain on Liberty's portrait and the eagle, while wear is even across the higher points of the devices. Each side is smooth, with bright silver-gray patina. A prominent die crack extends from the obverse rim right of star 7 through the cap, the I in LIBERTY, and Liberty's chin, connecting to the bust. The reverse die is perfect.
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2022), lot 4316; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2023), lot 3709.
NGC ID# 2378, PCGS# 38836 Base PCGS# 4512

SEATED DIMES

1839 Fortin-103 Dime, MS66
Briefly Issued No Drapery Subtype
Ex: 'Col.' Green / Newman



- 3531** 1839 No Drapery, Repunched Date, F-103, R.3, MS66 NGC. CAC. Ex: Green / Newman. Heavy die cracks cross the T in UNITED and the AT in STATES. This high-grade dime is sharply struck and pristine. Both sides are comprehensively toned in blended golden-brown, lavender, and sky-blue shades. Census (all varieties): 17 in 66 (1 in 66+), 20 finer. CAC: 7 in 66, 7 finer (5/23).
Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$3.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; Newman Collection, Part II (Heritage, 11/2013), lot 33104; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2018), lot 3395; Dallas Signature (Heritage, 2/2021), lot 3405.
PCGS# 537669 Base PCGS# 4571

1853 Arrows Dime, MS66
Lustrous and Colorfully Toned



- 3532** 1853 Arrows MS66 PCGS. CAC. Sky-blue borders frame light golden-brown centers. The lustrous surfaces display clash marks but are virtually void of abrasion. Arrows were added to the date in 1853, to denote a reduction of weight intended to return the silver denomination to commerce. Population: 49 in 66 (6 in 66+), 21 finer. CAC: 23 in 66, 8 finer (6/23).
NGC ID# 2398, PCGS# 4603

1864 F-102a Dime, MS66+
Low-Mintage Civil War Date



- 3533** 1864 F-102a, R.5, MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Bender Collection. The 1864 Seated dime has a commercial mintage of only 11,000 pieces, since fractional currency had replaced silver coins in commerce. Collectors of the day purchased proofs to represent the date, and today only a few dozen 1864 dimes remain in Mint State. The present lot is the sole MS66+ example at PCGS, and only three pieces are certified finer by that service (7/23). Richly toned silver-gray, lime-green, wheat-gold, and sky-blue. The strike is sharp save for the usual small portion of the wreath. Contact is limited to a solitary field tick below the D in UNITED. The reverse rim has a hint of granularity near 9 o'clock. CAC: 4 in 66, 0 finer (7/23).
PCGS# 538202 Base PCGS# 4639

1870 F-105 Dime, MS65
Challenging as a Gem



- 3534** 1870 F-105, R.3, MS65 PCGS. CAC. The 1870 is scarcer in Mint State than implied by its mintage. Although collectible in grades through MS64, the issue is rare at the MS65 level. This satiny Gem displays medium lavender-gray toning. Hints of tan-brown and forest-green visit the left reverse border. The pick-up point for Fortin-105 is a delicate horizontal line above the D in DIME. Population: 13 in 65, 4 finer. CAC: 2 in 65, 3 finer (5/23).
Ex: Bob R. Simpson; Cody Brady Collection, Part II / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2022), lot 7086, realized \$5,160.
PCGS# 538251 Base PCGS# 4651

1876-S Dime, CAC-Approved MS67
The Single Finest Example Known



- 3535** 1876-S Type One Reverse, F-103, R.3, MS67 NGC. CAC. Any 1876-S Seated Liberty dime is scarce finer than MS65, and no such coins are so graded at PCGS. This NGC coin is the sole finest example known, and its CAC endorsement affirms its remarkable state of preservation — a finest-known example of any issue with CAC approval is an item of immense importance to Registry collectors. This piece displays a sharp strike and softly frosted, untouched mint luster. Delicate rose-gold and sea-green toning graces each side. Eye appeal is outstanding. Census: 1 in 67, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 67, 0 finer (6/23).
PCGS# 538535 Base PCGS# 4681

1886-S Dime, MS66+
Scarce West Coast Issue



- 3536** 1886-S F-101, R.4, MS66+ PCGS. The 1886-S has a respectable mintage of 206,524 pieces, but most went into commerce and remained there. Fortin refers to the 1886-S as “a scarce date that becomes rare in Mint State.” The present Premium Gem is lavishly patinated in forest-green and autumn-brown shades. The high points are lavender-gray. The well-struck surfaces appear devoid of contact. Population: 11 in 66 (2 in 66+), 7 finer (7/23).
PCGS# 538720 Base PCGS# 4697

PROOF SEATED DIMES

1837 No Stars Seated Dime, PR64
Toned Fortin-101 Proof Rarity



- 3537** 1837 No Stars, Large Date, F-101, R.7, PR64 NGC. This near-Gem proof fits the diagnostics of the proof die pair by Gerry Fortin: repunching on the base of the 7 in the date and a tiny die line protruding from the dentils above the first T in STATES. Walter Breen, in his 1989 *Encyclopedia of United States and Colonial Proof Coins*, wrote that 30-plus 1837 proofs were struck on June 30, 1837, with “possibly 20 seen in all, some badly cleaned.” NGC and PCGS have, to date, graded a total of 54 pieces from PR60 to PR67, an unknown number of which are obviously resubmissions.

Low-intensity cobalt-blue patina dominates the obverse of this near-Gem, which shows a splash of light purple in the center. The latter color covers most of the reverse, with cobalt-blue concentrating at the margins. The strike is uniformly sharp, befitting a proof impression, leaving no elements with even the slightest hint of weakness. A few minute obverse handling marks are all that keep this lovely example from full Gem classification. Census: 12 in 64, 5 finer (5/23).

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2019), lot 3319.
PCGS# 538978 Base PCGS# 4718

1859 Dime, PR66 Cameo
Final-Year Stars Obverse Design Type



- 3538** 1859 PR66 Cameo NGC. F-102, R.5. Medium level date. The rarer of two proof die varieties. This is the final Philadelphia Mint issue of the Stars Obverse design, although this same design was continued in San Francisco for another year due to the lack of available dies of the new Legend Obverse type. Both sides have pleasing mirrored fields with frosty devices beneath champagne toning splashed with russet and blue color. Census: 6 in 66 Cameo (1 in 66★), 10 finer (5/23).
Ex: *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 9/2018), lot 3510.
NGC ID# 23CD, PCGS# 84748

1873 Arrows Dime, PR66 Cameo
Sought-After Type, Lovely High-End Survivor



- 3539** 1873 Arrows PR66 Cameo NGC. F-102, R.4. Between the two varieties of the proof 1873 dime, the later With Arrows production was smaller. Just 800 pieces were struck compared to 1,100 coins for the No Arrows design. The Arrows variant's desirability puts further pressure on the small supply, particularly in higher grades. This lovely Superb Gem proof has outstanding contrast, unencumbered by warm peripheral russet-brown patina. Neither the flash of the deep mirrors nor the frost across the devices are diminished. Census: 1 in 66 Cameo, 2 finer (5/23).
Ex: *Summer FUN Signature* (Heritage, 7/2019), lot 3031.
NGC ID# 23DH, PCGS# 84769

1884 Dime, PR67 Ultra Cameo
Among the Finest Certified



- 3540** 1884 PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC. F-101, R.3. The 1884 dime proof mintage amounted to just 875 pieces. A number of survivors exhibit cameo contrast, but examples certified as Ultra or Deep Cameo are rare. PCGS and NGC have graded only three coins each as such (7/23). On the present Superb Gem, the untoned surfaces display outstanding field to device contrast, and are immaculately preserved. The thickly frosted design features contribute to the captivating eye appeal.
NGC ID# 23D9, PCGS# 94781

MERCURY DIMES

1920-D Dime, MS67
Among the Highest Graded



- 3541** 1920-D MS67 PCGS. CAC. The 1920-D is scarcer in Mint State than its mintage implies, and only a handful of examples have attained the MS67 level. This virtually pristine Superb Gem is delicately toned in lilac-red, lemon-gold, and sea-green shades. The lustrous surfaces exhibit an orange-peel texture, as coined from long-in-use dies. Population: 2 in 67, 0 finer. CAC: 3 in 67, 0 finer (5/23).
NGC ID# 23HC, PCGS# 4930

1920-D Dime, MS65+ Full Bands
Finest With Gold CAC Seal



- 3542** 1920-D MS65+ Full Bands NGC. Gold CAC. Only three 1920-D dimes possess a Gold CAC seal, two as MS64 Full Bands, and the present lot (5/23). This lustrous Gem provides an important opportunity for the series specialist. Light tan-gold toning visits the borders, and the surfaces show only trivial contact — quality that is indeed indicative of a finer grade. Luster is luminous and radiant, and the strike is above-average for the issue. We seldom see Full Bands examples of this issue above the MS65 numeric level, placing this Gold CAC coin among an elite group of condition rarities. Census: 18 in 65 (2 in 65+) Full Bands, 19 finer (5/23)
NGC ID# 23HC, PCGS# 4931

**1923 Mercury Dime, MS68 Full Bands
Beautifully Toned Top-Grade Example**



- 3543 1923 MS68 Full Bands PCGS.** The 1923 Mercury dime is more often seen with Full Bands than without, owing to its status as a well-made Philadelphia issue that is not plagued by the die wear and striking problems associated with many of the branch mint issues of the 1920s. However, examples are conditionally rare at the Superb Gem level. This MS68 Full Bands example is fully struck and displays luminous, frosty mint luster. Multicolor toning in the margins adds to the visual appeal. Population: 10 in 68 (2 in 68+) Full Bands, 0 finer (7/23).
NGC ID# 23HG, PCGS# 4939

**1938 Mercury Dime, MS68 Full Bands
Registry Grade Example**



- 3546 1938 MS68 Full Bands PCGS.** From a mintage of just over 22 million pieces, the 1938 Mercury dime is still an elusive issue at the MS68 grade level, with the Full Bands designation. This delightful MS68 specimen is among the finest-certified examples, with sharply detailed design elements and fully split and rounded bands on the fascies. The impeccably preserved, lustrous surfaces show vivid highlights of emerald-green and lavender-gray toning. Population: 22 in 68 (1 in 68+) Full Bands, 0 finer (7/23).
NGC ID# 23JM, PCGS# 5011

**1926-S Dime, Lustrous MS65
Ex: Shapiro Registry Set**



- 3544 1926-S MS65 PCGS.** Ex: Larry Shapiro. This well-struck semikey Mercury dime shows a light coating of pale reddish-gold toning with full, satiny luster and essentially unmarked surfaces. The strike is slightly weakly on the central reverse details. Still, even non-Full Bands examples of this scarce S-mint issue are seldom seen as a Gem. Population: 23 in 65, 9 finer (6/23).
Ex: *The Larry Shapiro #1 All-Time Finest Mercury Dimes Basic PCGS Registry Set / FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 1967.
NGC ID# 23HT, PCGS# 4958

**1942/1-D Dime, MS64 Full Bands
Important Doubled Hub Variety**



- 3547 1942/1-D MS64 Full Bands NGC.** Many years after the Philadelphia Mint overdate was discovered, numismatists identified the Denver Mint version. Today's Mercury dime specialists prize both varieties. This sharply defined near-Gem has lovely satin luster and delicate gold toning with exceptional eye appeal. Census: 27 in 64 Full Bands, 17 finer (6/23).
PCGS# 145476 Base PCGS# 5041

**1937-S Dime, MS68 Full Bands
Beautiful, Pristine Surfaces**



- 3545 1937-S MS68 Full Bands NGC.** A stunning, high-end Superb Gem example of this San Francisco issue, showing Full Bands and glistening, untouched mint luster. Each side shows complementary peach-gold and iridescent-blue toning over vibrant cartwheel bands. The strike sharpness extends from rim to rim. The 1937-S is rare in this lofty grade, and no finer pieces are known. Census: 8 in 68 Full Bands, 0 finer (5/23).
NGC ID# 23JL, PCGS# 5009

**1943 Mercury Dime, MS68
Top-Grade Full Bands Example**



- 3548 1943 MS68 Full Bands NGC.** The 1943 Mercury dime claims a wartime mintage of more than 191 million pieces, but the issue is still rare at the MS68 grade level, with the Full Bands designation. This spectacular MS68 example displays sharply detailed design elements, with Full Bands definition on the fascies. The virtually flawless, lustrous surfaces are enhanced by highlights of violet, sea-green, jade, and amber patina. Eye appeal is terrific. Census: 21 in 68 (1 in 68+) Full Bands, 0 finer (7/23).
NGC ID# 23K8, PCGS# 5045

TWENTY CENT PIECE

1876 Twenty Cent Piece, MS65
Low-Mintage Issue



- 3549** 1876 MS65 PCGS. BF-2, R.2. Following the debut of the twenty cent piece in 1875, the Philadelphia Mint coined 14,750 additional circulation strikes in 1876, the second and last year of circulation strike production of this unpopular denomination. This Gem has frosty silver luster and delicate blue-steel toning on the obverse, and rich gold toning on the reverse. Population: 38 in 65, 20 finer (6/23).
NGC ID# 23R8, PCGS# 5299

PROOF TWENTY CENT PIECE

1878 Twenty Cent, PR64 Deep Cameo
Series-Ending Proof-Only Date



- 3550** 1878 PR64 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. BF-1, R.3. Rich orange-red toning endows the borders of this final-year proof-only twenty cent piece. The lower reverse additionally displays sea-green and sun-gold patina. Fully struck and unmarked with a few small obverse spots. The mintage was a stingy 600 pieces, and only a handful of survivors are designated Deep Cameo or Ultra Cameo. Population: 2 in 64 Deep Cameo, 2 finer. CAC: 1 in 64, 0 finer (6/23).
NGC ID# 27H5, PCGS# 95306

EARLY QUARTERS

1806/5 B-1 Quarter, MS62
Prominent *Guide Book* Overdate



- 3551** 1806/5 B-1, R.2, MS62 NGC. Browning-1 is the sole 1806/5 variety, and it is a blatant overdate with the knob, curve, and crossbar of the 5 underdigit evident. This is a splendid Draped Bust type coin. The luminous surfaces are peripherally toned with vibrant splashes of blue and gold while the centers are a much lighter gold to silver in color. Fairly well struck on all but the uppermost hair curls of Liberty, and we note strong breast and neck feathers on the eagle. Both the obverse and reverse show clash marks, particularly so on the reverse which shows much of the outline of A few minuscule marks do not significantly detract. Always in strong demand for the overdate feature, and a scarce coin to find so well preserved. Census: 2 in 62, 6 finer (6/23).
Ex: Thomas H. Sebring Collection (*American Numismatic Rarities*, 1/2004), lot 1408; ANA Signature (*Heritage*, 7/2005), lot 10173; Lake Michigan & Springdale Collections (*American Numismatic Rarities*, 6/2006), lot 1319; FUN Signature (*Heritage*, 1/2009), lot 3710; FUN Signature (*Heritage*, 1/2018), lot 3440.
NGC ID# 23RE, PCGS# 38938 Base PCGS# 5315

1807 B-1 Quarter, VF30
Richly Toned, Green-Label Holder



- 3552 1807 B-1, R.2, VF30 PCGS.** Tompkins Die State 5/2. The final-year Draped Bust quarter is a scarce date. Only two die pairs are known, with B-1 moderately more available than its B-2 alternative. No further quarters were struck until 1815, since the half dollar denomination was preferred by silver bullion depositors at the Philadelphia Mint. The present example is richly toned. Sea-green fields contrast with cream-gray high points. Traces of luster remain, and marks appear limited to a few nicks near obverse star 10. Housed in a green-label holder.
 NGC ID# 23RF, PCGS# 38939 Base PCGS# 5316

SEATED QUARTERS

1853/53 No Arrows Quarter, XF45
Low-Mintage, Old-Tenor Issue



- 3553 1853/53 No Arrows, Briggs 1-A, FS-301, XF45 PCGS.** The Philadelphia Mint struck more than 15 million quarters in 1853, the highest mintage of any U.S. issue up to that time. But the No Arrows production was only 44,200 pieces. Only a single No Arrows die marriage is known, the variety with clear repunching on the 53 in the date. This lightly circulated and moderately abraded example has mottled golden-brown, jade-green, and stone-gray toning.
 Ex: ANA Signature (*Heritage*, 8/2016), lot 3740.
 PCGS# 395930 Base PCGS# 5421

1853 Arrows and Rays Quarter, MS64
Short-Lived Subtype



- 3554 1853 Arrows and Rays MS64 PCGS.** In 1853, the weight of Seated coinage was reduced, to bring their silver content below face value and keep them in circulation. To signify the weight change, arrows were added to the date, and glory rays were added to the reverse field. In 1854, the rays were removed to lengthen die life. Thus, the 1853 is a single-year type. The present near-Gem is lustrous and sharply struck with smooth surfaces and pleasing eye appeal. Light navy-blue, rose-red, and autumn-brown toning visits the borders.
 Ex: *Pre-Long Beach Auction* (Goldbergs, 2/2011), lot 62.
 From *The Monrovia Collection*.
 NGC ID# 23U4, PCGS# 5426

1863 Quarter, MS65
Doubled Die Reverse



- 3555 1863 MS65 NGC. Flynn-DDR-001.** Philadelphia mintages of Seated quarters dropped annually between 1861 and 1865, as silver coins became hoarded and replaced in commerce with fractional currency. The 1863 commercial mintage was only 191,600 pieces, compared to the more than 4.8 million quarters struck in 1861. The present Gem is listed in the Kevin Flynn reference as a Doubled Die Reverse. QUAR DOL is lightly die doubled. Peach-gold and rose-red toning illuminates the borders. The sharply struck and lustrous surfaces are free from detractors.
 NGC ID# 23TX, PCGS# 5458

1877-S Quarter, MS67
Tied for Second Finest Certified



- 3556** 1877-S MS67 PCGS. CAC. Briggs 1-A. Small S mintmark. Even this issue, collected as often as it is for type purposes, becomes exceptionally elusive as a Superb Gem. On each side, peripheral bands of blue and aqua surround rose and orange patina in the centers. The strike is pleasing, and strong mint luster shines beneath the rich toning. Tied for finest certified at PCGS and bettered by only one MS68 at NGC (5/23). In the words of Gene Gardner: "Superbly toned with strong underlying luster that gives the coin great eye appeal. A common date in uncommon condition."
Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 5/2003), lot 6136; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2004), lot 4034; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 2936; Eugene Gardner Collection (Heritage, 6/2014), lot 30396, where it brought \$10,810.
NGC ID# 23V7, PCGS# 5506

1880 Seated Liberty Quarter, MS67
Sought-After, Low-Mintage Issue



- 3557** 1880 MS67 PCGS. CAC. Type Two Reverse, attributed by short serifs on the lower part of the A in STATES, well distant from the lower serifs of T and T. As per Larry Briggs' series reference, there is a diagonal die scratch deep within the eagle's mouth and a small die lump on the right inside portion of the O in GOD.
This low-mintage (13,600 business strikes) Superb Gem quarter displays radiant luster and dramatic splashes of blue-green, purple, and gold-tan patina. The strike is intricate aside from a few of the upper right star centers. Near-pristine surfaces prevail on both sides. Population: 16 in 67 (3 in 67+), 1 finer. CAC: 11 in 67, 0 finer (5/23).
Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 11/2006), lot 645; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2007), lot 654; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 3760; Eugene Gardner Collection (Heritage, 6/2014), lot 30398, where it sold for \$7,637.50.
NGC ID# 23VC, PCGS# 5512

1888 Seated Liberty Quarter, MS68
Stunning Near-Flawless Preservation



- 3558** 1888 MS68 NGC. Briggs 1-A. Only 10,000 business strike 1888 quarters were coined, and examples are seldom seen, although they are usually frosty and lustrous when they are encountered. Breen commented that this date was less hoarded than some of the early quarter dollars in the 1880s. Most pieces are found in or near Mint State grades, although almost never like the present specimen. This is an amazing Superb Gem with ivory color at the center of the obverse, surrounded by russet, sea-green, and gold toning. The reverse is similar with mostly rose color at the centers, framed by teal and gold. The pattern of toning is reminiscent of pieces from old time collections. Census: 5 in 68 (2 in 68★), 0 finer (6/23).
Ex: *Denver Signature* (Heritage, 8/2006), lot 5185.
NGC ID# 23VL, PCGS# 5520

PROOF SEATED QUARTERS

1866 Motto Quarter, PR67
Impeccable Strike and Quality
Ex: Gardner



- 3559** 1866 Motto PR67 PCGS. CAC. Briggs 2-B. The 1866 Motto quarters were the first of their type, struck in the year following the conclusion of the Civil War. Only 725 proofs were struck of the Motto coinage. (A No Motto proof 1866 quarter is known, Judd-536 struck in silver, believed to be unique, technically not a pattern but made later as a muling and intended as a numismatic delicacy.) The Motto 1866 quarters in high grade, such as the present piece, are quite popular for type purposes. This originally toned Superb Gem proof shows the obverse covered in pastel rose and electric-blue. The reverse is bright and flashy, showing glassy mirrored fields and deep golden-brown, rose, and cobalt-blue patina near the lower left periphery. The proof strike is impeccably full throughout both sides. Population: 2 in 67, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 67, 0 finer (7/23).
Ex: *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 9/2007), lot 1224; *Eugene H. Gardner Collection* (Heritage, 6/2014), lot 30410.
NGC ID# 23WX, PCGS# 5565

1873 Arrows Quarter, PR66
Lightly Toned



- 3560** 1873 Arrows PR66 NGC. Only 17 examples of the original mintage of 500 proofs have been given the Premium Gem designation, and a mere five pieces grade higher. This PR66 example displays low intensity tan-gold patina on the obverse, which yields to deeper hues of this color on the reverse. Impeccably preserved surfaces exhibit cameo tendencies, especially on the obverse. Census: 11 in 66 (1 in 66+), 4 finer (6/23).
NGC ID# 23XR, PCGS# 5574

1874 Arrows Quarter Dollar, PR65 Cameo
Beautiful Old-Time Toning



- 3561 1874 Arrows PR65 Cameo PCGS.** The 1874 is one of just two proof issues for the Arrows subtype, struck in 1873 and 1874. Most examples seen are non-Cameos, and Cameo pieces are scarce. PCGS reports only a single Deep Cameo 1874, in PR63 (7/23). This Gem proof displays appreciable contrast and is sharply struck. Old-time sea-green, gold, russet, lavender, and ocean-blue toning encompasses each side. Population: 12 in 65 (2 in 65+) Cameo, 16 finer (7/23).
NGC ID# 23XS, PCGS# 85575

1891 Quarter Dollar, PR66
Vividly Toned CAC Example



- 3562 1891 PR66 PCGS. CAC. Briggs 1-A.** High-grade proof 1891 quarters are elusive, particularly with CAC endorsement. This example of the last Seated Liberty issue is deeply reflective and bathed in vivid cobalt-blue, mint-gold, and lilac toning. The strike is sharp, and eye appeal is excellent. Population: 20 in 66 (2 in 66+), 7 finer. CAC: 10 in 66, 5 finer (7/23).
NGC ID# 23XP, PCGS# 5592

BARBER QUARTERS

1893 Barber Quarter, MS66
Original Luster and Toning



- 3563 1893 MS66 PCGS. CAC.** The 1893 Barber quarter, being collectible in Mint State, is conditionally scarce in Gem and better grades, and such coins are rare with CAC endorsement. This frosty, well-struck example displays sea-green, gold, and amber toning across unabraded surfaces. Eye appeal is pleasing. Population: 18 in 66 (4 in 66+), 4 finer. CAC: 8 in 66, 1 finer (6/23).
NGC ID# 23XW, PCGS# 5604

1909-O Quarter Dollar, AU50
Better O-Mint Issue



- 3564 1909-O AU50 NGC.** The 1909-O Barber quarter is a better date in the series, although not as rare as the famous key dates like the 1901-S and 1913-S. Examples are scarce but collectible in AU and low Mint State grades. This About Uncirculated piece displays natural gunmetal-gray patina with olive-green and golden accents. The strike is bold, with only light wear over the devices. A small dig near star 7 on the obverse serves as a pedigree marker. Census: 2 in 50, 43 finer (6/23).
NGC ID# 23ZJ, PCGS# 5655

PROOF BARBER QUARTERS

1892 Barber Quarter, PR67
Beautifully Toned Proof Type Coin



- 3565 1892 PR67 NGC. CAC. Type Two Reverse.** The first-year proof in the Barber quarter series was well made, and it is collectible in high grade with strong eye appeal. This piece is perhaps even better than typical for the PR67 grade, showing a truly full strike and original gold, lavender, and blue-green toning over liquidlike fields. Neither side exhibits notable marks, and the devices beautifully glisten. Census: 25 in 67, 15 finer. CAC: 4 in 67, 3 finer (7/23).
NGC ID# 2427, PCGS# 5678

1901 Barber Quarter, PR67
CAC-Approved Quality



- 3566 1901 PR67 PCGS. CAC.** The Philadelphia Mint struck only 813 proof Barber quarters for collectors in 1901, and the issue is decidedly rare at the PR67 grade level. This spectacular Superb Gem proof displays sharply detailed design elements throughout. The virtually pristine surfaces include deeply reflective fields, under shades of turquoise, jade, cerulean-blue, and pale green toning. Eye appeal is terrific and the high quality within the grade is confirmed by CAC. Population: 12 in 67 (1 in 67+), 4 finer. CAC: 8 in 67, 4 finer (7/23).
NGC ID# 242G, PCGS# 5687

STANDING LIBERTY QUARTERS

1917 Type Two Quarter, MS67 Brilliant, Frosty Condition Rarity



- 3567 1917 Type Two MS67 PCGS. CAC.** The 1917 Type Two quarter is a remarkably rarity in Superb Gem condition without Full Head detail — even rarer than Full Head coins. PCGS and NGC combined list just nine submissions at the MS67 numeric level, with no MS68 pieces finer. This is one of just two top-grade pieces with CAC endorsement (6/23). Brilliant, frosty mint luster cascades over near-flawless surfaces. Eye appeal is outstanding. Liberty's head is only slightly soft at the temple. Population: 4 in 67 (1 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 2 in 67, 0 finer (6/23). NGC ID# 2434, PCGS# 5714

1917 Type Two Quarter, MS67 Full Head Conditionally Elusive



- 3568 1917 Type Two MS67 Full Head PCGS.** The borders display dollops of fire-red, jade-green, and lemon-gold patina. The lustrous fields and devices are cream-gray. The strike is good, and neither side shows any remotely consequential contact. This first-year Type Two issue is occasionally available in MS66 Full Head, but higher-graded pieces are scarce. Population: 25 in 67 (4 in 67+) Full Head, 1 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 2434, PCGS# 5715

WASHINGTON QUARTERS

1932 Quarter Dollar, MS67 Toned Top-Grade Example



- 3569 1932 MS67 PCGS.** The first-year Philadelphia issue in the Washington quarter series is plentiful overall but scarce in high grade. This Superb Gem is among the finest pieces certified — an ideal Registry coin. Blended sun-gold, red, pine-green, and russet toning appear across each side. The strike is sharp, and no major abrasions are seen. Population: 18 in 67 (2 in 67+), 0 finer (6/23). NGC ID# 2447, PCGS# 5790

1946-D Washington Quarter, MS68 Incredible Top-Grade Registry Coin



- 3570 1946-D MS68 NGC.** The 1946-D Washington quarter, while plentiful overall, is scarce in Superb Gem condition. The pieces certified at PCGS are in MS67+, while the a quartet of MS68 coins at NGC rank as the finest known (7/23). This example of the latter group displays radiant mint luster and a bold strike. Olive, amber, and russet border toning surrounds light champagne interiors. Eye appeal is outstanding. Census: 4 in 68, 0 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 245F, PCGS# 5831

1950-D/S Washington Quarter, MS65 Overmintmark Variety, CAC Approved



- 3571 1950-D/S FS-601 MS65 PCGS. CAC.** The upper curve of the undermintmark S emerges above the prominent Denver mintmark. Delicate powder-blue and caramel-gold visit this thoroughly lustrous and boldly impressed Gem. The reverse on its own has the look of a finer grade. The 1950-D/S is rarer than its 1950-S/D counterpart. Population: 22 in 65 (1 in 65+), 23 finer. CAC: 3 in 65, 11 finer (6/23). Ex: *Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 6/2008)*, lot 947. NGC ID# 245T, PCGS# 145638 Base PCGS# 5843

PROOF WASHINGTON QUARTER

1942 Quarter, PR68 Multicolor Border Toning



- 3572 1942 PR68 PCGS. CAC.** Final-year proof World War II quarters will never be rare in typical grades, but at the PR68 level, the date becomes an important condition rarity. This essentially pristine specimen exhibits a crisp strike, but what makes it memorable is the rainbow peripheral toning. Fire-red, honey-gold, and green colors alternate throughout the borders. The fields and devices are brilliant. Population: 26 in 68 (3 in 68+), 1 finer. CAC: 18 in 68, 0 finer (5/23). NGC ID# 27HV, PCGS# 5981

EARLY HALF DOLLARS

1794 O-101a Half Dollar, VF30 Midgrade First-Year Example



- 3573** 1794 O-101a, T-7, R.3, VF30 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 1/3. The first-year Flowing Hair half dollar is a much scarcer date than its 1795 successor. The radial die crack at 10 o'clock on the reverse is characteristic of Tompkins-7, the usually encountered die marriage. The present midgrade example will please even the jaded collector. It is impressively unblemished, and traces of luster emerge from selected design recesses. Liberty's curls and the eagle's wings display substantial detail. The surfaces are predominantly cream-gray, despite a faint diagonal pearl-white streak crossing the eagle's beak.
NGC ID# 24E6, PCGS# 39201 Base PCGS# 6051

1794 O-106 Half Dollar Rare Variety, Fine Details



- 3574** 1794 O-106, T-4, R.5 — Improperly Cleaned — NCS. Fine Details. Ex: Jules Reiver Collection. The early die state of this scarce variety, before a heavy die break appears above Liberty's head. The coin is moderately worn and shows muted stone-gray surfaces, with a glossy texture indicative of cleaning. Some adjustment marks are apparent along the lower obverse border, but the date is sharp and clear.
Ex: Internet Auction (Heritage, 4/2007), lot 24361.

1802 O-101 Half Dollar, VF35 Scarce, Single-Variety Date



- 3575** 1802 O-101, T-1, R.2, VF35 PCGS. CAC. The 1801 and 1802 half dollars, the first two years of the Heraldic Eagle reverse design, are both low-mintage issues that are elusive in high grades. Mint records indicate a production of only 30,289 of the former and 29,890 of the latter. This wonderful piece has pale blue, heather, and gold toning with exceptional surfaces.
NGC ID# 24EE, PCGS# 39269 Base PCGS# 6065

1806 O-109 Bust Half, AU53 Sharp, Lightly Toned Surfaces Scarce Early Die State



- 3576** 1806 Pointed 6, No Stem, O-109, T-15, R.1, AU53 NGC. Tompkins Die State 1/1. This is an attractive, lightly toned Draped Bust half with seven points of wear but no distracting marks or abrasions. Struck from perfect dies before they clashed, the fields are smooth and attractive, with pale-lilac and orange-gold toning accented by warm-gray overtones. O-109 (T-15) is the most commonly found die marriage for 1806, although it is scarce in this early die state. The lack of a stem through the claw proves that the stem was not part of the master die or hub. Only the rare Knob 6 O-108 (T-2) 1806 variety has a similar (but different) stemless reverse. NGC Census (for the variety): 5 in 53, 18 finer (7/23).
NGC ID# 24EJ, PCGS# 39310 Base PCGS# 6073

1806 O-109 Half Dollar, AU55
No Stem, Pointed 6



3577 1806 Pointed 6, No Stem, O-109, T-15, R.1, AU55 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 2/2. Overton-109 is a *Guide Book* variety, as the only die 1806 die pair with a Pointed 6 in the date but without a branch stem within the eagle's right (facing) claw. This lightly circulated representative displays straw-gold and rose-red toning, with hints of sky-blue on the high points of the portrait. Luster illuminates design recesses, and marks are limited to a few brief faded field lines near the chin.

NGC ID# 24EJ, PCGS# 39310 Base PCGS# 6073

1806 O-120 Half Dollar, AU58
Stem, Pointed 6, Ample Luster



3578 1806 Pointed 6, Stem, O-120, T-28, R.3, AU58 PCGS. A radial die crack through the center of the E in LIBERTY, along with a vertical die scratch from the left shield corner to the banner. This Draped Bust type coin shows light wear on Liberty's shoulder, but luster dominates design elements, and the cream-gray toning is attractive. The borders additionally display hints of lime-green and golden-brown. We note several narrow marks on the central reverse, but the surfaces are otherwise attractive.

NGC ID# 24EJ, PCGS# 39325 Base PCGS# 6071

BUST HALF DOLLARS

1815/2 O-101 Half Dollar, VF35
Early Die State



3579 1815/2 O-101, R.1, VF35 PCGS. The only die variety for this issue, here in its early state without the crack that later develops through the denomination on the reverse. This *Guide Book* variety is a semikey issue in the Capped Bust series and an important acquisition for both *Guide Book*, date, and Overton collectors. The current coin displays natural lilac-gray and gunmetal patina with underlying olive-gold and blue-green hues. Wear is consistent with the grade.

NGC ID# 24F5, PCGS# 39491 Base PCGS# 6108

1815/2 O-101 Half Dollar, VF35
Celebrated Date Set Stopper



3580 1815/2 O-101, R.1, VF35 PCGS. Those who collect Capped Bust half dollars by date soon learn that the stopper is the 1815. The mintage was a scant 47,150 pieces, and only a single die pair is known. All show the curve of a 2 underdigit, west of the 5 upright and north of the curve of the 5. As usual for O-101, the reverse of the present coin is well centered while the obverse appears struck off-center a few degrees toward 1 o'clock, due to a moderately misaligned obverse die. The rich gunmetal-gray surfaces are refreshingly free from detrimental marks.

NGC ID# 24F5, PCGS# 39491 Base PCGS# 6108

1815/2 Half Dollar, AU Details
O-101, Clashed Dies



3581 1815/2 O-101, R.1 — Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. The famously low-mintage 1815/2 half dollar is on the want list of many Capped Bust collectors, and lightly circulated representatives are always in demand. The present piece has been dipped, but the pearl-gray surfaces show no consequential abrasions. Clash marks are prominent, particularly within the shield.

1827/6 Half Dollar, MS65
O-102, Exemplary Preservation



3582 1827/6 O-102, R.1, MS65 NGC. A curved line east of the 7 in the date is the remnant of a 6 underdigit. The obverse die also struck O-101 and O-103, but O-102 can be distinguished by the F in OF, as it was entered too high in the reverse die. Light wheat-gold and powder-blue toning graces this lustrous and smooth Gem. Glimpses of russet toning are present above and below the bust. Well struck save for a couple of upper stars. From a late obverse die state with the outer star points drawn toward the rim.

NGC ID# 24FP, PCGS# 39752 Base PCGS# 6147

**1827 O-129 Half Dollar, MS64
Condition Census, Scarce Variety**



- 3583** 1827 Square Base 2, O-129, Low R.4, MS64 NGC. The “Jointed L” in PLURIBUS is diagnostic of this scarce 1827 variety, one of 49 die marriages required to strike nearly 5.5 million 1827 bust halves. A similarly diagnostic die lump sits at the outside top of line 3 in vertical stripe 1 to confirm the variety. This challenging variety is seldom encountered in Mint State grades, and the present Choice Mint State coin ranks among the finest survivors. This piece has frosty luster with pearlescent lilac-gray toning over sharply struck silver surfaces.
NGC ID# 24FN, PCGS# 39728 Base PCGS# 6144

**1827 O-135 Half Dollar, MS63
Square Base 2, Smooth Surfaces**



- 3584** 1827 Square Base 2, O-135, R.3, MS63 PCGS. Rich sea-green and golden-brown encompass satiny and nearly mark-free surfaces. The motifs are well struck though the stars have soft centers. Stephen J. Herrman’s 2023 Spring Revision lists the present coin in the Condition Census for the variety, headed by a few examples graded MS64.
Ex: Exclusively Internet Auction (Heritage, 1/2004), lot 11414; Philadelphia Signature (Heritage, 8/2012), lot 3405.
NGC ID# 24FN, PCGS# 39734 Base PCGS# 6144

**1828 No Knob Half Dollar, MS65
Curl Base 2, O-103, None Finer**



- 3585** 1828 Curl Base 2, No Knob, O-103, R.2, MS65 NGC. The present Gem is tied for the honor of finest known 1828 Overton-103 with the MS65 PCGS example we offered as lot 5554 in our January 2011 Signature. Well preserved and thoroughly lustrous with light autumn-brown peripheral patina. The strike is sharp except on stars 9 and 10. An ideal acquisition for the advanced Capped Bust collector.
NGC ID# 24FR, PCGS# 39756 Base PCGS# 6148

**1831 O-108 Half Dollar, MS65
Just Outside the Condition Census**



- 3586** 1831 O-108, R.1, MS65 NGC. Most easily attributed by the tiny serifs on the 1s in the date and the base of the D being positioned significantly lower than the E. This piece is just outside the Herrman Condition Census with the fifth finest example listed a PCGS MS65. This is an especially well struck coin that has strong mint luster. Each side has light golden-brown toning with a significant amount of underlying mint brilliance.
NGC ID# 24FV, PCGS# 39844 Base PCGS# 6159

**1836 O-122 Half Dollar, MS64
Lettered Edge, Condition Census**



- 3587** 1836 Lettered Edge, O-122, R.2, MS64 PCGS. A tine west of the E in STATES is the pick-up point for Overton-122. The present near-Gem is a Condition Census example of the variety. Light straw-gold and peach toning endows smooth and lustrous surfaces. The strike is good, although selected high points are incompletely impressed. A desirable final-year Capped Bust half dollar from the final year of the lettered edge subtype.
NGC ID# 24G2, PCGS# 39963 Base PCGS# 6169

SEATED HALF DOLLARS

**1853 Arrows and Rays Half Dollar, MS64
Excellent Type Coin**



- 3588** 1853 Arrows and Rays MS64 PCGS. Soft golden-tan patina makes occasional visits to the highly lustrous surfaces of this near-Gem half and the strike is strong throughout. A few trivial inoffensive marks keep this lovely piece from Gem designation. This is an excellent example for a high-grade type collection.
Ex: Los Angeles Signature (Heritage, 8/2009), lot 1618; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2011), lot 3791.
From The Monrovia Collection.
NGC ID# 27TV, PCGS# 6275 Base PCGS# 6275

**1854 Arrows Half Dollar, MS64
CAC Approved, Original Toning**



- 3589 1854 Arrows, WB-101, MS64 PCGS. CAC.** The 1854 is one of the collectible Arrows issues in the No Motto Seated half dollar series, although examples are rare in grades above MS64. This CAC-endorsed near-Gem displays a bold strike and satiny luster. Original russet, olive, gold, and blue-lavender toning adorns each side. Minor abrasions are seen with a loupe, none distracting. Population: 39 in 64 (1 in 64+), 15 finer. CAC: 5 in 64, 8 finer (6/23).
PCGS# 572087 Base PCGS# 6279

**1854-O Arrows Half, MS65
Two-Year Subtype, Few Finer**



- 3590 1854-O Arrows, WB-101, Die Pair 2, R.3, MS65 NGC.** Numerous obverse die cracks allow prompt attribution of the Bill Bugert die pair. The 1854-O is one of two New Orleans issues of the Arrows, No Rays, No Motto subtype. The issue can be obtained with patience in most Mint State grades, but Gems are undeniably rare. The present high-grade example displays vibrant cartwheel luster and traces of tan-gold toning. Marks are minimal, and the eye appeal is impressive. Census: 12 in 65, 7 finer (6/23).
PCGS# 801235 Base PCGS# 6280

**1855-S Arrows Half Dollar, AU55
Challenging San Francisco Issue**



- 3591 1855-S Arrows, WB-101, Die Pair 4, R.5, AU55 NGC.** The 1855-S is the scarcest date-mintmark combination in the short-lived Arrows type that followed the Arrows and Rays design of 1853. Only 129,950 pieces were produced, and the issue is seldom seen even in AU condition. This Choice About Uncirculated example displays bright, brilliant surfaces with slight high-point wear and accompanying minor abrasions. Census (all varieties included): 3 in 55, 7 finer (7/23).
PCGS# 800757 Base PCGS# 6284

**1865 Half Dollar, MS62
Repunched Date, WB-104**



- 3592 1865 Repunched Date, WB-104, Die Pair 8, R.3, MS62 PCGS. CAC.** Splashes of peach-gold, blue-green, and plum-red toning enrich this lightly abraded and satiny Civil War quarter. The strike is bold except on the forehead curls and the eagle's left (facing) ankle. Die Pair 8 is the only marriage of the WB-104 variety, distinguished by a repunched 8 in the date. Housed in a green-label holder. Population: 7 in 62, 41 finer. CAC: 1 in 62, 10 finer (6/23).
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2012), lot 3722.
PCGS# 572166 Base PCGS# 6313

**1865-S Half Dollar, MS64+
Smooth and Lustrous**



- 3593 1865-S Small Thin S, WB-103, Die Pair 8, R.4, MS64+ PCGS.** Die file lines near star 13 attribute the scarce Die Pair 8. The flag of the 1 in the date is lightly repunched. This issue is readily obtained in well-circulated grades, since the half dollar was the primary silver denomination in use on the West Coast. However, Mint State examples are scarce, and near-Gems are practically unsurpassable. Lustrous and remarkably unabraded with dusky wheat-gold toning that deepens near the rims. Well struck save for star 8. Population: 15 in 64 (5 in 64+), 2 finer (5/23).
PCGS# 800802 Base PCGS# 6314

1869 Half Dollar, MS64
Conditionally Challenging



- 3594** 1869 WB-101, Die Pair 9, R.4, MS64 PCGS. CAC. The 1869 Seated Liberty half dollar claims a substantial mintage of 795,900 pieces, but Wiley and Bugert (1993) list the issue as High R.5 in Mint State. The present satiny near-Gem displays pinpoint definition beneath cream-gray, straw-gold, and ice-blue patina. A small spot is noted at 7:30 on the reverse. Population: 10 in 64, 9 finer. CAC: 5 in 64, 2 finer (6/23).
Ex: Sacramento ANA Signature (Heritage, 3/2011), lot 3634; Internet Auction #685 (David Lawrence, 5/2012), lot 7469.
PCGS# 907866 Base PCGS# 6325

1870 Half Dollar, MS65+
Frosty With Splendid Rim Toning



- 3595** 1870 WB-101, Die Pair 7, R.3, MS65+ PCGS. CAC. The Mint struck 633,900 Seated halves in 1870, but like other Philadelphia issues from this period, high-grade survivors are scant. Most coins were either exported or undistributed and converted into silver bullion. Brilliant interiors turn to concentric bands of russet, violet, blue, and green around the margins, giving each thickly frosted and boldly struck side a tremendous amount of aesthetic appeal. A few tiny flecks are scattered throughout, essentially invisible to the unaided eye. A small graze through the horizontal shield lines on the obverse is the only mentionable blemish. Population: 6 in 65 (1 in 65+), 1 finer. CAC: 2 in 65, 0 finer (5/23).
Ex: Buffalo and Erie Historical Society Collection (Stack's, 3/2005), lot 226; Gardner Collection, Part IV (Heritage, 10/2015), lot 98687, where it realized \$9,987.50 (as MS65 PCGS).
PCGS# 907872 Base PCGS# 6327

1872-CC Half Dollar, AU55
Partly Lustrous, Attractive Toning



- 3596 1872-CC WB-101, Die Pair 8, R.4, AU55 PCGS. CAC.** Despite a reasonable production of 257,000 pieces, the 1872-CC is surprisingly rare in Choice AU or finer. Most survivors have greater wear from circulation, and many pieces are cleaned or damaged. But the present coin has nearly full detail, and marks are limited to unimportant contact on the obverse field. The rich sea-green and tan-brown toning only adds to the eye appeal. Population: 11 in 55, 8 finer. CAC: 3 in 55, 2 finer (6/23).
Ex: Belle Collection of Carson City Coinage / Baltimore Signature (Heritage, 3/2009), lot 2072; Malibu Collection / Baltimore Auction (Bowers & Merena, 11/2010), lot 2049.
PCGS# 800671 Base PCGS# 6334

1876 Half Dollar, MS65
Centennial-Year Type Coin



- 3597 1876 Open Bud, WB-101, MS65 PCGS. CAC.** Type One Reverse. Deep golden-brown, rose-red, sea-green, and gunmetal-blue patina encompasses this coruscating high grade Seated type coin. The obverse is well struck while the eagle's neck and left (facing) ankle shows incompleteness. Population: 27 in 65 (6 in 65+), 8 finer. CAC: 8 in 65, 5 finer (6/23).
Ex: Boston Rarities Sale (Bowers & Merena, 8/2010), lot 561; Malibu Collection / Baltimore Auction (Bowers & Merena, 11/2010), lot 2062; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2011), lot 3714; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2012), lot 1174.
PCGS# 572234 Base PCGS# 6352

1877 Half Dollar, MS65
Richly Toned Gem Type Coin



- 3598 1877 Closed Bud, WB-103, MS65 PCGS. CAC.** Type Two Reverse. This Gem Seated type coin has a satiny obverse and a semiprooflike reverse. Golden-brown and sea-green toning adorns nicely struck surfaces. Only minor obverse field contact denies a higher grade. Population: 27 in 65 (4 in 65+), 33 finer. CAC: 10 in 65, 17 finer (6/23).
Ex: Dallas ANA Signature (Heritage, 10/2012), lot 4394.
PCGS# 572246 Base PCGS# 6355

1879 Seated Half, MS65
Toned CAC Coin, Sharp Throughout



- 3599 1879 Closed Bud, WB-102, MS65 PCGS. CAC.** Blue, gold, and lilac-gray hues comprise the all-encompassing color on this Gem 1879 Seated half dollar. A sharp strike brings up all border stars and the typical trouble spots of the central devices, while satiny luster yields only a few tiny marks. Scarce with CAC approval, regardless of grade. Population: 43 in 65 (2 in 65+), 78 finer. CAC: 14 in 65, 31 finer (6/23).
PCGS# 572260 Base PCGS# 6361

1880 Half Dollar, Toned MS65
Attractive CAC-Approved Example



- 3600 1880 Closed Bud, WB-102, MS65 PCGS. CAC.** A mintage of only 8,400 coins makes the 1880 Seated half dollar widely popular, even from the earliest days of its release in the late 19th century, when examples were preserved for numismatic purposes. Mottled olive-gold, rose, and powder-blue hues cover satiny luster across each side of this piece. The strike is sharp, and eye appeal is pleasing. Population: 23 in 65 (3 in 65+), 27 finer. CAC: 9 in 65, 9 finer (6/23).
PCGS# 572262 Base PCGS# 6362

1882 Seated Liberty Half, MS64
Toned With CAC Approval



- 3601** 1882 WB-101 MS64 PCGS. CAC. An exceptional Choice Mint State piece, this 1882 half dollar has prooflike fields and sharp design motifs beneath deep golden-brown and iridescent toning. This issue comes from a limited mintage of only 4,400 circulation strikes, although it remains accessible due to numismatic preservation at the time of issue. CAC-approved coins are scarce. Population: 29 in 64 (5 in 64+), 19 finer. CAC: 10 in 64, 9 finer (6/23).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2013), lot 3512.
PCGS# 572265 Base PCGS# 6364

PROOF SEATED HALF DOLLARS

1859 Half Dollar, PR64
Colorfully Patinated



- 3602** 1859 PR64 NGC. WB-9. Type One Reverse. Bill Bugert writes, "one proof die marriage (of the three for 1859) was struck from these dies." The 1859 has a proof mintage of 800 pieces, though some unsold proof sets may have been melted by the Mint. This sharply struck near-Gem features remarkable cherry-red, blue, and orange-gold obverse toning. The reverse has a mostly brilliant center bounded by a golden-brown margin. Census: 32 in 64, 28 finer (7/23).
NGC ID# 27TJ, PCGS# 6413

1859 Half Dollar, PR64 Cameo
Rich Border Toning



- 3603** 1859 PR64 Cameo PCGS. CAC. Type Two Reverse. The obverse matches Bugert's Die Pair 8, but the reverse differs. The 1859 proof half dollar mintage was a scant 800 pieces, and only a minority of certified examples are designated Cameo. The present unblemished near-Gem has ocean-blue, red, and straw-gold borders. Population: 13 in 64 (1 in 64+) Cameo, 6 finer. CAC: 5 in 64, 3 finer (5/23).
NGC ID# 27TJ, PCGS# 86413

1873 No Arrows Half Dollar, PR66
Stark Deep Cameo Rarity



- 3604** 1873 No Arrows, Closed 3, PR66 Deep Cameo PCGS. All No Arrows proof 1873 Seated half dollars were struck with the Closed 3 date logotype, to the tune of 600 pieces intended for silver proof sets. Surviving examples of the date are mainly known in PR64 and lower grades, and most are non-Cameo specimens. Deep Cameo examples of this issue are rare regardless of grade. PCGS, in total, has seen only six submissions of Deep Cameo proofs for this date, the finest being two PR66 coins — one of which is represented here (7/23).

A tinge of amber-gold warmth complements the starkly contrasted surfaces. Frosty motifs are well struck, though slightly away from full. The fields display liquidlike mirroring, and neither side has notable contact marks. Population: 2 in 66 Deep Cameo, 0 finer (7/23).
NGC ID# 27U8, PCGS# 96431

1874 Arrows Half Dollar, PR65 Cameo
Attractively Toned



- 3605 1874 Arrows PR65 Cameo PCGS.** The 1874 is the more plentiful of the two With Motto, Arrows proof half dollar issues, although it is nonetheless elusive with cameo contrast. This Gem Cameo is a conditionally rare example. The strike is sharp with frosty devices, and the fields are deeply reflective. From one angle, pronounced cameo contrast is apparent, while a slight tilt reveals amber-gold, lavender, and blue-green toning throughout each side. Population: 7 in 65 (1 in 65+) Cameo, 1 finer (7/23).
NGC ID# 27UV, PCGS# 86435

1878 Seated Half Dollar, PR66
Interestingly Toned and Brightly Mirrored



- 3606 1878 PR66 NGC.** Type Two Reverse, with a pointed (not split) berry above the H in HALF. The 1878 is available as a business strike, but quite elusive as a proof. Only 800 proofs were produced and high-grade survivors are notably scarce today. The obverse of this half shows deep blue and violet toning, while the reverse is mostly rose colored with a hint of blue at the top. Both sides are backlit by the bright mirrors in the proof fields. Census: 13 in 66, 4 finer (6/23).
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2011), lot 3832.
From The Monrovia Collection.
NGC ID# 27UD, PCGS# 6439

1881 Half Dollar, PR65 Cameo
Pronounced White-on-Black Contrast



- 3607 1881 PR65 Cameo PCGS.** Ice-white legends and devices contrast favorably with darkly reflective fields. Designated as Cameo by PCGS, but some observers will undoubtedly believe that it merits a Deep Cameo status instead. Minor field contact near star 3 and Liberty's raised elbow provide the sole impediments to an even finer numerical assessment. Population: 18 in 65 (2 in 65+) Cameo, 15 finer (7/23).
NGC ID# 27UG, PCGS# 86442

BARBER HALF DOLLARS

1892-S Barber Half Dollar, MS64
Original Toning



- 3608 1892-S MS64 PCGS.** Unlike its Philadelphia counterpart, the 1892-S appears to have been little saved for a newly designed coin with more than a million pieces struck. The soft, frosted mint luster retains much brilliance with patches of deep gray-russet scattered over each side. Well struck. Population: 36 in 64 (1 in 64+), 21 finer (7/23).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2012), lot 4601.
NGC ID# 24LJ, PCGS# 6464

1893 Barber Half, Toned MS66
Only Six Coins This Fine With CAC



- 3609 1893 MS66 PCGS. CAC.** This Premium Gem example is notably sharp throughout the devices, including the troublesome reverse eagle's talons and shield. The date is also conditionally rare in this lofty grade. Russet and tan-gold toning encompasses each side, with olive, amber, and green accents in the margins. Population: 14 in 66 (2 in 66+), 1 finer. CAC: 6 in 66, 0 finer (6/23).
NGC ID# 24LK, PCGS# 6465

1894 Half Dollar, MS66+
Vividly Toned



- 3610 1894 MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** The 1894 Barber half dollar is among the more plentiful early dates in the series, although examples are conditionally rare at the Premium Gem level. This Plus-designated piece displays satiny luster beneath concentric gold, violet, and ocean-blue toning. Strike sharpness is outstanding throughout the devices. Population: 14 in 66 (3 in 66+), 3 finer. CAC: 4 in 66, 3 finer (6/23).
NGC ID# 24LN, PCGS# 6468

1897-S Barber Half, MS65
Toned CAC Example



- 3611** 1897-S MS65 PCGS. CAC. The 1897-S is scarcer in Mint State than strictly common dates, although it is more accessible than familiar condition keys like the 1896-O. Examples are rare in Gem condition but accessible with some patience. This CAC-approved example displays a bold strike and pastel toning, with no bothersome abrasions. Population: 12 in 65 (2 in 65+), 10 finer. CAC: 4 in 65, 7 finer (6/23). NGC ID# 24M2, PCGS# 6479

1899-S Barber Half Dollar, MS67
Only One Coin Numerically Finer
Ex: Duckor



- 3612** 1899-S MS67 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Duckor/Akers. A typical San Francisco Mint specimen, this Superb Gem is boldly defined throughout both sides, save for a few feathers below the shield. Roller lines on the obverse remain from original planchet preparation. The frosty surfaces host original gray-brown toning with hints of blue-green and orange-gold on each side. There are few blemishes noted on either side.
- The Duckor coin is equal to or finer than the MS67 PCGS coin that was offered in our sale of the Friend Collection, and virtually equal to the lone MS68 PCGS example. This Superb Gem is finer than the Eliasberg specimen, an excellent coin that came directly from the San Francisco Mint. It is also finer than the Norweb-Price coin and the Pryor specimen. For the advanced specialist who seeks a remarkable example of the 1899-S, the present opportunity should be taken, as a long wait may be in store for the underbidder. Population: 3 in 67, 1 finer. CAC: 2 in 67, 1 finer (6/23). Ex: David Akers (8/16/1995); The Dr. and Mrs. Steven L. Duckor Barber Half Dollar Collection (Heritage, 8/2010), lot 3196. NGC ID# 24M8, PCGS# 6485

1904-O Half Dollar, MS65
Multicolor Toning, Few Finer



- 3613 1904-O MS65 PCGS. CAC.** Like many New Orleans issues, the 1904-O is available in well-circulated grades, but Mint State examples are very scarce. Gems are rare, and subject to strong collector demand. Cherry-red, ocean-blue, and straw-gold toning embraces lustrous and remarkably smooth surfaces. The strike is good, although the right shield corner shows minor inexactness as always. Only a few pieces are certified finer, and those coins may not have eye appeal comparable with the present coin. Population: 6 in 65 (1 in 65+), 8 finer. CAC: 3 in 65, 2 finer (5/23). NGC ID# 24MN, PCGS# 6499

1907-D Half Dollar, MS66
Rich Original Toning



- 3614 1907-D MS66 PCGS. CAC.** The Denver Mint opened in 1906 and immediately began full scale production of Barber half dollars, including just over 4 million that first year, and nearly the same in 1907. Only eight issues in the Barber series had higher mintages. This example, a gorgeous Premium Gem that ranks among the finest 20 examples of the issue, has a bold strike and brilliant, satin luster, all showing through lovely green-gold and iridescent toning. Population: 14 in 66 (5 in 66+), 5 finer. CAC: 7 in 66, 4 finer (6/23).
Ex: Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2013), lot 5026.
NGC ID# 24MZ, PCGS# 6509

1908-D Barber Half Dollar, MS67
Condition Census



- 3615** 1908-D MS67 PCGS. CAC. A boldly struck, satiny example of this early Denver Mint coin, showing unabraded luster with deep gunmetal-gray, amber, and lilac toning. The 1908-D Barber half dollar is a major rarity in this grade and is nearly unknown finer. The only example certified finer is an MS68 PCGS coin — previously MS68 NGC — which we handled on several occasions between 1998 and 2016, but which we have not seen since. We have never handled a coin in MS67, and even MS66 coins have made only rare appearances in our auctions. The current coin is an ideal Registry candidate. Population: 4 in 67 (1 in 67+), 1 finer. CAC: 2 in 67, 1 finer (6/23).
NGC ID# 24N5, PCGS# 6513

1909-S Half Dollar, MS66+
Deep Original Toning



- 3616** 1909-S MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Rich patina, olive-green at the narrow borders with thin skeins of similar color reaching into blue-green interiors, defines the eye appeal of this S-mint Barber half. Under the toning is a carefully preserved coin that comes remarkably close to Superb Gem status with only a few tiny, scattered marks on satiny surfaces. This century-old date was little-saved at the time of release, and a mintage of 1.7 million pieces has left few opportunities for high-end survivors such as the present piece. Population: 8 in 66 (3 in 66+), 8 finer. CAC: 5 in 66, 4 finer (6/23).

Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2011), lot 5195; ANA Signature (Heritage, 10/2012), lot 4503.
NGC ID# 24NA, PCGS# 6518 Base PCGS# 6518

1910 Barber Half, MS66
None Numerically Finer at Either Service



- 3617** 1910 MS66 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Queller. The 1910 Barber half dollar is surprisingly available in Mint State, especially considering only 418,000 pieces were struck — a figure that might lead one to think that some were hoarded at the time of issue. While not absolutely full, the details are uniform from side to side, with nearly complete definition in most areas. Sporting bold luster, this Premium Gem example displays pale lavender and yellow-golden toning over each side. This is an impressive example of this popular, low mintage issue and one of the finest known. Population: 10 in 66 (2 in 66+), 0 finer. CAC: 3 in 66, 0 finer (6/23).

Ex: FUN Fort Lauderdale Signature (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 4256; ANA Baltimore (Heritage, 7/2008), lot 1707; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2014), lot 4635.
NGC ID# 24NB, PCGS# 6519

1912-D Half Dollar, Toned MS66

Ex: Duckor, Price



- 3618 1912-D MS66 PCGS. CAC.** Ex: Duckor/Price. Dappled golden-gray toning evenly drapes this smooth and coruscating Premium Gem. The 1912-D is one of only a few dates in the entire Barber half dollar series that can be called common in higher grades. However, according to David Akers, "well struck, attractively toned Gem quality examples like this one are not easy to locate as evidenced by the Eliasberg coin which was both more weakly struck and lower quality than this specimen." Here is an important opportunity for the advanced collector of high-grade Barber coinage. Population: 19 in 66 (5 in 66+), 1 finer. CAC: 11 in 66, 0 finer (6/23).

Ex: Dr. Thaine B. Price (*David Akers*, 5/1998), lot 187; Dr. and Mrs. Steven L. Duckor Barber Half Collection (*Heritage*, 8/2010), lot 3236; FUN Signature (*Heritage*, 1/2011), lot 3864; Long Beach Signature (*Heritage*, 6/2013), lot 4556.

NGC ID# 24NH, PCGS# 6525

1914 Half Dollar, MS65

Original Toning and Luster



- 3619 1914 MS65 PCGS.** The 1914 Barber half dollar is one of the semikey dates of the series, boasting a mintage of only 124,300 coins. The issue is notably rare at the Gem grade level, and only a handful of finer pieces are reported. This piece is satiny with russet and olive-green toning around the borders. The eagle's right (facing) should is slightly soft as usual, but the talons are well defined. Minor marks seen beneath a loupe are not bothersome. Population: 14 in 65 (1 in 65+), 3 finer (7/23).

NGC ID# 24NN, PCGS# 6530

1915-D Barber Half Dollar, MS66

Excellent Final-Year Type Coin



- 3620 1915-D MS66 PCGS. CAC.** Attractively toned in shades of sea-green, lavender-gray, and amber, this impressive Premium Gem displays vibrant mint luster and well-detailed design elements, with subtle aesthetic appeal. From the last year of the Barber design. Population: 32 in 66 (8 in 66+), 0 finer. CAC: 17 in 66, 0 finer (6/23).

Ex: Orlando Signature (*Heritage*, 7/2013), lot 3179.

NGC ID# 24NS, PCGS# 6533

PROOF BARBER HALF DOLLAR

1897 Barber Half, PR65+ Deep Cameo

Beautiful Peripheral Color



- 3621 1897 PR65+ Deep Cameo PCGS.** A well-preserved and beautifully toned Deep Cameo proof, showing amber, gold, and blue border toning around essentially brilliant interiors. No distracting marks are seen, and contrast is strong. The 1897 proof Barber half dollar is seldom seen in any Gem or better Deep Cameo grade. Population: 5 in 65 (1 in 65+) Deep Cameo, 33 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 24NZ, PCGS# 96544

WALKING LIBERTY HALF DOLLARS

1917 Half Dollar, MS66+

Frosty High-End Example



- 3622 1917 MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** The 1917 Philadelphia issue is scarce in MS66 and rare in this grade with a Plus designation. Finer pieces are few and far between, and are well out of reach for most collectors. This frosty coin displays a bold strike and has mostly pristine surfaces, earning both the Plus designation and CAC endorsement. Population: 11 in 66+, 4 finer. CAC: 34 in 66, 1 finer (7/23).

NGC ID# 24PP, PCGS# 6569

**1917 Half Dollar, MS67
Tied for Finest Known**



- 3623 1917 MS67 NGC.** The 1917 Philadelphia half dollar is much more available overall than its Denver and San Francisco counterparts, although it is conditionally scarce in MS66 and only a dozen pieces are reported in MS67 at NGC and PCGS combined (7/23). We have offered an MS67 example of this issue on eight prior occasions — including a previous appearance of the current coin — but only two of those coins have appeared in our auctions within the last decade. In this top grade, the 1917 is a prime rarity and in strong demand among Registry collectors. This piece is satiny and well preserved, showing a vibrant cartwheel effect and delicate sun-gold toning. Eye appeal is excellent.
Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 12/2022), lot 3476.
NGC ID# 24PP, PCGS# 6569

**1917-S Half Dollar, MS64+
Reverse Mintmark, CAC Approved**



- 3624 1917-S Reverse Mintmark MS64+ PCGS. CAC.** Choice examples of the Reverse Mintmark issue are often available, although seldom are they seen with a Plus designation; in fact, only 14 MS64 coins at PCGS carry the Plus designation (7/23). Finer examples are scarce. This CAC coin displays frosty, golden-tinged mint luster and sharply struck design elements. Eye appeal is excellent. CAC: 39 in 64, 19 finer (7/23).
NGC ID# 24PU, PCGS# 6573

**1918 Half Dollar, MS65
Rarely Available Finer**



- 3625 1918 MS65 PCGS.** This early Philadelphia Walker is plentiful through MS64 but begins to be less available in MS65, and it is rare in higher grades. This Gem example displays light golden toning over satiny luster and well-struck motifs. No major abrasions are evident. Eye appeal is pleasing. PCGS reports only 13 numerically finer representatives (6/23).
NGC ID# 24PV, PCGS# 6574

**1919-S Half Dollar, Brilliant MS64
Elusive in Finer Condition**



- 3626 1919-S MS64 NGC.** The 1919-S Walking Liberty half dollar is a better date in the series, although it is slightly more available in high grade than the 1919-D. This near-Gem example displays vibrant, frosty mint luster across minimally marked surfaces. The devices are well defined, and a few marks in the right obverse field are all that deny an even finer grade. Census: 52 in 64 (4 in 64+), 28 finer (7/23).
NGC ID# 24R2, PCGS# 6579

**1921 Half Dollar, Toned MS64
Challenging in High Grades**



3627 1921 MS64 PCGS. The three 1921 issues in the Walking Liberty half dollar series are the key dates. The Philadelphia coin boasts the second-lowest mintage of the three (246,000 pieces), but is the most available in high grade. Mint State examples are occasionally seen as fine as MS64, while finer pieces become as scarce as the mintage would suggest. Moreover, in the context of the series, the 1921 is elusive in most grades.

This Choice example displays well-struck motifs and satiny mint luster, with deep golden-gray toning that yields flecks of russet around the borders.

NGC ID# 24R6, PCGS# 6583

**1921-D Half Dollar, MS62
Rare CAC-Approved Example**



3629 1921-D MS62 PCGS. CAC. This Denver issue boasts the lowest annual mintage of the Walking Liberty half dollar series (208,000 coins), and is one of the chief key dates overall. Mint State pieces are occasionally available for a price, although CAC-endorsed coins are inherently rare. The current piece is one of only four coins in this grade with the CAC green label, and finer CAC coins are challenging in any grade. Satiny luster and dusky stone-gray toning complement a lack of serious abrasions. Slight central strike softness is seen on Liberty's branch hand, but the design is overall outstanding for the issue. CAC: 4 in 62, 55 finer (6/23).

NGC ID# 24R7, PCGS# 6584

**1921-D Half Dollar, XF45
Exceptional, Original Surfaces**



3628 1921-D XF45 NGC. This is one of the most attractive 1921-D Walking Liberty half dollars that we have recently seen in circulated condition. Light wear accompanies a pleasing, uniform stone-gray patina that gives this coin a traditional "old silver" appearance. All major details are clear, with light wear effacing the minor details of the devices.

NGC ID# 24R7, PCGS# 6584

**1937-D Half Dollar, MS67+
Brilliant and Radiant Luster**



- 3630 1937-D MS67+ NGC. CAC.** A fully struck example, showing brilliant, frosty surfaces and near-flawless preservation. This is among the finest 1937-D Walkers with CAC endorsement, and it is a rarity in this grade with the Plus designation. NGC and PCGS each report only a single numerically finer example (7/23). Census: 54 in 67 (14 in 67+, 1 in 67★), 1 finer. CAC: 54 in 67, 0 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 24RS, PCGS# 6602

**1937-S Half Dollar, MS67
None Numerically Finer**



- 3631 1937-S MS67 PCGS.** This San Francisco issue is plentiful overall, although Superb Gem examples are scarce. This MS67 coin is worthy of Registry Set inclusion, as no numerically finer pieces are known (7/23). Frosty, brilliant luster complements well-defined motifs, and overall eye appeal is exceptional. Population: 72 in 67 (13 in 67+), 0 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 24RT, PCGS# 6603

**1937-S Half Dollar, MS67
Vibrantly Lustrous**



- 3632 1937-S MS67 PCGS. CAC.** The 1937-S is scarce but collectible in MS67, although CAC-approved coins in this grade are rare, comprising only about a third of the reported population. This golden-toned example is well struck and vibrantly lustrous, with no obvious abrasions. Eye appeal is outstanding. No higher-grade pieces are known. Population: 72 in 67 (13 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 35 in 67, 0 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 24RT, PCGS# 6603

**1940 Half Dollar, MS68
Incredible Mint Luster**



- 3633 1940 MS68 NGC.** This available Philadelphia issue becomes scarce in MS68 and is nearly unknown finer. The present coin is fully struck and exhibits blazing cartwheel luster, with a tinge of iridescent border toning that surrounds brilliant interiors. Neither side has a single notable abrasion. Census: 29 in 68 (2 in 68+, 3 in 68★), 1 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 24RZ, PCGS# 6609

**1940-S Half Dollar, MS67
Scarce Top-Grade Example**



- 3634 1940-S MS67 NGC.** A well-struck, brilliant Superb Gem example of this San Francisco issue, showing excellent eye appeal and clean fields. Only a few trivial marks on the high points of Liberty's leg are discernible. The 1940-S Walker is seldom offered in this grade, and finer coins are major rarities. Census: 26 in 67, 0 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 24S2, PCGS# 6610

**1941-S Half Dollar, MS67
Among the Finest Certified**



- 3635 1941-S MS67 NGC.** This San Francisco issue is scarce in MS67 and unknown numerically finer. The present coin displays a bold strike and brilliant, satiny mint luster. No mentionable abrasions are seen. For the Registry collector, a finer example of the 1941-S may not exist. Census: 47 in 67 (1 in 67+), 0 finer (6/23). NGC ID# 24S5, PCGS# 6613 Base PCGS# 6613

1947 Half Dollar, MS67+
Tied for Finest Certified



3636 1947 MS67+ PCGS. This final-year Philadelphia issue is plentiful overall, but it is often elusive in MS67 and is rare in MS67+, with no finer pieces reported at PCGS (7/23). The current example displays golden and autumn-amber border toning around ivory-white interiors. The strike is bold, and neither side shows bothersome abrasions. Population: 29 in 67+, 0 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 24SM, PCGS# 6630

PROOF WALKING LIBERTY
HALF DOLLARS

1936 Half Dollar, Brilliant PR67
One Numerically Finer Proof at NGC



3637 1936 PR67 NGC. This Superb Gem is immediately recognizable for what it is: one of 3,901 proof Walking Liberty half dollars struck in 1936. The surfaces maintain their brilliance and display a noticeable degree of mirrorlike field reflectivity. Each individual element of the design is completely defined. One numerically finer submission at NGC (7/23). NGC ID# 27V4, PCGS# 6636

1937 Half Dollar, PR68
Unimprovable in Every Regard



3638 1937 PR68 NGC. The most frequently awarded grades at NGC for the 1937 Walking Liberty half dollar (5,728 proofs struck) are PR66 followed by PR65, and the average certified grade for the issue at NGC and PCGS combined is exactly PR65. This PR68 is as good as it gets for the year. Brilliant surfaces are utterly pristine. Unimprovable in every regard. Census: 40 in 68 (1 in 68+, 3 in 68★), 0 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 27V5, PCGS# 6637

1937 Half Dollar, PR68
None Numerically Finer



3639 1937 PR68 NGC. Proof Walking Liberty half dollar production increased to 5,728 pieces in 1937 — the second year of proof output in the series. Crescents of blue, violet, and golden-orange patina in the margins frame brilliant, satiny centers on this high-end Superb Gem, a coin ranking among the finest certified. Examples are scarce this fine. Census: 40 in 68 (1 in 68+, 3 in 68★), 0 finer (5/23). Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 10/2022), lot 3666. NGC ID# 27V5, PCGS# 6637

1937 Walking Liberty Half, PR68
High-Grade, Second-Year Proof



3640 1937 PR68 PCGS. Within the seven-year proof run of Walking Liberty halves, the 1937 has the second-lowest production. Just 5,728 proofs were struck. The present remarkable specimen offers glassy fields and strong eye appeal. Generally brilliant, although traces of golden-brown toning visit the borders, notably on the reverse rim near 7 o'clock. The branch hand exhibits a full thumb, indicative of a strong strike. Imperfections are limited to a narrow and unobtrusive line above the eagle's front leg. Population: 20 in 68 (1 in 68+), 0 finer (5/23). NGC ID# 27V5, PCGS# 6637

1937 Half Dollar, PR68
Among the Finest at Both Services
One of the Top Three With CAC Endorsement



- 3641 1937 PR68 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Fox.** The second year of proof Walking Liberty half dollar production saw an increase from 3,901 coins to 5,728 coins — not insignificant on a percentage basis but still small in the grand scheme of things. The vast majority of the 1937 proof Walkers PCGS has handled fall within the PR64 to PR66 range. A small group of elite survivors have qualified for this top level, and only three of the PR68 submissions at PCGS and NGC combined (40 submissions) have received CAC approval. Sky-blue and dusky gold patina cover most of each side, confirming the coin's originality. A fabulous opportunity for Registry specialists. Population: 20 in 68 (1 in 68+), 0 finer. CAC: 3 in 68, 0 finer (7/23).
 NGC ID# 27V5, PCGS# 6637

1939 Walker Half Dollar, PR68
Terrific Quality and Visual Appeal



- 3642 1939 PR68 PCGS.** A thin layer of pastel blue, green, and gold patina covers each side. When the coin is tilted, that beautiful iridescence fades, revealing the flashy brilliance the lies beneath. There are absolutely no marks to speak of, as expected for the lofty grade. From a mintage of 8,808 proofs. Population: 68 in 68 (5 in 68+), 0 finer (7/23).
 NGC ID# 27V7, PCGS# 6639

1939 Half Dollar, PR68
Beautiful Top-Grade Registry Coin



- 3643 1939 PR68 PCGS. CAC.** This is among the finest proof 1939 Walking Liberty half dollars certified at PCGS, and it is one of the top two dozen pieces with CAC endorsement — both distinctions ranking it among the most desirable choices for Registry collectors. Sharp motifs glisten with untouched luster, while the fields glimmer like liquid mercury. A vivid crescent of olive-gold, crimson, and amber toning graces the left obverse margin and spills over slightly onto the corresponding reverse rim. Population: 68 in 68 (5 in 68+), 0 finer. CAC: 24 in 68, 0 finer (7/23).
 NGC ID# 27V7, PCGS# 6639

1941 Half Dollar, PR68
Original, Eye-Appealing Example



- 3644 1941 PR68 PCGS. CAC.** It is not a surprise to see a green CAC approval sticker here. The coin is incredibly original, eye-appealing, and high-end, even for this grade. Dusky gold and pastel shades of blue, green, and violet patina paint the perfectly preserved surfaces, leaving areas of brilliance near the centers of each side. Worth a premium bid. Population: 53 in 68 (4 in 68+), 0 finer. CAC: 31 in 68, 0 finer (7/23).
 NGC ID# 24SP, PCGS# 6641

1942 Half Dollar, PR68
Dusky Interiors, Toned Rims



- 3645** 1942 PR68 NGC. This is an original Superb Gem from a mintage of 21,120 proofs. The interiors feature a layer of dusky ivory patina while a ring of crimson, gold, and olive toning encircles the rims. The raised devices exhibit a remarkable degree of design definition. NGC lists eight numerically finer grading events (7/23). NGC ID# 27V9, PCGS# 6642

EARLY DOLLARS

1795 Flowing Hair Dollar, VF25
B-2, BB-20, Two Leaves



- 3646** 1795 Flowing Hair, Two Leaves, B-2, BB-20, R.3, VF25 PCGS. Bowers Die State II. BB-20 is a scarce variety relative to BB-21 and BB-27, although any Flowing Hair silver dollar is in demand since the introductory type was struck only in 1794 and 1795. The present example displays rich steel-blue, mahogany-brown, and cream-gray toning. There is a cluster of criss-cross adjustment marks near the eagle's belly, but post-strike abrasions are minor. NGC ID# 24WZ, PCGS# 39985 Base PCGS# 6853

1795 Flowing Hair Dollar, VF30
B-1, BB-21, Early NGC Holder



- 3647** 1795 Flowing Hair, Two Leaves, B-1, BB-21, R.2, VF30 NGC. Bowers Die State I, unclashed at Liberty's profile. This coin has a nice arm's-length appearance, with deep gunmetal-gray patina in the fields and a lighter silver-gray over the central devices. No adjustment marks are seen, and a hair-thin scratch through the eagle's left (facing) wing is the only obvious abrasion. A loupe reveals swirling hairlines in the fields, particularly on the obverse around the date and to the right of the portrait. Housed in a prior generation holder. NGC ID# 24WZ, PCGS# 39986 Base PCGS# 6853

1797 9x7 Stars Dollar, VF30
Large Letters, B-1, BB-73



- 3648** 1797 9x7 Stars, Large Letters, B-1, BB-73, R.3, VF30 PCGS. Bowers Die State II. A midgrade stone-gray Small Eagle Bust type coin that retains impressive detail on the eagle's wings. Partial breast feathers are also present. A couple of faded vertical marks are noted behind Liberty's ear, and the reverse field displays wispy hairlines. *Ex: Long Beach Family Collection / Denver Signature (Heritage, 8/2006), lot 3635.* NGC ID# 24X4, PCGS# 40003 Base PCGS# 6863

1797 B-1, BB-73 Dollar, XF40
Large Letters, 9x7 Stars



- 3649** 1797 9x7 Stars, Large Letters, B-1, BB-73, R.3, XF40 PCGS. Bowers Die State V. Several bold die cracks converge at Liberty's ribbons, and die clashing occupies the right-hand field in front of Liberty's face and neck. Die wear draws the star tips toward the dentils. Lilac-gray toning and golden accents cover the generally smooth fields, while moderate wear accounts for the assigned grade. A minor planchet flaw on the edge above star 14 is of Mint origin. Few marks or abrasions are seen even under a loupe. NGC ID# 24X4, PCGS# 40003 Base PCGS# 6863

1797 B-1, BB-73 Dollar, XF45
Large Letters, 9x7 Stars



- 3650 1797 9x7 Stars, Large Letters, B-1, BB-73, R.3, XF45 PCGS.** Bowers Die State II. A diagnostic “pellet” die flaw below star 9 is visible but faint. This is the 1797 Large Letters reverse, with the obverse stars arranged 9x7. Always in demand for its Small Eagle motif, any 1797 Draped Bust dollar is a low mintage issue. The BB-73 variety was struck last among three 1797 die marriages, with the BB-73 mintage likely produced in 1798 before and after the 1798 BB-82 Small Eagle variety was struck. This is a well-detailed Choice XF example, with sharp hair strands on Liberty and 50% of the eagle’s breast feathers defined. A few remnant flecks of struck-in grease remain on Liberty’s shoulder and cheek, but they are tiny and of little consequence given the overall surface quality of this attractive early dollar. Warm, medium-gray toning covers each side. The coin is well-centered and free of any adjustment marks. Population: 44 in 45, 64 finer (7/23).
 NGC ID# 24X4, PCGS# 40003 Base PCGS# 6863

1799 Heraldic Eagle Dollar, AU Details
B-16, BB-158, 7x6 Stars



- 3651 1799 7x6 Stars, B-16, BB-158, R.2 — Cleaned — NGC Details. AU.** Bowers Die State IV, with many obverse die cracks and prominent die clashing seen on both sides. The defective U in UNITED and star 7 distant from L in LIBERTY are key identifiers for the BB-158 variety. This gunmetal-gray example displays deep-gray shades at the margins and light-gray toning at points of wear. Strong hair detail represents the coin’s About Uncirculated sharpness. A few tiny marks are scattered about, although the cleaning was light and much eye appeal remains.

1800 Bust Dollar, VF30
B-17, BB-196, 12 Arrows Reverse



- 3652 1800 12 Arrows, B-17, BB-196, R.1, VF30 PCGS.** Bowers Die State IV. Original medium silver-gray toning deepens slightly within the recesses of this pleasing midgrade Draped Bust dollar. The BB-17 variety represents the sole use of both the obverse and reverse dies. This example is a late die state, with a curving die crack from star 6 to the ribbon and a “collar” die clash rises up from the Liberty’s neck. Die clashing exists on the reverse as well, but marks are few and eye appeal is strong.
 NGC ID# 24X9, PCGS# 40079 Base PCGS# 6890

SEATED DOLLARS

1860 Seated Dollar, MS62
Natural Gray Toning, Scarce P-Mint Date



- 3653 1860 MS62 NGC. OC-2, R.4.** From the Dick Osburn Collection. Osburn-Cushing Die State a/c. This coin serves as Obverse 2 and Reverse B when plated in the Osburn-Cushing Seated dollar reference. Despite a substantial 217,600-piece mintage, the 1860 Philadelphia issue is scarce compared to surrounding dates in the series. This is an obviously original example with rich lilac-gray toning and faint iridescence beneath the patina. A few small marks account for the assigned grade. The strike — while bold overall — weakens slightly on Liberty's upper hair strands. Soft luster glows beneath the toning.
NGC ID# 24Z2, PCGS# 6949

1861 Seated Dollar, Uncirculated Details
Slightly Bright Surfaces



- 3654 1861 — Cleaning — PCGS Genuine. Unc Details. OC-2, High R.3.** From the Dick Osburn Collection. Osburn-Cushing Die State b/c. This is the plate coin from the Osburn-Cushing Seated dollar reference. A light wipe causes a mildly glossy and moderately prooflike appearance. Light wheat-gold and powder-blue toning visits this sharply struck and faintly hairlined Civil War dollar. The few minor field marks are relegated to the reverse. Though 1861 halves were struck in great quantity, the old tenor silver dollar was mostly coined for export to the Orient.

1869 Seated Dollar, MS61
Surprisingly Scarce in Mint Condition



- 3655 1869 MS61 PCGS. OC-5, High R.3.** Ex: Dick Osburn Collection. Osburn-Cushing Die State a/b. This is the plate coin for Obverse 5 in the Osburn-Cushing Seated dollar reference. A Top 30 Variety, with misplaced digits visible in the denticles below the primary date (most likely 186). Clear-gold color and bits of tan-gold toning enrich the partially reflective surfaces of this attractive, Mint State example. Mint luster illuminates only a few light marks on the lightly toned fields and sharply struck devices. Population: 11 in 61, 36 finer (6/23).
NGC ID# 24ZC, PCGS# 6962

1870-CC Seated Dollar, AU55
Carson City Mint Debut Issue



- 3656 1870-CC AU55 PCGS. OC-2, R.5.** From The Dick Osburn Collection. Osburn-Cushing Die State a/a. This is the plate coin for Obverse 2 in the Osburn-Cushing Seated dollar reference. Brilliant, semiprooflike fields surround the lightly frosted devices of this Choice About Uncirculated 1870-CC silver dollar. Only 12,416 pieces were struck based on research by R.W. Julian. Nine die pairs were needed to accomplish that small mintage. Light marks and abrasions exist on the bright silver surfaces, with the usual strike weakness at stars 4 to 7 and at Liberty's head. The reverse strike is needle-sharp. Population: 40 in 55, 44 finer (6/23).
NGC ID# 24ZE, PCGS# 6964

PROOF SEATED DOLLARS

1861 Silver Dollar, PR64 Cameo
Scarce OC-P1 Variety



- 3657** 1861 PR64 Cameo PCGS. CAC. OC-P1, High R.4. Osburn-Cushing Die State a/a. Only 110 survivors are believed to exist for OC-P1. Osburn-Cushing estimate 140 survivors for OC-P2, which makes a total of just 250 survivors for the entire proof issue. The present well-struck, near-Gem displays blatant contrast between the icy motifs and the mirrored fields. Brilliant save for glimpses of fire-red toning along the left reverse rim. Population: 15 in 64 (1 in 64+) Cameo, 3 finer. CAC: 8 in 64, 2 finer (5/23). NGC ID# 252F, PCGS# 87004

1864 Seated Dollar, PR63
Only 470 Proofs Struck



- 3658** 1864 PR63 ANACS. OC-P4, R.5. From the Dick Osburn Collection. Osburn-Cushing Die State a/a. Dusky rose toning covers the surfaces, with an occasional brighter streak visible on the reverse. Viewed at an advantageous angle, the coin displays underlying iridescence that confirms the rich, original patina. This is a sharply struck proof, as usual, with smooth, mirrored surfaces that are more noticeably reflective on the reverse than on the obverse. Abrasions are at a minimum on this Select proof example. Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2006), lot 2475. NGC ID# 252J, PCGS# 7007

1869 Seated Dollar, PR63
Vivid Iridescent Toning



- 3659** 1869 PR63 PCGS. OC-P2, R.4. From the Dick Osburn Collection. Osburn-Cushing Die State a/a. This is the Obverse P1 plate coin in the Osburn-Cushing Seated dollar reference. A prominent lump below Liberty's earlobe and mild die doubling on the reverse motto (best seen at N of IN and G of GOD) confirm the variety. Only 600 proof Seated Liberty dollars were struck in 1869 and specimens in high grade are seldom encountered. This attractive Select example is sharply detailed throughout, except for a touch of softness on the top of the eagle's left (facing) wing. The deeply reflective surfaces are blanketed in vivid shades of lavender, gray, blue, and emerald-green toning. Population: 53 in 63 (1 in 63+), 84 finer (5/23). Ex: Chicago Signature (Heritage, 8/2013), lot 4255. NGC ID# 252R, PCGS# 7017

**1870 Seated Dollar, PR65+
Few Certified Finer**



- 3660 1870 PR65+ PCGS. CAC. OC-P1, Low R.3.** Osburn-Cushing Die State a/a. Three die pairs were used to strike 1,000 Seated dollar proofs in 1870. All were struck with the same obverse die, so attribution depends on reverse attributes. OC-P1 has strongly die doubled feathers on the upper left (facing) wing. This is a sharply struck Premium Gem toned fire-red, orange-gold, sky-blue, and apple-green. The fields are deeply mirrored, with glassy-smooth surfaces that show no distracting marks or hairlines beneath the attractive, original toning. The eye appeal is strong.
From The Del Mar Collection.
NGC ID# 252S, PCGS# 7018

TRADE DOLLAR

**1877 Trade Dollar, MS64+
Lustrous and Beautifully Toned**



- 3661 1877 MS64+ PCGS. CAC. Type 2L Obverse. Type 2M Reverse.** The 1877 is the final Philadelphia issue struck for commerce. The mintage surpassed 3 million pieces, but PCGS has certified just eight coins as MS64+, and a mere 16 coins finer (5/23). This lustrous and splendidly toned near-Gem features golden-brown, blue, gold, and plum-red toning. The strike is sharp except on Liberty's hair and the upper stars. CAC: 21 in 64, 9 finer (5/23). NGC ID# 253C, PCGS# 7044

PROOF TRADE DOLLARS

**1874 Trade Dollar, PR65
Only 700 Examples Struck**



- 3662 1874 PR65 PCGS.** The 1874 proof Trade dollar claims a modest mintage of just 700 coins for collectors, but the issue was produced in quantity in business-strike format at both Philadelphia and Carson City. This delightful Gem proof exhibits well-detailed design elements, with just a touch of the usual softness on the eagle's claw. The well-preserved surfaces are blanketed in vivid shades of sea-green, jade-gray, and turquoise toning, with deeply reflective fields underneath. Population: 10 in 65, 5 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 27YK, PCGS# 7054

**1879 Trade Dollar, PR62 Cameo
First Proof-Only Year**



- 3663 1879 PR62 Cameo PCGS.** The Philadelphia Mint struck a generous mintage of 1,541 proof Trade dollars for collectors in 1879, but no business-strike examples were struck at any of the active U.S. Mints that year. This impressive PR62 example displays sharply detailed design elements throughout and the deeply mirrored fields contrast boldly with the frosty devices. The lightly marked surfaces are blanketed in delicate shades of pale green toning. NGC ID# 27YR, PCGS# 87059

1881 Trade Dollar, PR62
Collectible Proof Type Coin



- 3664 1881 PR62 PCGS.** The 1881 proof Trade dollar is a plentiful date, popular with type collectors. This is a collectible lower-end example with deeply reflective fields and sharp devices. Mottled ebony toning occupies the upper right obverse margin. Light hairlines in the fields limit the grade. No major contact marks are seen. NGC ID# 27YT, PCGS# 7061

1881 Trade Dollar, PR64+ Cameo
Proof-Only Mintage of 960 Pieces



- 3665 1881 PR64+ Cameo PCGS.** Production of proof Trade dollars declined dramatically in 1881, to a meager 960 pieces, and no business-strike coins were issued. This Plus-graded Choice proof displays sharply detailed, richly frosted design elements that contrast boldly with the deeply mirrored fields. The well-preserved surfaces are enhanced by attractive shades of sea-green, pale jade, and amber toning. Population: 43 in 64 (4 in 64+) Cameo, 46 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 27YT, PCGS# 87061

1882 Trade Dollar, PR64+ Cameo
Attractive Multicolor Toning



- 3666 1882 PR64+ Cameo PCGS.** The Philadelphia Mint struck only 1,097 Trade dollars in 1882 — all in proof format. The issue is definitely elusive at the PR64 grade level, and finer coins are rare. This Plus-graded Choice specimen exhibits well-detailed design elements, with just a touch of softness on Liberty's head and the nearby stars. The deeply reflective fields contrast boldly with the frosty devices and the well-preserved surfaces are enhanced by shades of golden-tan and cerulean-blue toning. Population: 57 in 64 (4 in 64+) Cameo, 29 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 27YU, PCGS# 87062

MORGAN DOLLARS

1878 8TF Morgan Dollar, MS65+
VAM-2, CAC Approved



- 3667 1878 8TF Lines in LIB, VAM-2, MS65+ PCGS. CAC.** This essentially brilliant and thoroughly lustrous Gem also displays a pleasing strike. No mentionable abrasions are absent, save for a tick on the eagle's breast. The eight tailfeather subtype was coined only in 1878 at Philadelphia, and constitutes a minority of the production for that year.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2013), lot 4937; PNG New York Invitational (Heritage, 10/2014), lot 3715.
NGC ID# 253H, PCGS# 133785 Base PCGS# 7072

1878 7/8TF Morgan, MS66
VAM-33A, Doubled Legs



- 3668 1878 7/8TF Doubled Legs, VAM-33A, MS66 NGC. VAM-33A** (as well as its early die state counterpart, VAM-33) is classified as a 7/8 Weak variety, showing faint remnants of the underlying tailfeathers. Nonetheless, the die doubling on the eagle's legs is intriguing. This Premium Gem example displays frosty luster and a sharp strike. Russet-gold toning encompasses the obverse and frames the reverse periphery, with the central reverse brilliant. PCGS# 134032 Base PCGS# 7070

1878 Morgan Dollar, MS66
7 Tail Feathers, Reverse of 1878



- 3669 1878 7TF Reverse of 1878 MS66 PCGS. CAC.** The parallel top arrow feather identifies the popular Reverse of 1878 and only seven feathers show in the eagle's tail. This spectacular Premium Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements and well-preserved brilliant surfaces, with vibrant mint luster and outstanding eye appeal. The high quality within the grade is confirmed by CAC. Population: 78 in 66 (14 in 66+), 0 finer. CAC: 22 in 66, 0 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 253K, PCGS# 7074

**1878-CC Dollar, MS65 Prooflike
White-on-Black Contrast, VAM-1B**



- 3670 1878-CC MS65 Prooflike PCGS. VAM-1B.** Frosty devices and reflective fields provide white-on-black contrast. A crisply struck first-year Carson City Morgan dollar that boasts a clean cheek and impressive eye appeal. The fields display minor grazes. VAM-1B is attributed by the presence of a bold diagonal die line through the lower half of the B in LIBERTY.
NGC ID# 253M, PCGS# 7081

**1878-CC Dollar, MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike
VAM-11, Top 100, Lines in Wings**



- 3671 1878-CC Lines in Wings, VAM-11, MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS.** A Top 100 Variety. Although undesignated as such on the PCGS insert, this is the popular VAM variety with more than a dozen bold die lines within the eagle's wings. Only a tiny percentage of 1878-CC VAM-11 Morgan dollars are designated Deep Mirror Prooflike, but the present near-Gem offers glassy fields and radiant, well-struck motifs. The margins exhibit cherry-red toning. VAM-11 Population: 4 in 64 Deep Mirror Prooflike, 2 finer (6/23).
From The Del Mar Collection.
NGC ID# 253M, PCGS# 40438 Base PCGS# 97081

**1878-S Morgan, MS66 Prooflike
Challenging This Fine**



- 3672 1878-S MS66 Prooflike PCGS.** Prooflike Morgan dollars are among the most popular of this widely collected series. Prooflike examples of the 1878-S are scarce in high grade. This piece, like most examples of the issue, is sharply struck and pleasing, with a light wash of lilac-gold on each side and notable contrast.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2005), lot 5556.
NGC ID# 253R, PCGS# 7083

**1878-S Morgan, MS66+ Prooflike
Dramatic Cameo Contrast**



- 3673 1878-S MS66+ Prooflike PCGS.** The 1878-S Morgan dollar's availability drops off sharply between the non-Prooflike category and the Prooflike grades, and Prooflike coins themselves become increasingly scarce in the higher grades to the point of being rare at the Premium Gem level. This Plus-designated piece displays stark white-on-black cameo contrast such as is usually seen only on Deep Mirror Prooflike coins. The strike is sharp, and eye appeal is outstanding. Population: 21 in 66 (4 in 66+) Prooflike, 2 finer (7/23).
NGC ID# 253R, PCGS# 7083

**1879 Morgan Dollar, MS66+
Popular High-End Type Coin**



- 3674 1879 MS66+ PCGS.** From a mintage of more than 14.8 million pieces, the 1879 Morgan dollar is a popular issue with type collectors. The design elements of this Plus-graded Premium Gem are sharply detailed, with strong definition on the hair above Liberty's ear and sharp feather definition on the eagle. The coin is brilliant and frost-white, with silver cartwheel luster on full display. Only minor grazes appear on the frosted surfaces; otherwise, there are no mentionable marks or abrasions. PCGS has certified 11 numerically finer examples (7/23).
Ex: New York Signature (Heritage, 10/2014), lot 4838.
NGC ID# 253S, PCGS# 7084

**1879-CC Morgan, MS64 Prooflike
Modest Cameo Contrast**



3675 1879-CC MS64 Prooflike PCGS. Among Carson City Morgan dollars, the 1879-CC is one of the scarcest in high grade, trailing only the key-date 1889-CC. Moreover, Prooflike pieces are in the distinct minority, with near-Gem Prooflike coins being genuinely challenging to acquire. Finer Prooflike coins exist but are rare and out of reach for most collectors. Deep Mirror Prooflike coins are borderline rare in any grade.

This piece is brilliant and shows appreciable cameo contrast. Frost-white devices complement the mirrored fields, and minor abrasions that limit the grade are not bothersome. Population: 90 in 64 (6 in 64+) Prooflike, 13 finer (7/23).
NGC ID# 253T, PCGS# 7087

**1879-CC Silver Dollar, AU53
VAM-3 Capped Die**



3676 1879-CC Capped Die, VAM-3, AU53 PCGS. A Top 100 Variety. This a partially lustrous, lightly worn example, showing brilliant surfaces with minor handling marks overall. The Capped Die mintmark feature is clearly visible. VAM-3 is among the more famous varieties among Carson City Morgans, and this piece offers collectors an affordable option for acquiring a representative.
NGC ID# 253T, PCGS# 133869 Base PCGS# 7088

**1879-CC Capped Die Dollar, AU58
VAM-3 Capped Die**



3677 1879-CC Capped Die, VAM-3, AU58 NGC. A Top 100 Variety. This important Carson City VAM variety is widely sought after, although attractive AU pieces are sometimes difficult to locate. The current coin is near-Mint, showing a brush of wear that leaves ample luster in the fields. Scattered abrasions accompany the ivory-white patina.
NGC ID# 253T, PCGS# 133869 Base PCGS# 7088

**1879-O Morgan Dollar, MS65+
First New Orleans Mint Morgan**



3678 1879-O MS65+ PCGS. Ex: Duke's Dollars. The New Orleans Mint was reopened as a coinage facility in February, 1879, primarily to mint silver dollars under terms of the Bland-Allison Act of 1878. Accordingly, an adequate mintage of more than 2.8 million pieces was accomplished that year, making the 1879-O readily available in grades up to the MS65 grade level. However, finer coins are elusive. The design elements of this Plus-graded Gem are sharply detailed throughout. The well-preserved lustrous surfaces are enhanced by attractive shades of cerulean-blue and sea-green toning, with most of the color on the reverse. PCGS has graded 53 numerically finer examples (7/23).
NGC ID# 253V, PCGS# 7090

1879-S Morgan Dollar, MS64
Reverse of 1878



- 3679** 1879-S Reverse of 1878 MS64 PCGS. A small minority of the 1879-S Morgan dollar population comprises the Reverse of 1878 subtype. The present Choice example is accessible for most enthusiasts, although finer examples are scarce. Luster is brilliant. A sharp strike complements radiant cartwheel luster, while trivial abrasions prevent Gem consideration. NGC ID# 253W, PCGS# 7094

1879-S Morgan Dollar, MS64+
Reverse of 1878



- 3680** 1879-S Reverse of 1878 MS64+ PCGS. The Reverse of 1878 variety comprises a minority of the 1879-S Morgan dollar survivorship, and such coins are scarce in Gem condition. This Plus-graded near-Gem displays olive-gold, crimson, russet, and blue-green toning over minimally marked surfaces. The strike is sharp, and eye appeal is pleasing. NGC ID# 253W, PCGS# 7094

1879-S Morgan Dollar, MS64
Reverse of 1878, VAM-39



- 3681** 1879-S Reverse of 1878, VAM-39, MS64 PCGS. CAC. A Top 100 Variety. Ex: California. Brilliant and partially reflective, this Reverse of 1878 1879-S Morgan dollar is one of more than 9 million pieces struck at the San Francisco Mint. The VAM-39 variety features a closed 9 in the date and a needle-sharp strike. Vibrant cartwheel luster illuminates each side, with only a handful of minor abrasions seen. CAC endorsed and Choice in all regards. The partial R in TRUST is typical for the variety. Population (for the variety): 9 in 64 (4 in 64+), 1 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 253W, PCGS# 133862 Base PCGS# 7094

1880/79-CC Morgan Dollar, MS65+
VAM-4 Overdate, Reverse of 1878



- 3682** 1880/79-CC Reverse of 1878, VAM-4, MS65+ PCGS. A Top 100 Variety. A strong overdate feature makes this VAM variety widely popular among Morgan dollar collectors, and it is also a *Guide Book* listing. The current Plus-graded Gem displays bold central definition and frosty, untuned mint luster. A few trivial grazes in the left obverse field are all that deny an even finer grade. NGC ID# AP7B, PCGS# 133876 Base PCGS# 7108

1880/79-CC GSA Morgan Dollar
MS65+ Prooflike
VAM-4, Reverse of 1878



- 3683** 1880/79-CC Reverse of 1878, VAM-4, GSA, MS65+ Prooflike PCGS. A Top 100 Variety. The VAM-4 overdate is among the most significant 1880-CC Morgan dollar varieties, pairing a naked-eye overdate feature with the popular Reverse of 1878 hub type. Prooflike examples of the variety are especially scarce, and such coins are rare in Gem condition. This piece has the added appeal of being from the GSA sales of the 1870s and is still housed in its large size GSA holder. Field mirroring is outstanding, producing stark cameo contrast against the frost-white devices. Only a few tiny marks are seen with a loupe, and the luster is blatantly original. This is the sole finest Prooflike VAM-4 dollar in a GSA holder at PCGS. Population (including non-GSA VAM-4s): 19 in 65 (3 in 65+) Prooflike, 1 finer (7/23).
PCGS# 535223 Base PCGS# 518923

1880-CC Dollar, MS66+
Reverse of 1879, VAM-8



- 3684** 1880-CC Reverse of 1879, 8/7 Dash, VAM-8, MS66+ PCGS. A heavy die line through the M in AMERICA aids in attribution of this VAM variety. The current coin displays frosty luster and is well struck, with stone-white surfaces that appear to be original. The fields and Liberty's cheek are largely devoid of mentionable abrasions. Eye appeal is excellent.
PCGS# 41142 Base PCGS# 7100

1880-S Morgan Dollar, MS68
Peripherally Toned



- 3685** 1880-S MS68 NGC. An attractively toned, high-end Morgan dollar type coin, showing sharp, frosty devices set against semiprooflike fields. Abrasions are virtually nonexistent. The interiors are brilliant, while vivid ocean-blue, amber, and violet toning frames the borders. Eye appeal is outstanding.
NGC ID# 2544, PCGS# 7118

1881-CC Morgan Dollar, MS66+
Frosty CAC Coin



- 3686** 1881-CC MS66+ PCGS. CAC. VAM-2. Die artifacts are apparent within the upper loops of the 8s in the date. This Carson City issue is plentiful as a result of the GSA sales in the early 1970s, although it remains in high demand for its often strong eye appeal. The current coin displays frosty, attractive surfaces and strong detail, with no mentionable abrasions. Brilliant interiors cede to amber-gold border toning.
NGC ID# 2547, PCGS# 7126

1881-CC Silver Dollar, MS67
Spectacular Luster and Preservation



3687 1881-CC MS67 NGC. More than 147,000 1881-CC dollars were distributed through the GSA sales of the 1970s, making this issue immediately plentiful in high grade. This coin is not pedigreed to the GSA sales, but is likely from that source, as its brilliant, frost-white luster and near-flawless preservation is attuned to the characteristics of the GSA "hoard." The strike is sharp, and the overall eye appeal is incredible. Collectors seeking a single Carson City dollar for a type set will not easily do better than this example. NGC ID# 2547, PCGS# 7126

1881-CC Morgan Dollar, MS65
Deep Mirror Prooflike Example



3688 1881-CC MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. The 1881-CC Morgan dollar was well represented in the GSA sales of the 1970s and the issue is not too difficult to locate in lower Mint State grades, but Deep Mirror Prooflike examples are elusive above the MS65 grade level. This spectacular Gem displays sharply detailed design elements in most areas, but the hair above the ear shows some of the usual softness, due to some die striations that were not completely struck out. The deeply reflective fields show no mentionable distractions, with some subtle hints of pale green toning at certain angles. NGC ID# 2547, PCGS# 97127

1881-S Dollar, MS66+ Deep Mirror Prooflike
Stark Cameo Contrast



3689 1881-S MS66+ Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. The 1881-S, being one of the most plentiful issues in the Morgan dollar series, is an ideal type coin in high grade, but the majority of those coins are non-Prooflike pieces. This Premium Gem Deep Mirror Prooflike coin is scarce, and it is further minority-shifted by its Plus designation. Finer examples in the category are rare. Each side is brilliant and starkly contrasted, with sharp motifs and beautifully preserved luster and mirrors. Population: 20 in 66+ Deep Mirror Prooflike, 8 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 2549, PCGS# 97131

1882-O Silver Dollar, MS66
Challenging in High Grade



3690 1882-O MS66 PCGS. Ex: Duke's Dollars. This New Orleans issue is scarce in Premium Gem condition and is a major rarity any finer. The current coin is vibrantly lustrous, albeit with a satiny texture as opposed to deeply frosted — as is typical of O-mint Morgans. Gold and sea-green toning graces the obverse, leaving much of the reverse brilliant. Strike sharpness is notably strong for the issue. Population: 94 in 66 (13 in 66+), 9 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 254C, PCGS# 7136

1882-S Morgan Dollar, MS68
Exceptional Type Coin



3691 1882-S MS68 PCGS. From a large mintage of more than 9.2 million pieces, the 1882-S Morgan dollar is an available issue in high grade, and a favorite choice with type collectors. Even at the MS68 grade level, the issue can be located with some patience, but finer coins are virtually unobtainable. This magnificent MS68 specimen exhibits sharply detailed design elements and impeccably preserved surfaces, with vibrant mint luster throughout. Highlights of emerald-green, cobalt-blue, and pale lavender toning add to the terrific eye appeal. Population in finer grades: 11 in 68+, 0 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 254F, PCGS# 7140

**1882-S Morgan Dollar, MS68
Exquisite Type Coin**



- 3692 1882-S MS68 PCGS.** The San Francisco Mint struck a substantial mintage of more than 9.2 million Morgan dollars in 1882. The coins were produced to meet the requirements of the Bland-Allison Act of 1878 and there was little commercial demand for them. Many coins held in government storage were later released, providing a supply of high quality examples for collectors, but the issue becomes scarce at the MS68 grade level, and neither of the leading grading services has certified any coins in higher numeric grades (7/23). This stunning MS68 specimen exhibits sharply detailed design elements and impeccably preserved mostly brilliant surfaces, with vibrant mint luster and a few hints of greenish-gray toning. NGC ID# 254F, PCGS# 7140

**1883 Morgan Dollar, MS67
Rarely Seen Finer**



- 3693 1883 MS67 PCGS. CAC.** From a large mintage of more than 12 million pieces, the 1883 Morgan dollar is an available issue in high grade, making it a favorite choice of type collectors. The 1883 can be located with a little patience at the MS67 grade level, but finer coins are condition rarities. This spectacular Superb Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements and impeccably preserved surfaces that radiate vibrant mint luster from both sides. Overall eye appeal is terrific and the high quality within the grade is confirmed by CAC. PCGS has certified six numerically finer examples and CAC has seen 3 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 254G, PCGS# 7142

**1883-S Morgan Dollar, MS64
Elusive in High Grade**



- 3694 1883-S MS64 PCGS.** The 1883-S Morgan dollar is a better date in high grade, despite its mintage of more than 6.2 million coins. This frosty near-Gem example displays a pleasing strike and has only light grazes in the luster. Dusky lavender-tan toning encompasses each side and is original. A circular russet toning spot at Liberty's forehead serves as a pedigree marker. PCGS reports only 27 finer non-Prooflike submissions (7/23). NGC ID# 254K, PCGS# 7148

**1884 Morgan Dollar, MS67
Exceptional CAC-Approved Type Coin**



- 3695 1884 MS67 PCGS. CAC.** From a large mintage of more than 14 million pieces, the 1884 Morgan dollar becomes scarce at the exalted MS67 grade level, and finer coins are virtually unobtainable. This spectacular Superb Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements throughout. The impeccably preserved surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster, with highlights of reddish-orange and electric-blue toning. The high quality within the grade is confirmed by CAC. Population: 95 in 67 (20 in 67+), 3 finer. CAC: 25 in 67, 1 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 254L, PCGS# 7150

**1884-CC Morgan Dollar, MS66
Cameo-Contrasted Deep Mirror Prooflike**



- 3696 1884-CC MS66 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS.** This plentiful Carson City dollar is most sought-after in the Deep Mirror Prooflike category, and such coins are scarce at the Premium Gem level. Finer DMPL coins are rare. This piece is brilliant and well struck, showing mostly unmarked surfaces with stark white-on-black cameo aesthetics. NGC ID# 254M, PCGS# 97153

**1884-O Morgan Dollar, MS67
Highest Collectible Grade Level**



- 3697 1884-O MS67 PCGS.** Ex: Duke's Dollars. The 1884-O is plentiful in mint condition. Once one crosses the Superb Gem threshold, however, the landscape changes dramatically. As one would expect, this is a fabulous survivor without any obvious abrasions on either side. The smooth, satiny luster is overlaid by a light hint of lilac-golden toning that deepens only slightly around the margins. Sharply defined throughout, this is a terrific example of this popular early O-mint dollar. One coin is numerically finer at PCGS (7/23).
Ex: *Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2005)*, lot 10167.
NGC ID# 254N, PCGS# 7154

**1884-S Morgan Dollar, MS61
Challenging in Mint State**



- 3698 1884-S MS61 PCGS.** The 1884-S is a condition key in the Morgan dollar series, available in circulated grades but elusive in any Uncirculated grade. This entry-level Mint State coin displays satiny, brilliant mint luster and sharply struck design elements. The grade-limiting abrasions are not bothersome.
NGC ID# 254P, PCGS# 7156

**1885-CC Morgan Dollar
Radiant MS66 Prooflike**



- 3699 1885-CC MS66 Prooflike PCGS.** The 1885-CC Morgan dollar was made plentiful by the GSA sales of the 1970s, although the issue remains elusive in the upper Prooflike grades. This Premium Gem Prooflike coin displays frosty, brilliant luster and sharp central devices. The fields are beautifully preserved and reflective. Population: 59 in 66 (7 in 66+) Prooflike, 4 finer (6/23).
NGC ID# 254S, PCGS# 7161

**1885-O Morgan Dollar, MS67+
Spectacular Preservation**



- 3700 1885-O MS67+ PCGS.** The 1885-O is among the most common dates in the series from this mint, as well as overall, although the issue is not usually as attractive as some San Francisco dates. This example goes against that norm by displaying outstanding, frosty luster and boldly struck devices. The preservation is virtually flawless, and in our opinion the Plus designation is well warranted. PCGS lists only five finer examples (7/23).
NGC ID# 254T, PCGS# 7162

**1886-O Silver Dollar, MS63
Elusive in High Grade**



- 3701 1886-O MS63 PCGS.** The 1886-O Morgan dollar is a slightly better date in Uncirculated grades, despite a mintage of more than 10.7 million coins. This Select example displays satiny luster with vibrant cartwheel bands. Amber and gold border toning appears in ribbonlike patterns, leaving the interiors brilliant.
Ex: *Dallas Signature (Heritage, 2/2021)*, lot 7082.
NGC ID# 254W, PCGS# 7168

**1886-O Silver Dollar, MS63
Better New Orleans Issue**



- 3702 1886-O MS63 PCGS.** Ex: Duke's Dollars. The 1886-O is usually available in low and middle Mint State grades, although the issue is far less plentiful than most dates in the series and is particularly scarce above MS64. This collectible MS63 coin displays above-average strike sharpness and satiny, champagne-tinted mint luster. Light abrasions produce limited distraction.
NGC ID# 254W, PCGS# 7168

**1886-O Silver Dollar, MS64
Frosty and Well Struck**



- 3703 1886-O MS64 PCGS.** The strike comfortably above average for this New Orleans issue, complementing uncommonly frosty luster. Light russet toning around the borders cedes to brilliant interiors. A few light, scattered abrasions are not bothersome. The 1886-O Morgan dollar is scarce in this grade, and PCGS lists only seven numerically finer non-Prooflike coins (7/23).
NGC ID# 254W, PCGS# 7168

**1887/6-O Silver Dollar, MS64
VAM-3, A Top 100 Morgan VAM**



- 3704 1887/6-O VAM-3 MS64 PCGS.** Ex: STP Legacy Collection. A Top 100 Variety. The lower loop of a 6 remains visible at the base of the 7 on this variety. Examples are collectible in MS64 but virtually unknown finer at PCGS, with just a single Gem reported (7/23). This Choice example displays original stone-white luster with russet accents. A few light marks on Liberty's cheek limit the grade, and the usual strike softness is seen in the centers.
NGC ID# 2553, PCGS# 133912 Base PCGS# 7178

**1888-O Silver Dollar, MS66+
None Certified Finer at PCGS**



- 3705 1888-O MS66+ PCGS.** Ex: Duke's Dollars. Exceptionally clean surfaces earn this Premium Gem dollar the PCGS Plus designation, symbolic of the finest 1888-O dollars seen by that service. No more than a handful of minor marks can be found anywhere on the coin, and none are of any significance. The strike is above-average for this strike-challenged O-Mint issue, with only slight blending above the ear and on the eagle's legs. A thin border of orange-gold toning at the margins and glowing silver luster adds to the coin's original appeal.
Ex: *Dallas Invitational Signature* (Heritage, 2/2015), lot 3993.
NGC ID# 2556, PCGS# 7184

**1888-S Morgan Dollar, MS65+
Brilliant and Radiant**



- 3706 1888-S MS65+ PCGS.** The 1888-S Morgan is plentiful enough in MS65, but Plus-graded pieces such as the present number just a few dozen coins at PCGS (7/23). Luster is satiny and brilliant, with strong cartwheel bands. The fields are largely clean, and just a few small marks are present on Liberty's cheek to prevent an even finer grade.
NGC ID# 2557, PCGS# 7186

**1889-CC Silver Dollar, XF45
Choice Collector Coin**



- 3707 1889-CC XF45 PCGS.** A lightly worn example with pleasing stone-gray surfaces and daubs of amber-gold border toning. A few tiny ticks just right of the eagle serve as pedigree markers. This key-date issue is sought after in all grades, but higher-end circulated pieces are seldom encountered at auction.
NGC ID# 2559, PCGS# 7190

**1889-O Dollar, MS65+
Surprisingly Rare Any Finer**



- 3708 1889-O MS65+ PCGS.** Ex: Duke's Dollars. Nearly 12 million examples of the 1889-O dollar were struck but while the issue is plentiful in most grades, it becomes surprisingly rare above this MS65 level. Merely 17 numerically finer submissions are reported at PCGS (7/23). Wisps of golden color around the peripheries interrupt otherwise total brilliance. Highly lustrous and satiny with impressive definition at the centers.
NGC ID# 255A, PCGS# 7192

**1890-CC Dollar, MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike
Stark Cameo Contrast**



- 3709 1890-CC MS64 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS.** Deep Mirror Prooflike examples of this Carson City issue are elusive in the current grade and notably rare finer. This starkly contrasted cameo example displays brilliant interiors with russet border toning. Minor abrasions prevent Gem classification, but overall eye appeal is excellent. PCGS reports 32 finer Deep Mirror Prooflike examples (7/23).
NGC ID# 255D, PCGS# 97199

**1890-CC Morgan Dollar, MS64
VAM-4, Tail Bar**



- 3710 1890-CC Tail Bar, VAM-4, MS64 PCGS.** A Top 100 Variety. A heavy die gouge connects the eagle's tailfeathers to the wreath just to the right of the fletchings. This sought-after variety is among the more dramatic die gouges in the series. The present coin is a satiny near-Gem with hints of light golden peripheral toning. It is well struck and shows only light grazes that limit the grade. Finer VAM-4 dollars are rare. Population: 102 in 64 (9 in 64+), 6 finer (7/23).
NGC ID# 255D, PCGS# 133934 Base PCGS# 87198

**1890-S Dollar, MS66+
Lively Luster, Great Eye Appeal**



- 3711 1890-S MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** Bags of 1890-S dollars were paid out from the San Francisco Mint in the 1940s and 1950s, so although millions of coins were probably melted under the terms of the Pittman Act (1918), examples are available through MS66. The issue tends to come sharply struck with lively luster, and this Premium Gem does not disappoint. Each side is mainly brilliant with blushes of coppery-gold patina that confirm this coin's originality. The high quality within the grade is confirmed by CAC. PCGS counts eight higher grading events (7/23).
NGC ID# 255F, PCGS# 7202

**1891 Morgan Dollar, MS65+
Rare Any Finer**



- 3712 1891 MS65+ PCGS.** The 1891 Morgan dollar claims a substantial mintage of nearly 8.7 million pieces, but the issue is more difficult to locate in high grade than the large production would suggest. This Plus-graded Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements and well-preserved lustrous surfaces that show attractive highlights of emerald-green, jade-gray, and amber toning. PCGS has graded 12 numerically finer examples (7/23).
NGC ID# 255G, PCGS# 7204

**1891-S Dollar, Frosty MS66
Seldom Offered This Fine**



- 3713 1891-S MS66 PCGS.** This is a beautifully preserved example of the 1891-S, a conditionally challenging San Francisco issue in the Morgan dollar series. Well-struck design elements complement frosty, brilliant luster. Premium Gems are elusive overall, and PCGS reports only a dozen numerically finer non-Prooflike coin (7/23).
NGC ID# 255K, PCGS# 7210

**1892 Morgan Dollar, MS65
Better Date in High Grade**



- 3714 1892 MS65 PCGS.** From a smallish Philadelphia mintage of just over 1 million pieces, the 1892 Morgan dollar can be located in MS65 condition with patience, but finer coins are condition rarities. This attractive Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements and well-preserved lustrous surfaces, with outstanding eye appeal. PCGS has graded 12 numerically finer examples (7/23).
NGC ID# 255L, PCGS# 7212

1892-CC Dollar, MS63
Frosty Cartwheel Luster



- 3715 1892-CC MS63 PCGS.** PCGS and NGC have certified tens of thousands of 1892-CC dollars, yet the average graded awarded falls shy of AU53. This is an attractive Select representative with frosty cartwheel luster. Golden accents at the lower obverse are the only indications of color. The rest of the coin is brilliant. Scattered grazes.
NGC ID# 255M, PCGS# 7214

1892-CC Morgan Dollar, MS65
Sharply Struck, Lustrous Example



- 3716 1892-CC MS65 PCGS.** From an adequate Carson City mintage of more than 1.2 million pieces, the 1892-CC Morgan dollar can be located in MS65 condition with a little patience, but finer coins are decidedly elusive. This spectacular Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements and well-preserved brilliant surfaces that radiate vibrant mint luster from both sides. Eye appeal is outstanding. PCGS has graded 50 numerically finer examples (7/23).
NGC ID# 255M, PCGS# 7214

1892-CC Dollar, MS65
Wonderful Border Toning



- 3717 1892-CC MS65 PCGS.** Wonderful violet and lavender toning encompasses the borders. The rest of the coin is brilliant. Frosted luster rolls over the clean surfaces, illuminating strongly struck devices, including at the centers. The 1892-CC is moderately challenging at this level. Most would consider the issue uncollectible any finer. There are 50 numerically finer submissions at PCGS (7/23).
NGC ID# 255M, PCGS# 7214

1892-CC Silver Dollar, MS64 Prooflike
Cameo Contrast



- 3718 1892-CC MS64 Prooflike PCGS.** The 1892-CC Morgan dollar is relatively plentiful through MS64 overall, although Prooflike coins in this grade are scarce, and finer Prooflike pieces are rare. This coin displays a sharp strike and pronounced cameo contrast, with mirrored fields and frosty motifs. Population: 85 in 64 (5 in 64+) Prooflike, 15 finer (6/23).
NGC ID# 255M, PCGS# 7215

1892-O Silver Dollar, MS65+
Rarely Offered Finer



- 3719 1892-O MS65+ PCGS.** Ex: Duke's Dollars. The 1892-O is a less often seen New Orleans issue in high grade, and it is notably rare above MS65. This Plus-designated piece displays luminous, softly frosted mint luster and brilliant surfaces, with remarkably few singular abrasions. The central high points of the design are slightly weak, as usual for the issue.
NGC ID# 255N, PCGS# 7216

1892-S Morgan Dollar, AU55
Condition Key



- 3720 1892-S AU55 PCGS.** After the famous key-date 1893-S, the 1892-S is the scarcest Morgan dollar in Mint State. In fact, most Mint State examples are far out of reach for the average collector, leading many specialists to acquire high-end AU coins with remaining mint luster. The current Choice AU example indeed possesses ample luster in the fields and displays a bold strike, with minimal high wears. Eye appeal is excellent for the grade.
NGC ID# 255P, PCGS# 7218

**1893 Morgan Dollar, MS64
Vibrant Mint Luster**



- 3721 1893 MS64 NGC.** The *Guide Book* mintage of the 1893 Morgan dollar is only 378,000 pieces, which places it in the better-date category for the series. Mint State pieces remain accessible for most collectors as fine as MS64, although they are seen far less often than the plethora of common dates in the series. This piece displays essentially brilliant luster and is well struck, with a few light abrasions that define the grade.
NGC ID# 255R, PCGS# 7220

**1893 Silver Dollar, MS64+
CAC Approved**



- 3722 1893 MS64+ PCGS. CAC.** A satiny, brilliant example of this better Philadelphia issue, from a reported mintage of just 378,000 pieces. The Plus designation and CAC endorsement are well deserved, as the eye appeal and technical quality approach the Gem level. While plentiful in MS64, the 1893 Morgan is somewhat challenging in this grade with CAC approval.
NGC ID# 255R, PCGS# 7220

**1893-CC Morgan Dollar, MS63+
Lightly Marked Lustrous Surfaces**



- 3723 1893-CC MS63+ PCGS.** The 1893-CC Morgan dollar claims a meager mintage of 677,000 pieces and the issue was not as heavily represented in the GSA sales as some other Carson City issues, making it a better date in the series. This Plus-graded Select specimen exhibits well-detailed design elements, with a touch of the usual softness on the hair above the ear, caused by some die striations that were not completely struck out. The lightly marked surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster from both sides.
NGC ID# 255S, PCGS# 7222

**1893-CC Dollar, MS62 Prooflike
Brilliant and Lustrous**



- 3724 1893-CC MS62 Prooflike PCGS. VAM-3.** The final Carson City issue of the Morgan dollar series is also one of the scarcest. While the 1881-CC and 1885-CC have lower mintages, they emerged in vast quantity in Mint State from the GSA hoard. Just one GSA 1893-CC is known. The present non-GSA example is brilliant and lustrous with a well-preserved reverse and a typical strike at the centers. Liberty's cheek exhibits grazes consistent with the MS62 level. Population: 63 in 62 Prooflike, 25 finer (6/23).
Ex: *Old Colony Collection* (*American Numismatic Rarities*, 12/2005), lot 1495.
NGC ID# 255S, PCGS# 7223

**1893-O Morgan Dollar, MS63
Low-Mintage Branch Mint Key**



- 3725 1893-O MS63 PCGS.** With only 300,000 pieces originally struck, the 1893-O has the lowest mintage of any New Orleans Mint Morgan Dollar issue. This is a shimmering, untoned example that has smooth, soft mint frost over each side and there are just a few modest facial scuffs and shallow blemishes to the left of the portrait. As usually encountered, the central details are somewhat weakly defined over Liberty's ear and on the eagle's breast.
Ex: *Central States Signature* (*Heritage*, 4/2002), lot 6395; *FUN Signature* (*Heritage*, 1/2004), lot 8126; *Long Beach Signature* (*Heritage*, 10/2021), lot 3229.
NGC ID# 255T, PCGS# 7224

**1893-O Morgan Dollar, MS63
Semikey New Orleans Issue**



3726 1893-O MS63 PCGS. Ex: Duke's Dollars. This New Orleans issue is a better date in the series, coming from a mintage of only 300,000 coins. Most Uncirculated pieces seen grade in the MS61 to MS63 range, and finer pieces are scarce. This issue is a magnificent rarity in Gem condition.

The current MS63 coin ranks in the high end of the typically seen grade range. Luster is brilliant and vibrant, with minimal surface marks discerned. The usual touch of central strike softness appears on the eagle's breast and the hair above Liberty's ear. Eye appeal is pleasing for the grade.
NGC ID# 255T, PCGS# 7224

**1893-S Dollar, VF Details
San Francisco Key Date**



3727 1893-S — Scratch — PCGS Genuine. VF Details. A few scratches on Liberty's portrait account for the Details grade. The surfaces of this important San Francisco key date are light stone-gray with some of the interior detail blending together from circulation. However, much of the design is still clear, which cannot be said of most 1893-S representatives.

**1893-S Morgan Dollar, VF30
Choice Color and Surfaces**



3728 1893-S VF30 PCGS. This is a remarkably attractive 1893-S dollar for the VF grade level, showing uniform stone-gray and gunmetal patina across smooth, evenly worn surfaces. The coin appears problem free beneath a loupe. While middle and low-grade circulated examples of this key date are plentiful, such coins are seldom seen with any degree of eye appeal.
NGC ID# 255U, PCGS# 7226

1893-S Morgan Dollar, XF40
Far Better Than the Typical Survivor



3729 1893-S XF40 PCGS. The 1893-S Morgan dollar famously claims the lowest regular-issue mintage in the series, and it appears the vast majority of those coins were put into circulation. On average, a certified survivor of this San Francisco issue grades VF20, and the most frequently awarded grade is only VG8. Suffice it to say, the 1893-S is a major challenge in top Mint State levels and even in better circulated condition.

This is a lovely XF40 representative with problem-free stone-gray surfaces. Deeper accents and the faintest traces of original luster surround the relief elements. Perhaps most impressive, aside from the degree of remaining detail, is the lack of distracting abrasions. NGC ID# 255U, PCGS# 7226

1893-S Morgan Dollar, AU Details
Reflective Fields



3730 1893-S — Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. About Uncirculated examples of this key San Francisco issue are often challenging to locate and acquire, although this lightly cleaned example may be more accessible for budget-conscious collectors. Each side is brilliant and well detailed, with light hairlines and minor abrasions. The fields are somewhat prooflike.

1894 Silver Dollar, MS63
Low-Mintage Semikey



3731 1894 MS63 PCGS. The 1894 is the scarcest circulation strike from the Philadelphia Mint, boasting a small mintage of 110,000 pieces — the second lowest in the series. This Select example is collectible for most date and mintmark enthusiasts. Flecks of russet border toning accent brilliant interiors, and the satiny luster complements well-defined devices. NGC ID# 255V, PCGS# 7228

1894-O Dollar, MS63
Satiny and Largely Brilliant



3732 1894-O MS63 PCGS. Ex: DUKE'S DOLLAR\$. Probably only a few thousand 1894-O dollars were released during the Treasury dispersal of the early 1960s, likely accounting for the number of Mint State survivors today. Brilliant surfaces are distinctly satiny with areas of thin golden color around the rims. NGC ID# 255W, PCGS# 7230

1894-S Morgan, MS64
Frosty Mint Luster



- 3733 1894-S MS64 PCGS.** Frosty luster is original on this Choice 1894-S Morgan dollar. Slight strike weakness on the hair above Liberty's ear and softness on the eagle's breast are typical of the date. A few light marks in the left obverse field limit the grade. This San Francisco issue is usually available in the current grade, but finer pieces may be unobtainable for budget-conscious collectors. NGC ID# 255X, PCGS# 7232

1895-O Morgan Dollar, AU58
New Orleans Mint Semikey



- 3734 1895-O AU58 PCGS.** From a tiny mintage of 450,000 pieces, the 1895-O Morgan dollar is an elusive issue in all Mint State grades. This impressive near-Mint specimen exhibits just a trace of friction on the well-detailed design elements and the lightly abraded surfaces retain much of their original mint luster. The overall presentation is most attractive. NGC ID# 255Y, PCGS# 7236

1895-O Silver Dollar, AU58
Significant Mint Luster



- 3735 1895-O AU58 PCGS.** This New Orleans issue is scarce in Mint State, coming from a mintage of 450,000 pieces, and is a semikey date overall. The current near-Mint example displays well-struck devices with slight high-point friction. Each side is brilliant, and ample luster rolls through the fields. NGC ID# 255Y, PCGS# 7236

1895-O Morgan Dollar, MS60
Sharply Detailed, Lustrous Surfaces



- 3736 1895-O MS60 NGC.** The 1895-O Morgan dollar is a semikey date in the series, from a tiny mintage of only 450,000 pieces. The issue was released into circulation and is not too difficult to locate in most circulated grades. However, few high-quality examples were saved by contemporary collectors and the 1895-O is the third-rarest Morgan dollar in Mint State.

This impressive Mint State example displays brilliant satiny surfaces that are lightly marked for the grade. The design elements are sharply detailed throughout and overall eye appeal is quite strong. This coin will be a welcome addition to a fine collection of Morgan dollars.

NGC ID# 255Y, PCGS# 7236

1895-O Morgan Dollar, MS61
Low-Mintage Branch Mint Issue



- 3737 1895-O MS61 NGC.** Thanks to lingering effects of the Panic of 1893 and the repeal of the Sherman Silver Purchase Act, production of Morgan dollars declined drastically in the mid-1890s. Accordingly, only 450,000 Morgan dollars were struck at the New Orleans Mint in 1895, making the issue decidedly elusive today, especially in high grade. This impressive MS61 specimen exhibits sharply detailed design elements throughout. The pleasing lustrous surfaces are lightly marked for the grade and the overall presentation is most attractive for this elusive branch mint key. Census: 63 in 61 (2 in 61+), 53 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 255Y, PCGS# 7236

1895-S/S Dollar, MS64+
VAM-3, Repunched Mintmark



- 3738 1895-S/S VAM-3 MS64+ PCGS.** Ex: California. A Hot 50 Variety. VAMWorld.com provides the following diagnostic for this variety: "Mint mark is tilted to right and repunched significantly right of the first. Original mint mark shows to the upper left as a curved dash, a short spike on top of the upper loop, and a curved line in the opening of the lower loop." Bill Fivaz discovered this repunched mintmark in 1974. The 1895-S is a scarce issue overall with only 400,000 coins struck and it ranks easily within the top 20% of scarce issues in the entire Morgan dollar series. The coin is struck sharply except for the central obverse. Similarly, frosty surfaces are almost entirely brilliant. There are blushes of copper-gold color at the lower right obverse. NGC ID# 255Z, PCGS# 134020 Base PCGS# 7238

**1896-O Morgan Dollar, MS63+
Seldom Seen in Finer Grades**



- 3739 1896-O MS63+ PCGS.** Ex: Duke's Dollars. From a substantial mintage of 4.9 million pieces, the 1896-O Morgan dollar was not a well-produced issue and few high quality examples were saved by contemporary collectors. The 1896-O is reasonably collectible at the MS63 grade level, but finer coins are elusive. This Plus-graded Select specimen exhibits a better than average strike, with just a trace of blending on the hair above the ear. The pleasing surfaces are lustrous and lightly marked. PCGS has graded 35 numerically finer examples (7/23).
NGC ID# 2563, PCGS# 7242

**1896-S Morgan Dollar, MS63
Lustrous, Lightly Marked Surfaces**



- 3740 1896-S MS63 PCGS.** The San Francisco Mint struck a generous mintage of 5 million Morgan dollars in 1896, but few high-quality examples were saved by contemporary collectors, and the issue is seldom encountered in high grade today. This impressive Select example displays well-detailed design elements, with some softness on the hair above the ear, caused by die striations that were not completely struck out. The pleasing, mostly brilliant surfaces are lustrous and lightly marked.
NGC ID# 2564, PCGS# 7244

**1896-S Morgan Dollar, MS64+
Frosty and Brilliant**



- 3741 1896-S MS64+ PCGS.** CAC. Despite a mintage of 5 million coins, the 1896-S is a better date in Uncirculated condition, as many pieces were released into commerce at the time of issue, and most coins remaining in storage after the 19th century were destroyed in the Pittman Act melts of 1918 and following years. This high-end Choice example boasts CAC endorsement. Frosty, brilliant luster yields minimal marks, and central strike sharpness is above average, if not quite full. CAC: 70 in 64, 12 finer (7/23).
NGC ID# 2564, PCGS# 7244

**1896-S Morgan Dollar, MS65
Conditionally Rare in Finer Grades**



- 3742 1896-S MS65 PCGS.** Despite an adequate mintage of 5 million pieces, the 1896-S Morgan dollar is a challenging issue in high grade. This spectacular Premium Gem features well-detailed design elements, with just a touch of the usual softness on the hair above the ear. Subtle highlights of sea-green and lavender toning enhance the well-preserved lustrous surfaces. Population: 85 in 65 (8 in 65+), 5 finer (7/23).
NGC ID# 2564, PCGS# 7244

**1897 Silver Dollar, MS66 Deep Prooflike
The Finest Deep Prooflike Example at NGC**



- 3743 1897 MS66 Deep Prooflike NGC.** The typical 1897 Morgan silver dollar is sharply struck with frosty luster. Those with a mirror finish are rarely encountered, especially when they earn the Deep Prooflike designation of this spectacular example. Current NGC Census data reveals that just one example of every 158 submissions of 1897 silver dollars earns the Deep Prooflike description. This Premium Gem is one of those elite few and exhibits a bold strike and untuned silver surfaces with fully mirrored fields and lustrous, frosty devices. Overall visual appeal is outstanding. Census: 1 in 66 Deep Prooflike, 0 finer (7/23).
NGC ID# 2565, PCGS# 97247

**1897-O Morgan, MS63
Tinge of Toning**



- 3744 1897-O MS63 PCGS.** Ex: Duke's Dollars. Over 4 million of these coins were minted, but most were apparently released into circulation, and Mint State survivors exist only as a matter of chance, instead of government hoarding that affected most dates. It seems that some may have been released during the 1940s, but few of those were saved. This pleasing 1897-O dollar has satiny silver luster with wispy gold toning along the borders.
Ex: *The Jimmy G. PCGS Registry Collection of Morgan Dollars with Varieties / Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2008), lot 1453.*
NGC ID# 2566, PCGS# 7248

**1897-S Morgan Dollar, MS66+
Seldom Offered Finer**



- 3745 1897-S MS66+ PCGS.** The 1897-S proves plentiful in MS66, although a small percentage of these coins carry a Plus designation as seen here. This piece is well struck and devoid of serious abrasions, with satiny luster throughout. The interiors are brilliant, framed by accents of amber and lilac toning. NGC ID# 2567, PCGS# 7250

**1899 Dollar, MS66+
Antique Golden-Gray Patina**



- 3746 1899 MS66+ PCGS.** The 1899 is well-known for its low mintage of 330,000 coins, though it is much more collectible than that total suggests. This high-end Premium Gem is blanketed in a uniform layer of antique golden-gray patina. Swirling cartwheel luster shines through. A well-struck representative. NGC ID# 256B, PCGS# 7258

**1899-O Morgan Dollar, MS62
VAM-4, Micro O**



- 3747 1899-O Micro O, VAM-4, MS62 PCGS.** A Top 100 Variety. Micro O 1899 New Orleans dollars are scarce in Mint State, regardless of variety. VAM-4 Micro O coins are rare with attribution from the grading services. This Uncirculated piece displays satiny original luster with ivory patina and hints of tan-gold. Definition is pleasing throughout. Minor marks limit the grade. NGC ID# 256C, PCGS# 133947 Base PCGS# 87260

**1900-O/CC Morgan Dollar, MS65+
VAM-12, Top 100**



- 3748 1900-O/CC VAM-12 MS65+ PCGS.** A Top 100 Variety. VAM-12 is one of the more prominent O/CC varieties of the 1900-O Morgan dollar, showing two clear C's behind the primary O mintmark. This high-end Gem example displays frosty, brilliant luster and has few abrasions. Overall eye appeal is excellent, and the strike is sharp. Population: 6 in 65 (1 in 65+), 2 finer (7/23). PCGS# 133964 Base PCGS# 7268

**1901 Morgan Dollar, MS61
Always Challenging in Mint State**



- 3749 1901 MS61 PCGS.** To date, PCGS has certified just over 850 Mint State 1901 silver dollars in all Mint State grades — a tiny total, given the vast number of Morgan dollar collectors seeking an Uncirculated example (7/23). Most of the certified Mint State coins fall in the MS61 to MS62 range. This is a brilliant and highly lustrous MS61 with outstanding eye appeal for the grade. The strike is sharp. Vibrant surfaces show a few light abrasions and bagmarks, including tiny nick on the nose and a short pinscratch on the neck. All else suggests an even finer grade. Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 10/2021), lot 3242. NGC ID# 256J, PCGS# 7272

**1901-S Morgan Dollar, MS65
Seldom Seen Finer**



- 3750 1901-S MS65 PCGS.** The 1901-S Morgan dollar claims an adequate mintage of more than 2.2 million pieces. Accordingly, the 1901-S can be located in grades up to the MS65 grade level without too much difficulty, but finer coins are elusive. This spectacular Gem exhibits well-detailed design elements, with a touch of the usual softness on the hair above the ear. The well-preserved, lustrous surfaces are enhanced by highlights of jade and turquoise toning. PCGS has graded 52 numerically finer examples (7/23). NGC ID# 256L, PCGS# 7276

**1902-S Dollar, MS65+
Exceptional Luster**



3751 1902-S MS65+ PCGS. The 1902-S is a better date among the late-series Morgan dollars. A limited mintage of 1.53 million coins contributes to that scarcity, and many pieces were paid out into circulation. The issue is scarce today above the MS65 level, and even Plus-graded Gems are rare, with 19 reported at PCGS (7/23). This glistening example is well defined and largely unabraded, with brilliant, softly frosted mint bloom.
NGC ID# 256P, PCGS# 7282

**1903 Silver Dollar, MS67
Satiny and Well Preserved**



3752 1903 MS67 NGC. Near-brilliant surfaces yield satiny cartwheel luster with traces of russet toning around the outer peripheries. The strike is a trifle soft on the usual central high points of the eagle's breast and the hair above Liberty's ear, but overall definition is excellent for the issue. The cheek is mostly clean. Finer 1903 dollars are prohibitively rare, with just three non-Prooflike coins finer at NGC (7/23).
NGC ID# 256R, PCGS# 7284

**1903-O Morgan Dollar, MS67
Registry-Grade Example**



3753 1903-O MS67 NGC. Before the Treasury releases of the 1960s, the 1903-O Morgan dollar was a prime rarity in the series, but the coins released from government storage made the issue much more available to eager collectors. The 1903-O is still scarce at the MS67 grade level, however. This delightful Superb Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements and virtually flawless lustrous surfaces. PCGS has graded no coins in higher numeric grades (7/23).
NGC ID# 256S, PCGS# 7286

**1903-O Silver Dollar, MS65
Brilliant Deep Mirror Prooflike Example**



3754 1903-O MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. This New Orleans issue seldom comes with reflective fields. The present Gem example is a rare Deep Mirror Prooflike coin, showing liquidlike mirrors. The devices have minimal frost but are sharp throughout. A few marks on the cheek limit the grade, but eye appeal is overall excellent for the issue. Population: 16 in 65 (2 in 65+) Deep Mirror Prooflike, 4 finer (7/23).
NGC ID# 256S, PCGS# 97287

**1903-S Morgan Dollar, MS63
Underrated Semikey**



3755 1903-S MS63 PCGS. From a small mintage of 1.2 million pieces, the 1903-S is one of the most challenging Morgan dollar issues of the 20th century. This impressive Select Morgan dollar exhibits sharp definition on all design elements and the lightly marked surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster. The pleasing surfaces are enhanced by subtle hints of sea-green, lavender-gray, and amber toning. Overall eye appeal is quite strong.
NGC ID# 256T, PCGS# 7288

**1904 Morgan Dollar, MS66
Challenging Late Series Issue**



3756 1904 MS66 PCGS. CAC. The Philadelphia Mint struck more than 2.7 million Morgan dollars in 1904, but few examples were saved by contemporary collectors and the Pittman Act took a heavy toll on the coins held in government storage, making the 1904 a challenging issue in high grade today. This spectacular Premium Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements and well-preserved lustrous surfaces, under iridescent shades of greenish-gray, jade, and violet toning. The high quality within the grade is confirmed by CAC. Population: 70 in 66 (10 in 66+), 1 finer. CAC: 11 in 66, 0 finer (7/23).
NGC ID# 256U, PCGS# 7290

**1904-S Dollar, Brilliant MS65
Better S-Mint Issue**



- 3757 1904-S MS65 PCGS.** The 1904-S is elusive among late-date Morgan dollars, although not quite as scarce in high grade as the 1903-S. This Gem example displays satiny luster and slightly reflective fields, with minimal marks and brilliant surfaces. Strike sharpness is above average. PCGS reports only 23 finer non-Prooflike examples (7/23).
NGC ID# 256W, PCGS# 7294

**1921-D Morgan Dollar, MS66+
Flashy Untoned Surfaces**



- 3758 1921-D MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** The satiny surfaces of this Premium Gem are untuned and laden with flashy luster throughout. Marks are minimal, including a pristine cheek on Liberty. One of the nicest available. There are only 21 finer submissions at PCGS and 27 at CAC (7/23).
Ex: *Dallas Signature* (Heritage, 3/2016), lot 4346.
NGC ID# 256Y, PCGS# 7298

**1921-S Morgan Dollar, MS66
Frosty and Luminous**



- 3759 1921-S MS66 PCGS.** A challenging Premium Gem example of the otherwise plentiful final-year San Francisco issue. Frosty, radiant luster glistens across delicate champagne-tinged surfaces, complementing the exceptional preservation that leaves most of the fields and cheek unabraded. Strike sharpness is also above average on the wreath and hair curls.
NGC ID# 256Z, PCGS# 7300

PROOF MORGAN DOLLARS

**1879 Morgan Dollar, PR63
Popular Second-Year Proof**



- 3760 1879 PR63 PCGS.** The proof mintage of Morgan dollars increased to 1,100 pieces in 1879, but the issue is more difficult to locate in all grades than the higher production total would suggest. This impressive Select proof exhibits well-detailed design elements, with a touch of the usual softness on the hair above the ear. The reflective fields show only minor signs of contact, with hints of pale green and amber toning in selected areas.
NGC ID# 2722, PCGS# 7314

**1880 Morgan Dollar, PR65 Cameo
Excellent Field/Device Contrast**



- 3761 1880 PR65 Cameo PCGS.** The 1880 Morgan dollar claims a series-high proof mintage of 1,355 pieces, probably fueled by the spillover effect of intense speculation in the proof-only Trade dollars that year. This delightful Gem proof exhibits sharply detailed design elements throughout, and the deeply mirrored fields contrast boldly with the richly frosted devices. Overall eye appeal is terrific. Population: 18 in 65 (1 in 65+) Cameo, 64 finer (7/23).
NGC ID# 2724, PCGS# 87315

**1886 Morgan Dollar, PR63
Flashy Mirrors, Original Patina**



- 3762 1886 PR63 PCGS.** The Philadelphia Mint struck 886 proof Morgan dollars for collectors in 1886, to accompany an enormous business-strike production of nearly 20 million pieces. This impressive Select proof offers sharply detailed design elements throughout and the well-preserved surfaces show deeply mirrored fields, with subtle highlights of sea-green and amber toning. Population: 72 in 63 (1 in 63+), 91 finer (7/23).
NGC ID# 272F, PCGS# 7321

1887 Morgan Dollar, PR63
710 Examples Struck



- 3763 1887 PR63 PCGS.** The Philadelphia Mint struck a modest mintage of 710 proof Morgan dollars for collectors in 1887, making the issue elusive in all grades today. This impressive Select proof offers sharply detailed design elements and deeply mirrored fields on both sides. The lightly marked surfaces are enhanced by vivid shades of sea-green, electric-blue, and violet-gray toning. NGC ID# 27ZG, PCGS# 7322

1890 Dollar, PR67 Cameo
Brilliant Contrasted Proof



- 3764 1890 PR67 Cameo NGC.** The proof 1890 Morgan dollar comes from a mintage of only 590 pieces, marking the lowest annual production of proofs for the series outside of the 1878 and 1921 dates. The issue is about as collectible as any other proof, and that includes it being conditionally scarce at the Superb Gem level, regardless of the degree of cameo contrast. This PR67 Cameo example displays brilliant surfaces with deep, watery mirrors and satiny devices. The strike is sharp, as is expected of a coin in this lofty grade. Census: 21 in 67 Cameo (1 in 67+), 4 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 27ZK, PCGS# 87325

1892 Silver Dollar, PR67
Original Toning, Pristine Mirrors



- 3765 1892 PR67 NGC.** A scarce Superb Gem proof example, showing liquidlike mirroring in the fields with glistening, frosty mint luster on the devices. Slight strike softness is seen immediately above Liberty's ear and on the eagle's breast, as is often seen on early 1890s proof strikings. Deep lavender and blue-gray toning encompasses much of each side, with orbs of silvery brilliance in the left margin on each side. Census: 15 in 67 (1 in 67★), 6 finer (6/23). NGC ID# 27ZM, PCGS# 7327

1896 Morgan Dollar, PR66
Attractive Ultra Cameo Example



- 3766 1896 PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC.** The 1896 was is a well-made proof in the Morgan dollar series, and a number of contrasted coins with sharp strikes survive for modern collectors. This Premium Gem Ultra Cameo represents some of the best field-device contrast that the issue provides. A tinge of light champagne toning warms each side, while the glimmering fields are devoid of mentionable contact marks. A thin line on the cheek behind Liberty's eye looks like it could be as-struck. Overall design sharpness is outstanding. Census: 9 in 66 Ultra Cameo (1 in 66★), 24 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 27ZT, PCGS# 97331

PEACE DOLLARS

1921 Peace Dollar, MS65 Original Toning



- 3767** 1921 MS65 PCGS. A satiny, original Gem example of this High Relief issue, showing champagne-gold interiors with deeper russet toning around the borders. A few very light grazes on Liberty's cheek and in the adjacent field prevent a finer grade, but the eye appeal is not impeded. The strike is above average.
NGC ID# 2U4E, PCGS# 7356

1921 Peace Dollar, MS65 High Relief Type Coin



- 3768** 1921 MS65 NGC. Designated MS65, this High Relief Peace dollar fully lives up to the requirements of that grade. Original, softly frosted luster glistens across each side with almost no obvious abrasions. Central strike sharpness is above average, and overall eye appeal is outstanding. A hint of russet-gold toning accents each side.
NGC ID# 2U4E, PCGS# 7356

1921 Peace Dollar, MS65+ Choice Toning and Luster



- 3769** 1921 MS65+ PCGS. CAC. Deep, original autumn-amber toning frames both margins of this Plus-designated Gem, leaving the interiors with a hint of lilac iridescence. Slight central strike softness is as usual for the issue, but the distinct lack of abrasions in the prime focal areas is an uncommon hallmark. Eye appeal is outstanding for the grade, as affirmed by CAC.
NGC ID# 2U4E, PCGS# 7356

1922-D Peace Dollar, MS66 CAC Approved



- 3770** 1922-D MS66 PCGS. CAC. CAC endorsement sets this piece apart from the majority of its peers. The coin is brilliant and well defined, with few discernible surface abrasions under a loupe. Struck from worn dies, the fields exhibit moderate metal flow, which adds to the vibrancy of the luster. PCGS lists only four numerically finer examples (7/23). CAC: 95 in 66, 2 finer (7/23).
NGC ID# 257D, PCGS# 7358

1923 Peace Dollar, MS67 None Numerically Finer



- 3771** 1923 MS67 NGC. Beautiful, glistening mint luster adorns the ivory-white surfaces of this Superb Gem. Central detail is sharp, though portions of the rims exhibit incomplete definition. A loupe reveals trivial grazes in the luster that are not out of line for the grade. No numerically finer 1923 Peace dollars are reported (7/23).
NGC ID# 257F, PCGS# 7360

1923-D Peace Dollar, MS66 Housed in an Old Green Holder



- 3772** 1923-D MS66 PCGS. The 1923-D Peace dollar is significantly scarcer in high grade than the available Philadelphia issue of this date. This Premium Gem example is among the finest pieces realistically accessible for most collectors, as PCGS and NGC each report only a single numerically finer representative (7/23). Wisps of russet toning grace otherwise brilliant surfaces, and sharp motifs complement the vibrant luster. Housed in an old green label holder.
NGC ID# 257G, PCGS# 7361

**1925 Silver Dollar, MS67
Delicately Toned**



- 3773 1925 MS67 NGC.** The 1925 Peace dollar is among the more plentiful issues in the series in Superb Gem condition, ideal for collectors seeking a single type coin. This light golden example displays softly frosted luster and has few discernible marks. The strike is bold. Eye appeal is pleasing. NGC and PCGS each report a single numerically finer example (7/23).
NGC ID# 257L, PCGS# 7365

**1925-S Peace Dollar, High-End MS64+
CAC Approved**



- 3774 1925-S MS64+ PCGS. CAC.** Dusky accents gently accent overwhelmingly brilliant surfaces. Swirling cartwheel luster shines from each side. Liberty's curls and the eagle's feathers are remarkably sharp, and the fields display little more than trivial, microscopic ticks. Terrific preservation for the near-Gem grade level.
NGC ID# 257M, PCGS# 7366

**1925-S Peace Dollar, Frosty MS65
Exceptionally Well Preserved**



- 3775 1925-S MS65 NGC.** The 1925-S is one of the two scarcest dates in the Peace dollar series in Gem condition, rivaled only by the 1928-S. Gems are elusive overall and comprise the finest examples of the date at PCGS. NGC lists a single MS66 coin, but without doubt the finest 1925-S dollars collectible for most enthusiasts are MS65 pieces. Within that grade, the number of abrasions on a specific coin vary, and the appearance of the luster ranges from deeply frosty to satiny. The current coin is quite pleasing in both regards, showing vibrant, glistening luster throughout brilliant surfaces. Liberty's cheek is nearly flawless, as is her neck, while a loupe reveals a few faint, tiny marks in the left obverse field. A greater number of small marks are seen on the reverse, but none are obtrusive, giving this coin an arm's-length-appearance of a finer grade. Census: 81 in 65 (5 in 65+), 1 finer (6/23).
NGC ID# 257M, PCGS# 7366

**1926-D Silver Dollar, MS66+
Notable Plus Designation and CAC**



3776 1926-D MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Although the 1926-D Peace dollar is plentiful in the MS66 base grade, only several dozen pieces are known with a Plus designation. This example has the added appeal of CAC endorsement. A hint of light golden toning — gravitating toward the borders — graces the vibrantly lustrous surfaces, while only the faintest surface grazes prevent full Superb Gem classification. The reverse is slightly rotated counterclockwise. PCGS reports 15 finer submissions (7/23).
NGC ID# 257P, PCGS# 7368

**1926-S Peace Dollar, MS66
Mostly Brilliant**



3777 1926-S MS66 PCGS. This San Francisco issue is seldom offered at the Premium Gem grade level, and PCGS reports only two coins numerically finer, NGC none (7/23). The present coin is well struck and displays frosty, well-preserved mint luster. Russet toning around the outer peripheries is reminiscent of bank roll toning.
NGC ID# 257R, PCGS# 7369

**1927-D Peace Dollar, MS65
Vibrantly Frosted**



3778 1927-D MS65 PCGS. A better date at the Gem grade level, the 1927-D Peace dollar boasts a moderately low mintage of less than 1.3 million coins. This frosty representative is boldly struck and devoid of toning. A few tiny, scattered ticks determine the grade, but do not detract. PCGS reports only 24 coins finer (7/23).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2015), lot 4908.
NGC ID# 257T, PCGS# 7371

**1927-S Peace Dollar, MS65
Rare Any Finer**



3779 1927-S MS65 NGC. The 1927-S boasts the third-lowest mintage in the Peace dollar series and is one of just four dates with a mintage of fewer than 1 million coins (866,000 pieces). As might be expected, the issue is prohibitively rare above the MS65 grade level. This impressive Gem displays well-detailed design elements, with just a touch of the usual softness on Liberty's curls and the eagle's shoulder. The well-preserved lustrous surfaces are highlighted by shades of sea-green, magenta, and russet toning. Census: 89 in 65 (4 in 65+), 3 finer (6/23).
NGC ID# 257U, PCGS# 7372

**1935 Peace Dollar, MS66
Among the Finest With CAC Approval**



3780 1935 MS66 PCGS. CAC. While the 1935 Peace dollar is occasionally available in MS66, CAC-approved coins are scarce in this grade. The present example displays a bold strike and strong cartwheel luster with iridescence throughout. Deeper amber toning frames portions of the borders. PCGS lists a total of only 16 numerically finer examples (7/23).
NGC ID# 2582, PCGS# 7378

**1935 Peace Dollar, MS66+
Original Toning**



3781 1935 MS66+ NGC. CAC. This final-year Philadelphia issue is plentiful in MS66, though finer pieces are rare. The current Plus-graded piece balances technical preservation with affordability. Olive-gold toning is blatantly original, and no major abrasions appear beneath a loupe. Census: 24 in 66+, 7 finer.
NGC ID# 2582, PCGS# 7378

1935-S Peace Dollar, MS66
Frosty and Brilliant



- 3782** 1935-S MS66 PCGS. Ex: Ward T. Miller, Jr. Four rays below ONE. A delightful Premium Gem Peace dollar, with sharp detail on Liberty's hair and just a touch of the usual softness on the eagle's shoulder. The well-preserved, lustrous surfaces show subtle highlights of pale gold and lavender toning. PCGS has graded four numerically finer examples (7/23).
Ex: *Central States Signature* (Heritage, 4/2018), lot 3899.
NGC ID# 2583, PCGS# 7379

PROOF EISENHOWER DOLLAR

1974-S Clad Eisenhower Dollar
PR70 Deep Cameo



- 3783** 1974-S Clad PR70 Deep Cameo PCGS. A rare top-grade Deep Cameo example of this otherwise plentiful proof Eisenhower dollar, an essential acquisition for the Registry collector. PCGS reports only 36 coins in this flawless condition (6/23). Brilliant white-on-black surfaces provide liquidlike mirroring and sharp, frosty motifs with tremendous eye appeal.
NGC ID# 282B, PCGS# 97432

SACAGAWEA DOLLARS

2000-P 'Cheerios' Sacagawea Dollar
Well-Preserved MS66



- 3784** 2000-P "Cheerios," FS-902, MS66 PCGS. As a promotion, in the year 2000, a number of newly minted 2000-P Sacagawea dollars were placed inside boxes of General Mills Cheerios cereal, to be found by random purchasers of the breakfast food. The same thing was done with 2000 Lincoln cents, but in far greater number.

There is nothing special about the 2000 Lincoln cents from the Cheerios promotion, but it was discovered that some of the Sacagawea dollars placed in the cereal boxes had extra detailing on the eagle's tailfeathers when compared to regular circulation strikes. This Premium Gem example of the so-called "Cheerios" dollar is sharply struck and displays bright brass-gold luster with semiprooflike fields. The tailfeather detail is visible to the unaided eye. Includes the accompanying 2000 Lincoln cent from the same cereal box as the dollar, graded MS64 Red PCGS. (Total: 2 coins)
NGC ID# 282J, PCGS# 147231 Base PCGS# 411990

2000-P 'Cheerios' Dollar, MS67
FS-902, Guide Book Variety



- 3785** 2000-P "Cheerios," FS-902, MS67 PCGS. The so-called "Cheerios" dollar is the key issue in the Sacagawea dollar set. The coin is more accurately a variety than a singular issue, although its popularity and scarcity have earned it a prominent place in the collections of many modern coin enthusiasts. The "Cheerios" dollar was distributed through boxes of breakfast cereal as a promotional gimmick, but it differs from ordinary Sacagawea dollars in that the eagle's tailfeathers are ribbed instead of smooth. High-grade examples are scarce in PCGS holders. This piece is sharp and satiny, with reflectivity in the fields. The brass-gold coloration includes shades of deeper peach-orange.
Ex: *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 6/2020), lot 3639.
NGC ID# 282J, PCGS# 147231 Base PCGS# 411990

2000-P 'Cheerios' Dollar, FS-902, MS68
One of the 100 Greatest U.S. Modern Coins



3786 2000-P "Cheerios," FS-902, MS68 PCGS. The famous 2000-P "Cheerios" dollars are distinguished by the veins on the eagle's tail. That ribbing is not present on Uncirculated and proof coins. With only 5,500 coins distributed and given the public nature the release, it is easy to see why this *Cherry-pickers'* and *Guide Book* variety ranks 14th among the *100 Greatest U.S. Modern Coins* (2011). This golden Superb Gem enjoys swirling mint luster over fully struck and flawlessly preserved surfaces.
Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2020), lot 4168.
NGC ID# 282J, PCGS# 147231 Base PCGS# 411990

2000-P Sacagawea Dollar, MS68
'Cheerios' Reverse, FS-902



3787 2000-P "Cheerios," FS-902, MS68 NGC. The so-called "Cheerios" dollars were distributed as a promotional gimmick in boxes of breakfast cereal. The characteristic that distinguishes them from ordinary 2000-P Sacagawea dollars is detailed featherwork on the eagle's tailfeathers (normal coins have smooth tailfeathers). This example is exceptionally well preserved with bright, semireflective brass-gold surfaces. It is housed in a custom two-coin NGC slab with 2000 Lincoln cent (also included in the Cheerios promotion), which is graded MS66 Red.
NGC ID# 282J, PCGS# 147231 Base PCGS# 411990

End of Session Two

SESSION THREE

GOLD DOLLARS

1851-O Gold Dollar, MS65
Near the Condition Census



3788 1851-O MS65 PCGS. Variety 1. A mintage of 290,000 coins makes the 1851-O gold dollar collectible overall, although examples are conditionally scarce at the Gem level. This frosty apricot-gold example displays a sharp strike and pristine surfaces, with vibrant, frosty luster. Only a handful of finer pieces are known. Population: 30 in 65 (5 in 65+), 4 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 25BN, PCGS# 7516

1853 Gold Dollar, MS67
Outstanding Registry or Type Coin



3789 1853 MS67 PCGS. The 1853 gold dollar has a reputation for being readily available — rightfully so. The Philadelphia Mint struck more than 4 million examples, of which tens of thousands of examples survive. That includes hundreds of high-grade representatives through the Gem and Premium Gem levels. However, there is no doubt that the 1853 establishes its condition-rarity bona fides in MS67.

This Registry Set candidate is absolutely fully struck. Each side features warm orange-gold color and scintillating mint frost. Smooth, finely textured surfaces are virtually mark-free, and eye appeal is outstanding. Population: 13 in 67 (4 in 67+), 4 finer (7/23). Ex: *Summer FUN Signature* (Heritage, 7/2021), lot 3056. NGC ID# 25BU, PCGS# 7521

**1855 Gold Dollar, MS63
Small Indian Head Design**



- 3790 1855 Type Two MS63 PCGS.** The small Indian Head design, also known as Type Two, that James Barton Longacre introduced in 1854, was typically not well struck due to the depth of the obverse device. The result was weakness of the reverse design, including parts of the date and denomination. This piece is sharper than most, yet still shows indistinct elements, especially LL of DOLLAR and 85 of the date. The surfaces are pleasing with trivial marks as expected for the grade. Both sides are brilliant yellow and present good overall eye appeal.
NGC ID# 25C4, PCGS# 7532

**1855-C Gold Dollar, XF45
Sole C-Mint Type Two Issue**



- 3791 1855-C XF45 NGC. Variety 2.** The final 5 in the date is beneath the right half of the A in DOLLAR. Luster glimmers from selected areas, and the subdued straw-gold fields show few marks. The date is sharply struck. Vital to a Charlotte Mint type set, since there are no other C-mint Type Two issues.
Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 5322; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2021), lot 4018.
NGC ID# 25C5, PCGS# 7533

**1856-D Gold Dollar, Unc Details
Low-Mintage Dahlonega Rarity**



- 3792 1856-D — Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. Variety 8-K.** The 1856-D gold dollar comes from a scant mintage of only 1,460 pieces and is scarce in all grades. Likely fewer than 100 examples of this date survive, and Mint State pieces are major rarities. This unworn coin displays warm orange-gold patina and an above-average level of strike definition, with smooth surfaces that are devoid of major abrasions. Were it not for a light cleaning as evidenced by some faint hairlines, this coin might have received a numeric grade of at least MS62.

**1857-C Gold Dollar, AU50
The Sole Die Pair**



- 3793 1857-C AU50 PCGS. Variety 1.** Just one die pair was used for 13,280 gold dollars that were struck in Charlotte, North Carolina in 1857. Examples are scarce in all grades, and the present piece is typical of those that survive. The average certified grade is nearly AU50. A few planchet flakes and faint hairlines are evident on the subdued orange-gold surfaces of this example. Population: 39 in 50, 55 finer (6/23).
NGC ID# 25CE, PCGS# 7545

**1863 Gold Dollar, AU55
Scarce War-Era Issue**



- 3794 1863 AU55 NGC.** Gold and silver coins from the early 1860s, as a group, are scarce or rare, featuring low mintages in most cases. The 1863 gold dollar is certainly no exception, having a production of just 6,200 circulation strikes throughout the year. A trace of high-point wear is consistent with the grade of this rose and yellow-gold example that retains much of its mint luster. Census: 2 in 55, 34 finer (6/23).
NGC ID# 25CX, PCGS# 7562

**1863 Gold Dollar, MS60
Only 6,250 Pieces Struck**



- 3795 1863 MS60 NGC.** Aside from the low-mintage 1875, the 1863 gold dollar is the premier P-mint rarity of the series, and one of the key dates regardless of mint. This is one of the rare Mint State examples, assigned the basal MS60 designation by NGC. Pleasing honey-gold surfaces display lightly marked surfaces and a good strike, with soft luster glowing from each side. Portions of the date are unfinished, confirming that this is indeed a circulation strike. Census: 1 in 60, 27 finer (6/23).
Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2020), lot 4309.
NGC ID# 25CX, PCGS# 7562

1866 Gold Dollar, MS66
Reflective Obverse Fields



- 3796 1866 MS66 NGC. This is a rare Premium Gem example, showing warm honey-gold surfaces with outstanding preservation. The strike is sharp, while the usual clash marks are evident in the fields. The obverse is semiprooflike, and the reverse is frosty throughout. Census: 4 in 66, 4 finer (6/23). NGC ID# 25D2, PCGS# 7565

1885 Gold Dollar, MS67
Rarely Seen Finer



- 3797 1885 MS67 PCGS. The 1885 gold dollar claims a larger than usual business-strike mintage of 11,105 coins, but the 1885 is actually more elusive than some other issues from this era. This remarkable Superb Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements throughout, and the impeccably preserved orange-gold surfaces are lustrous and appealing. The issue is rare at the MS67 grade level, and finer coins are virtually unobtainable. Population: 18 in 67 (2 in 67+), 3 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 25DP, PCGS# 7586

1888 Gold Dollar, MS68
Fully Struck and Pristine



- 3798 1888 MS68 PCGS. Ex: Simpson. The penultimate gold dollar date had a business mintage of only 15,101 pieces. Many were saved, since the denomination was a novelty in commerce by the end of its run. Others were converted into love tokens by enterprising jewelers. The PCGS Population indicates examples are available in MS62 through MS66 grades. MS67 pieces are very scarce, and the issue becomes an important conditional rarity at the MS68 level. This intricately impressed example shows orange-red and lime-green accents across lustrous and immaculate surfaces. Population: 8 in 68 (1 in 68+), 0 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 25DT, PCGS# 7589

PROOF GOLD DOLLAR

1886 Gold Dollar, PR66+ Cameo
Extremely Rare Any Finer



- 3799 1886 PR66+ Cameo NGC. JD-1, R.4. The Philadelphia Mint struck a fairly generous mintage of 1,016 proof gold dollars for collectors in 1886, to accompany a small business-strike mintage of 5,000 pieces. Two proof die varieties are known for the date. This coin represents the more available JD-1 variety, with the 1 in the date below the right side of the O in DOLLAR. John Dannreuther estimates the surviving population of the JD-1 variety at 125 to 175 examples in all grades.

The present coin is a Plus-graded Premium Gem Cameo proof, with sharply detailed design elements throughout. The virtually flawless yellow-gold surfaces display reflective fields that contrast boldly with the frosty devices. Overall eye appeal is outstanding. Census: 11 in 66 Cameo (1 in 66+, 1 in 66★), 3 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 25EW, PCGS# 87636

EARLY QUARTER EAGLES

1802/1 Two and a Half, XF Details
BD-3, Repunched Star, Ex: Newman



3800 1802/1 BD-3, R.5 — Mount Removed — NGC Details. XF. Ex: Eric P. Newman Collection. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b/b. 1802-dated quarter eagle has a tiny mintage of 3,035 pieces. Despite the meager emission, three die pairs are confirmed. This example is BD-3, readily identified by the boldly repunched Star 1 on the reverse. The wheat-gold surfaces show relatively few marks, and luster fills design recesses. A mount was skillfully removed from the edge at 12 o'clock with no evidence of the removal apparent when viewing the obverse or reverse. The reverse shows a slight edge knock at 10 o'clock, the D in UNITED has a scuff, and a few hair-thin marks cross the bust.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Collection, Part IX (Heritage, 11/2017), lot 15099; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2021), lot 4034.

1807 Two and a Half, XF45
BD-1, Final Bust Right Variety



3801 1807 BD-1, R.3, XF45 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/b. The 1807 BD-1 is the final die variety of the Bust Right design. BD-1 was the last use of the obverse die, though the reverse die coined one more marriage, the 1807 JR-1 dime. BD-1 is often selected as an early gold type coin, but it is nonetheless scarce. Only 6,812 pieces were struck, and Dannreuther estimates just 250 to 350 survivors. The present almond-gold representative shows light wear on Liberty's cheek, cap, and shoulder. Luster is prevalent on Liberty's curls and throughout the eagle. No marks are noticeable. Lilac patina is present near the 8 in the date and the A in STATES.

NGC ID# BFVY, PCGS# 45514 Base PCGS# 7656

1830 BD-1 Quarter Eagle, AU Details
Elusive in Any Condition



3802 1830 BD-1, R.4 — Whizzed — NCS. AU Details. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/a, as always. Only a single die variety is known for this issue, and fewer than 100 examples are likely extant. This piece is well detailed despite brushed surfaces that mask old repair work in the fields, particularly near stars 12 and 13. Brass-gold color is uniform across each side.

CLASSIC QUARTER EAGLES

1839-D HM-2 Quarter Eagle, XF Details Challenging Southern Gold Type Coin



- 3803** 1839-D HM-2, R.4 — Improperly Cleaned — NCS. XF Details. The 1839-D is the only Classic quarter eagle issue struck at the Dahlonega Mint. It ranks among the rarest Dahlonega type coins, along with the 1854-D three dollar and the 1855-D gold dollar. The 1839-D is also the first Dahlonega Mint two and a half dollar issue, and the only Dahlonega quarter eagle issue with an obverse mintmark. It has a low mintage of just 13,674 pieces. The present apricot-gold example is hairlined from a long-ago wipe, but there is substantial remaining luster, and no abrasions are consequential.



Mint Engraver William Kneass

1839-D HM-2 Classic Quarter Eagle Debut Dahlonega Issue, AU55



- 3804** 1839-D HM-2, R.4, AU55 NGC. This is more often seen of just two die pairs for the 1839-D Classic Head quarter eagle. This issue boasts a limited mintage of 13,674 coins and represents the first quarter eagle coinage at the Dahlonega Mint. It is also a one-year type coin within the Dahlonega series. Examples are scarce in Mint State, although collectible in AU grades. The current piece displays light wear and has scattered abrasions as a result. However, major details remain strong, and the uniform wheat-gold patina is original. Census (all varieties included): 24 in 55, 37 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 25G5, PCGS# 765177 Base PCGS# 7700

LIBERTY QUARTER EAGLES

1841-C Two and a Half, XF45 Low-Mintage Charlotte Issue



- 3805 1841-C XF45 PCGS. Variety 1.** Scarce in all grades, this Charlotte issue is challenging to find in Choice XF condition. This attractive example retains considerable mint luster over the flashy, minimally abraded surfaces. The 1841-C received only a moderately good strike, suggesting actual wear on this coin is less than seen at first glance. Eye appeal is excellent. Population: 23 in 45, 42 finer (7/23).

Ex: Tucker Collection of Quarter Eagles (Heritage, 10/2021), lot 46004.

NGC ID# 25GE, PCGS# 7721

1841-D Liberty Quarter Eagle AU Sharpness



- 3806 1841-D — Reverse Scratched — NCS. AU Details. Variety 2-C.** A sharply struck piece with only a trace of wear on the forehead and other highpoints. Only 4,164 pieces were struck for this early D-mint Liberty quarter eagle. This example has a subdued green-gold appearance, and the reverse displays a vertical pinscratch beneath the O in OF.

Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 10/2006), lot 2486.

1842-O Quarter Eagle, AU58 Original Color, Smooth Surfaces



- 3807 1842-O AU58 NGC. Variety 1.** Sole die pair for the year. Light but distinct rub visits the high points of the devices, but the abrasions through the fields are generally wispy. The color, a mix of caramel and orange, gives off a wonderful aura of age and authenticity. This New Orleans issue is scarce in this grade and rare finer. Census: 22 in 58, 14 finer (6/23).

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2012), lot 6105.

NGC ID# 25GK, PCGS# 7726

1843 Two and a Half, MS63 Important Condition Rarity



- 3808 1843 MS63 PCGS.** The 1843 is an underappreciated date in all grades. The mintage is less than one-tenth that of any of the 1851 to 1853 Philadelphia issues. PCGS and NGC combined have certified just 47 coins as Mint State (5/23). The present green-gold example ranks among the 10 finest specimens, and can be identified by minor red alloy spots below the 1 in the date and above the eagle's branch. Population: 2 in 63, 2 finer (5/23). NGC ID# 25GL, PCGS# 7727

1843-C Liberty Quarter Eagle, AU55 Large Date, Plain 4



- 3809 1843-C Large Date, Plain 4, AU55 NGC. Variety 1.** Both the numerals 18 in the date and the mintmark show repunching. Substantial bright luster and a clean reverse aid the eye appeal of this impressive Choice AU specimen. Well struck throughout the borders, while the eagle's left (facing) leg and the curls near the Liberty's ear are indistinct. A thin mark on the cheek and light abrasions in the field near the profile combine to limit the grade. Census: 36 in 55, 41 finer (7/23).

Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 10/2006), lot 2491.

NGC ID# 25GN, PCGS# 7728

1846-C Two and a Half, XF45 Scarce Charlotte Issue



- 3810 1846-C XF45 ANACS. Variety 1.** A single die variety is known for the scarce 1846-C quarter eagle, boasting a mintage of only 4,808 pieces. It is believed that fewer than 125 pieces survive in all grades. This XF coin displays the usual greenish-gold luster and shows scattered abrasions that accompany the light wear. Some typical strike softness is seen on the eagle's neck, leg, and talons. Finer pieces quickly climb out of reach for most collectors. NGC ID# 25H2, PCGS# 7741

**1856-O Two and a Half, AU58
Challenging Branch Mint Issue**



- 3811 1856-O AU58 NGC. Variety 2.** A limited mintage of 21,100 quarter eagles was accomplished at New Orleans in 1856. This issue circulated extensively prior to the Civil War, and examples are rare in Mint State. This near-Mint coin is conditionally scarce. Remnants of luster cling to the protected portions of the fields, with overall bright yellow-gold color. Strike sharpness is above average. Census: 48 in 58 (1 in 58+), 16 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 25JA, PCGS# 7780

**1859-S Two and a Half, AU58
Challenging San Francisco Issue**



- 3812 1859-S AU58 PCGS.** The 1859-S quarter eagle is a scarce date, coming from a mintage of only 15,200 pieces, and it is rare in Mint State. This near-Mint coin displays pleasing orange-gold luster and well-defined motifs, save for the usual softness on the eagle's left (facing) leg. A touch of handling wear on the devices and in the open fields leaves the protected areas lustrous. Population: 13 in 58, 13 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 25JN, PCGS# 7790

**1862 Quarter Eagle, AU58
Challenging in High Grade**



- 3813 1862 AU58 PCGS.** Mint State examples of the 1862 quarter eagle are scarce, but AU coins are more accessible for budget-conscious collectors. This near-Mint coin displays mellow orange-gold luster with slight high-point wear and scattered marks. Eye appeal is pleasing for the grade. Population: 36 in 58 (1 in 58+), 48 finer (6/23). NGC ID# 25JZ, PCGS# 7796

**1865-S Two and a Half, AU58
Heavily Circulated S-Mint Issue**



- 3814 1865-S AU58 NGC.** The San Francisco Mint struck 23,376 quarter eagles in 1865, and most of these coins went into circulation in the West, where gold still circulated despite the war in the East and South. This near-Mint coin is conditionally scarce. Satiny reddish-gold luster complements nearly unworn surfaces. Mild strike softness in the centers is typical of the issue. Finer 1865-S quarter eagles are rare. Census: 19 in 58, 5 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 25K6, PCGS# 7802

**1866 Quarter Eagle, AU Details
Rare in All Grades**



- 3815 1866 — Mount Removed — NCS. AU Details.** An ex-jewelry coin with repair work from being removed from a mount would ordinarily not be of interest to numismatists, although the 1866 quarter eagle is so scarce that even a lower-end example will be a welcome acquisition for many collectors. Only 3,110 pieces were struck, and PCGS estimates that fewer than 75 pieces survive. This AU-level coin has satiny brass-gold surfaces and strong detail, despite the aforementioned mount removal.

**1876 Quarter Eagle, MS61 Prooflike
Finer of Two Known Prooflike Examples**



- 3816 1876 MS61 Prooflike NGC.** The 1876 quarter eagle comes from a mintage of only 4,100 pieces and is scarce in high grade. This coin stands apart from almost all of its peers as the only coin at NGC in any grade with a Prooflike designation. PCGS also lists a single Prooflike coin, graded a tier lower in MS60 (7/23). Reddish-gold color complements the mirrored fields and modest cameo effect. Moderate central strike softness is as usual for the issue, and scattered light abrasions dictate the numeric grade. PCGS# 77824

1881 Two and a Half, AU58
Reflective Fields



- 3817 1881 AU58 PCGS.** Three-figure mintages are catnip for coin collectors, and the 1881 quarter eagle, mintage 640 business strikes, is no exception. This briefly circulated example offers a bold strike and compelling luster, dominated by pale yellow-gold reflectivity. Lightly abraded overall but with impressive eye appeal. Population: 14 in 58, 14 finer (7/23).
Ex: *Los Angeles Signature* (Heritage, 8/2009), lot 2427.
NGC ID# 25L5, PCGS# 7833

1882 Two and a Half, MS61 Prooflike
Outstanding Reflectivity



- 3818 1882 MS61 Prooflike NGC.** NGC reports only 10 Prooflike 1882 quarter eagles, plus three Deep Prooflike examples; PCGS lists only a single Prooflike coin (7/23). The rarity of these pieces is partly due to the low mintage for the issue of only 4,000 pieces. This Mint State Prooflike coin displays a sharp strike and glimmering fields, with rich straw-gold color. Minor abrasions define the numeric grade. Census: 5 in 61 Prooflike, 4 finer (6/23).
PCGS# 87834 Base PCGS# 7834

1888 Quarter Eagle, MS66+
Attractively Frosted



- 3819 1888 MS66+ NGC.** The frosty rose-gold luster of this high-end Premium Gem provides a luminous, visually alluring appearance that complements well-defined motifs. A few trivial grazes do not detract. The 1888 comes from a mintage of 16,001 coins and is conditionally rare at the MS66 level, and nearly uncollectible finer. Census: 8 in 66 (2 in 66+), 1 finer (7/23).
NGC ID# 25LC, PCGS# 7840

1898 Two and a Half, MS66
Frosty Type Coin



- 3820 1898 MS66 NGC.** Like many 1890s-era Philadelphia issues, the 1898 quarter eagle is plentiful overall and often eye-appealing when found in high grade — a choice recipe for a type coin. This Premium Gem is well struck and displays frosty orange-gold luster with no distracting abrasions. Eye appeal is excellent. Census: 54 in 66 (4 in 66+, 1 in 66+★), 36 finer (7/23).
From *The Monrovia Collection*.
NGC ID# 25LN, PCGS# 7850

PROOF LIBERTY QUARTER EAGLES

1890 Two and a Half, PR61
Green Label Holder



- 3821 1890 PR61 PCGS. JD-1, R.5.** Bright yellow-gold surfaces reveal numerous minor contact marks over each side of this exquisitely struck specimen, and the mirrored fields are disturbed by a couple of very dark toning spots. One of only 93 proofs struck this year. A rare opportunity for the advanced gold collector seeking an affordable proof gold piece from the 19th century. Housed in a green label holder.
Ex: *FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2005), lot 8649; *Dallas Signature* (Heritage, 8/2022), lot 4839.
NGC ID# 288D, PCGS# 7916

1903 Two and a Half, PR63
Collectible Proof Type Coin



- 3822 1903 PR63 PCGS. JD-2, High R.5. The Mint struck 197 proof quarter eagles in 1903. This issue is among the little-or-no-contrast dates of the early 20th century. PCGS reports a single Cameo on the *Population Report*, and no Deep Cameos. This Select non-Cameo coin is accessible for many collectors seeking a proof type coin. A full strike and deeply reflective fields complement the warm prairie-gold color, with minimal marks present. It represents the scarcer of the two proof die pairs. Population: 35 in 63 (1 in 63+), 72 finer (7/23).
NGC ID# 288T, PCGS# 7929

1904 Quarter Eagle, PR63 Deep Cameo
Starkly Contrasted



- 3823 1904 PR63 Deep Cameo PCGS. JD-Unlisted. The Mint struck 170 proof quarter eagles in 1904, of which as many as 130 pieces are likely extant, making the issue suitable for proof type purposes. The current coin is one of just five pieces designated Deep Cameo at PCGS in all grades (7/23). The strike is sharp, and the deeply mirrored fields indeed produce ample field-device contrast. Struck from a die pair unlisted in John Dannreuther's *United States Proof Coins, Volume IV: Gold* — the date position is slightly closer to the dentils than on JD-1. Population: 1 in 63 Deep Cameo, 4 finer (7/23).
NGC ID# 288U, PCGS# 97930

INDIAN QUARTER EAGLES

1909 Two and a Half Indian, MS64
Choice Color



- 3824 1909 MS64 PCGS. The 1909 Indian quarter eagle is a plentiful date suitable for type purposes. This Choice example displays satiny orange-gold luster and is well struck. A loupe reveals some faint marks on the Indian's cheek and in the elevated fields, although none are obtrusive. A pleasing example for the grade.
NGC ID# 288Z, PCGS# 7940

1911-D Two and a Half, AU58
Attractive Color



- 3825 1911-D AU58 NGC. This key Denver issue is sought after in all grades and is often the one issue in the series acquired in circulated condition even for an otherwise Mint State date and mintmark set. This orange-gold near-Mint example displays satiny surfaces and strong detail. Scattered abrasions and a couple of reverse field marks accompany the grade.
NGC ID# EGZ7, PCGS# 7943

1911-D Quarter Eagle, AU58
Pleasing for the Grade



- 3826 1911-D AU58 NGC. Original bronze-gold patina characterizes this near-Mint 1911-D quarter eagle, yielding hints of luster from the design recesses. The fields are smooth with only minor handling wear and marks. Well-struck devices add to the appeal. A loupe shows the mintmark is clear. From a mintage of only 55,680 pieces.
NGC ID# EGZ7, PCGS# 7943

1911-D Two and a Half, MS61
Original Surfaces



- 3827 1911-D MS61 NGC. Original orange-gold patina complements the finely textured satin luster of this Mint State 1911-D quarter eagle. The surfaces are original. Scattered light abrasions limit the numeric grade, but eye appeal is pleasing for the MS61 level. This Denver issue boasts a mintage of only 55,680 pieces and is one of only three Indian quarter eagle dates struck at the Colorado branch mint.
NGC ID# EGZ7, PCGS# 7943

1914-D Quarter Eagle, MS64+
Unusually Sharp for the Issue



- 3828 1914-D MS64+ NGC.** The 1914-D ranks as one of the rarest issues in the series in Gem condition, putting increased demand on high-end Choice examples. The typical piece also suffers from varying degrees of striking softness on the high points of the devices, and boldly struck representatives often trade for a premium among knowledgeable specialists. This Plus-graded Choice example displays remarkable definition on the eagle's feathers and the Indian's headdress, and the surfaces are free of significant contact marks. Attractive, satiny luster and warm peach-gold color complete the visual appeal. NGC has certified just 53 numerically finer representatives (6/23).
NGC ID# 2899, PCGS# 7947

THREE DOLLAR GOLD PIECES

1854-O Three Dollar, AU55
Choice Original Patina



- 3829 1854-O AU55 NGC. Variety 2.** This is the lapped late die state of the single die pair for the 1854-O three dollar. The sole New Orleans issue in the series is widely popular with branch mint type collectors and is one of the most sought-after issues in the less gold denominations struck at New Orleans. This Choice AU example displays deep orange-gold patina with light wear and minimal marks. The originality of the patina is blatant, and eye appeal is outstanding.
NGC ID# 25M5, PCGS# 7971

1855 Three Dollar, MS64
Few Finer Pieces Are Known



- 3830 1855 MS64 NGC.** The 1855 is among the more accessible type coin issues of the pre-war era, boasting a mintage of more than 55,000 pieces. This Choice example is conditionally scarce, and finer coins are rare. Satiny straw-gold luster and a lack of serious abrasions characterize each side, though tiny grazes can be seen beneath a loupe. The wreath bowknot exhibits the only mentionable strike softness, as usual. Census: 21 in 64, 1 finer (7/23).
NGC ID# 25M6, PCGS# 7972

1862 Three Dollar, XF45
Low-Mintage Civil War Date



- 3831 1862 XF45 PCGS.** The 1862 gold dollar has a mintage of more than 1.3 million pieces, but the three dollar production was a scant 5,750 pieces. Despite the low emission, few were saved, unlike later dates such as the 1888. This caramel-gold representative shows light wear on the forehead and shoulder curl, but marks are few, with the most apparent above the left ribbon end.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2008), lot 2423; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2021), lot 4091.
NGC ID# 25MH, PCGS# 7983

1862 Three Dollar Gold
Unc Sharpness
Underrated Date, Scarce



3832 1862 — Test Cut — PCGS Genuine. Unc Details. This scarce Civil War-era gold issue is technically Uncirculated, although a filed test cut on the reverse rim at 10:30 prompts the Details grade by PCGS. A thin staple scratch is also visible on Liberty's cheek, which is unnoted by PCGS but merits attention. Most gold coin was hoarded from early 1862 through the end of the Civil War, reducing the number of pieces that survived for numismatic purposes. This sharply struck 1862 three dollar example displays rich, coppery-gold color that is evenly distributed throughout both sides. Substantial eye appeal remains despite the noted test mark and scratch.

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2021), lot 4092.

1863 Three Dollar, Bold MS61
Prooflike Reflectivity



3833 1863 MS61 NGC. The surfaces of this 1863 three dollar gold piece are blatantly prooflike, though perhaps not quite enough for a formal designation from NGC. Coloration is light orange-gold with a multihued alloy spot in the left reverse field, which serves as a pedigree marker. The coin is almost fully struck with small scattered abrasions that limit the grade. Only 5,000 three dollar gold pieces were struck at Philadelphia in 1863, ensuring this issue's scarcity in high grade and proportionate demand among advanced collectors.

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2021), lot 4093.
NGC ID# 25MJ, PCGS# 7984

1864 Three Dollar Gold, AU53
Popular Low-Mintage Issue



3834 1864 AU53 PCGS. This three dollar gold issue is always popular with collectors. Both the low mintage of 2,630 coins and the Civil War association are major draws. Orange-gold color dominates each side, with distinct rose and green-gold accents throughout. The coin exhibits evidence of modest friction and scattered abrasions. Definition remains strong.

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2021), lot 4094.
NGC ID# 25MK, PCGS# 7985

1874 Three Dollar, MS63
Attractive for the Grade



- 3835 1874 MS63 PCGS.** The 1874 three dollar gold piece comes from a mintage of 41,800 pieces and is one of the more plentiful dates in the series for type collectors. This Select example displays satiny straw-gold luster and softly frosted surfaces. Slight strike weakness appears on the wreath bowknot, as usual.
NGC ID# 25MX, PCGS# 7998

1874 Three Dollar, MS63
Popular Type Issue



- 3836 1874 MS63 PCGS. CAC.** From a substantial mintage of 41,800 pieces, the fourth largest of the series, the 1874 three dollar gold piece is an available date and a popular type coin. The present piece is an attractive Select example, with bright surfaces and a few insignificant handling marks in the fields. The strike details are typical for the issue, with just a touch of softness on the plumes and lower wreath.
Ex: *Central States Signature* (Heritage, 4-5/2010), lot 3572.
NGC ID# 25MX, PCGS# 7998

1878 Three Dollar Gold, MS64
Rich Color and Luster



- 3837 1878 MS64 PCGS.** The 1878 is one of the most plentiful dates in the three dollar gold series, ideal for type purposes. High-grade pieces are often highly appealing, with shimmering luster and rich color. This orange-gold example exhibits these attributes well. The devices are well struck, with only faint, localized areas of weakness such as the lower hair curls. A small russet grease spot (as struck) appears beneath the right ribbon end, serving as a pedigree marker.
NGC ID# 25MZ, PCGS# 8000

1882 Three Dollar, MS61
Pleasing for the Grade



- 3838 1882 Repunched Date, FS-301, MS61 NGC.** The 1882 three dollar gold piece comes from a mintage of only 1,500 pieces but is collectible due to many examples being preserved at the time of issue. This piece has a warm sun-gold glow over satiny luster. Abrasions are trivial in nature with little visual impact. Slight field reflectivity is a familiar sight on examples of this issue.
PCGS# 145710 Base PCGS# 8004

EARLY HALF EAGLES

1798 Large Eagle Five Dollar, VF20
BD-4, Large 8, 13 Stars Reverse



- 3839 1798 Large Eagle, Large 8, 13 Stars Reverse, BD-4, High R.4, VF20 PCGS.** Bass-Dannreuther Die State d/e. Cuds near the O in OF, and between the ES in STATES, are diagnostic for the scarce BD-4. Dannreuther estimates only 80 to 100 survivors. This pumpkin-gold example shows wear consistent with the grade. Marks are relatively minor, since a horizontal line on Liberty's neck and another on the eagle's tail are all that are worthy of mention.
Ex: *ANA Signature* (Heritage, 8/2021), lot 4108.
PCGS# 507324 Base PCGS# 8078

1805 BD-1 Half Eagle, MS61
Scarce Heraldic Eagle Date



3840 1805 BD-1, High R.3, MS61 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther a/a. The 1805 is a scarcer Heraldic Eagle date. The reported mintage is 33,183 pieces, and the five die pairs confirmed range from very scarce to only a few pieces known. BD-1 can be attributed by doubling on the right (facing) wing, likely caused by a double entry of the eagle punch into the die. This sun-gold example displays considerable luster and is without any mentionable abrasions. Moderate adjustment marks are visible on the reverse, on the arrow shafts, the upper left shield border, and the dentils near 3 o'clock. A fleeting opportunity for the advanced early gold specialist. PCGS# 45615 Base PCGS# 8088

1805 BD-2 Half Eagle, AU58
Strongly Struck With Original Luster



3841 1805 BD-2, R.4, AU58 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State g/d, with a crack from rim to shoulder curl. Diagnostic markers for the 1805 BD-2 half eagle include the closely spaced date digits, star 9 touching the Y in LIBERTY, and the arrowhead positioned far left under the N in UNITED. According to John Dannreuther, about 6,000 to 8,000 of the 33,183 half eagles minted in 1805 were struck from this die pair. He estimates 100 to 150 pieces survive. On the present Borderline Uncirculated example, the relief elements exhibit complete design detail with just a touch of friction over the high points. Original luster glows around the stars and legends, illuminating the deep orange-gold surfaces. There are no distracting marks. Housed in a circa-2000 holder. NGC ID# 25P4, PCGS# 45616 Base PCGS# 8088

CLASSIC HALF EAGLES

1834 Plain 4, HM-8 Classic Half Eagle
Well-Struck MS63



3842 1834 Plain 4, HM-8, R.4, MS63 PCGS. The D in UNITED is minutely repunched on this variety. According to Daryl J. Haynor in *United States Classic Gold Coins of 1834-1839*, HM-8 represents only about 4% of the date's overall population. As a date, the 1834 Plain 4 Classic half eagle is occasionally available in grades as fine as MS64, but attractive pieces are elusive, and numerically finer coins are rare. The present example displays a bold strike throughout Liberty's hair curls and the eagle's plumage, showing just a touch of softness on the temple and along the left border of the shield. Light abrasions are seen, but none are obtrusive. The rich straw-gold color is deeply attractive. Population (all varieties included): 50 in 63 (1 in 63+), 50 finer (7/23).
NGC ID# E2KE, PCGS# 765198 Base PCGS# 8171

1834 Classic Five Dollar, AU58
Scarce Crosslet 4, HM-9



3843 1834 Crosslet 4, HM-9, R.4, AU58 NGC. Nine die marriages exist for 1834 Classic half eagles, but only HM-9 has a Crosslet 4 instead of a Plain 4. HM-9 is a scarce *Guide Book* variety, and it commands a strong premium in all grades. Most survivors are VF to AU, and Borderline Uncirculated coins are desirable. The present lot displays radiant orange-gold luster within the curls and feathers, and legends. A few stars are incompletely impressed, but the overall strike is solid. The shield exhibits clash marks, but post-strike abrasions are minor for the AU58 level. Census: 16 in 58, 9 finer (6/23).
NGC ID# E2MS, PCGS# 765199 Base PCGS# 8172

1836 Block 8 Half Eagle, MS61
HM-4, Tall 1, No Berry



- 3844** 1836 Block 8, HM-4, High R.3, MS61 NGC. Nine die pairs exist for the 1836 half eagle, but they offer significant variety. The 1 in the date can be short or tall, the 8 in the date can be narrow (Block 8) or wide (Script 8) center, the eagle may or may not have a tongue, and the eagle's branch may or may not have a berry. Better grade examples of HM-4 can be promptly attributed by the 1 in the date, which is repunched above the flag. HM-4 is rare in Mint State, and this lustrous example is likely among the ten finest known for the marriage. The apricot-gold surfaces teem with luster and show only moderate indications of contact.
NGC ID# 25RY, PCGS# 765232 Base PCGS# 8174

LIBERTY HALF EAGLES

1840-D Tall D Half Eagle, XF45
Challenging in High Grade



- 3845** 1840-D Tall D XF45 PCGS. Variety 3-B. A die gouge at star 13 and a tall D mintmark confirm the variety of this Choice XF 1840-D half eagle. Original straw-gold and orange patina characterizes each side, with scattered abrasions and light wear typical of the grade and issue. A mark on Liberty's neck and short, horizontal scratch in the left obverse field are noted. The Tall D variety comprises a majority of the 1840-D half eagle survivorship. Population: 16 in 45, 45 finer (7/23).
NGC ID# 25SG, PCGS# 8198

1840-O Half Eagle, AU50
Large O, Narrow Mill



- 3846** 1840-O Narrow Mill AU50 PCGS. CAC. Variety 2. The first New Orleans five dollar issue is scarce, with a mintage of only 40,120 pieces. Broad Mill (22.5 mm) examples exist, but they are so rare as to be non-collectible. Most survivors are the Narrow Mill (21.6 mm) variety. Two die pairs struck the issue, with two different mintmark sizes. The Large O Variety 2 is rarer than the Small O Variety 3, especially in better grades. This caramel-gold example has lustrous wings and a typical strike on the eagle's neck. Relevant marks are limited to a small cut on the obverse rim at 8 o'clock.
NGC ID# 25SK, PCGS# 8200

1841-D Half Eagle, AU58
Small D, Pleasing Color



- 3847** 1841-D Small D AU58 NGC. Variety 5-D. The more commonly seen Small D variety for this issue; the Tall D reverse is "very scarce" per Winter. Radiant surfaces have broad semireflectivity and only light wear and abrasions. Color is pleasing with considerable splashes of orange that stand in contrast to the "washed-out" color too often seen on Southern gold. Census: 10 in 58, 24 finer (7/23).
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2013), lot 3954.
NGC ID# 25SR, PCGS# 8204

1841-D Small D Half Eagle, Unc Details
Rare Variety, Late Die State



- 3848** 1841-D Small D — Obverse Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. Variety 6-KK. This rare Small D variety has a vertical die crack down the entire obverse from the upper rim through the portrait and date to the lower rim. Other cracks occurs at 11 o'clock and 3 o'clock. The obverse is bright and hairlined from cleaning. The reverse shows fewer hairlines but is also bright yellow-gold. A razor-sharp late die state rarity that should interest Dahlonga specialists.

1843-O Half Eagle, AU58
Elusive Small Letters Variety



- 3849 1843-O Small Letters AU58 PCGS. CAC. Variety 2.** The 1843-O is a better Southern gold issue. The mintage was only 19,075 pieces, and demand is increased by two *Guide Book* varieties, differentiated by the size of the letters in the reverse legend. The Small Letters variety is moderately rarer than its Large Letters counterpart. This pumpkin-gold, near-Mint example displays many pockets of luster. No marks are consequential. Population: 2 in 58, 6 finer. CAC: 2 in 58, 3 finer (5/23). NGC ID# 25T5, PCGS# 8217

1847 Half Eagle, MS64
Gorgeous Luster



- 3850 1847 MS64 PCGS.** The 1847 is one of the most plentiful No Motto Liberty half eagles, although most Mint State examples are in heavily abraded condition. Choice examples like the present are rare, and finer pieces are nearly uncollectible. This coin displays luminous lemon-gold luster with remarkably few abrasions. Strike sharpness is outstanding. Population: 7 in 64 (1 in 64+), 2 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 25TL, PCGS# 8231

1850-C Five Dollar, Unc Details
Popular Southern Issue



- 3851 1850-C — Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. Variety 2.** The Charlotte Mint manufactured 63,591 five dollar gold pieces in 1850, accounting for the issue's status as one of the most available from this popular Southern facility. Although the surfaces are cleaned and somewhat subdued from cleaning, each side retains strong, unworn devices and deep orange-gold color. There is an identifying scratch on Liberty's chin.

1852-D Half Eagle, AU53
Collectible Dahlonega Issue



- 3852 1852-D AU53 NGC. Variety 32-V.** A pleasing khaki-gold piece that has only one handling mark of note, on Liberty's jaw. The fields are relatively smooth, and the eagle's wings and shield offer excellent definition. Minor strike softness on the curls above the coronet, and on the eagle's fletchings and right (facing) claw, are typical of a Dahlonega issue. Subtle laminations, as made, are inconspicuously located on the obverse rim at 1:30 and 8:30. Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 4/2006), lot 1864. NGC ID# 25UC, PCGS# 8252

1853-C Half Eagle, MS62+
Semiprooflike Fields



- 3853 1853-C MS62+ NGC. Variety 1.** The early die state of this variety, before rim cuds develop at 11 and 2 o'clock on the obverse. The 1853-C half eagle comes from a mintage of 65,571 pieces and is among the more collectible Charlotte issues in the series. Nonetheless, Mint State pieces are scarce, and they are rare as fine as MS62. This piece is impressively well struck and displays bright yellow-gold luster. The most distinctive feature is pronounced prooflike fields on the obverse, which is nearly as reflective on the reverse. Minor abrasions scattered over each side deny a finer grade. Census: 8 in 62 (1 in 62+), 5 finer (6/23). NGC ID# 25UE, PCGS# 8254

**1854-D Large D Half Eagle, AU55
Better Variety 37-BB**



- 3854 1854-D Large D AU55 PCGS. Variety 37-BB.** About 85% of 1854-D Large D half eagles are Variety 36-AA, which places both the date and mintmark higher than seen on the present coin. Variety 37-BB is very scarce. This AU55 example is principally apricot-gold, but displays rose-red hues where luster remains. The strike shows expected incompleteness on the curls and fletchings, but relevant marks are confined to a field line above the upper arrowhead.
NGC ID# 25UK, PCGS# 8258

**1855-C Five Dollar, AU53
Middle-Availability Charlotte Issue**



- 3855 1855-C AU53 NGC. Variety 1.** Both sides have brilliant yellow-gold color with considerable luster. Design weakness is noted at the typical locations, along the hairline on the obverse and near the claws on the reverse. The surfaces are lightly abraded. Total mintage for the issue was 39,788 coins, with about 175 to 225 of those remaining in existence today.
Ex: *Central States Signature* (Heritage, 4/2006), lot 2728; *Denver Signature* (Heritage 8/2006), lot 1857.
NGC ID# 25UR, PCGS# 8262

**1855-O Half Eagle, AU55
Scarce in All Grades**



- 3856 1855-O AU55 NGC. Variety 1.** The 1855-O, from a mintage of 11,100 pieces, is difficult to locate in all grades. Both sides of this piece yield yellow-gold patination and traces of luster. Well struck for a New Orleans issue, save for the usual softness on the arrow feathers. Minor circulation marks persist, more so on the obverse. Census: 14 in 55, 8 finer (6/23).
Ex: *New York Signature* (Heritage, 12/2011), lot 4559.
NGC ID# 25UT, PCGS# 8264

**1855-S Five Dollar, AU58+
Condition Census Quality**



- 3857 1855-S AU58+ PCGS. CAC.** The 1855-S is the first collectible San Francisco issue. Just 61,000 pieces were struck, and since they were needed in West Coast commerce, only a few coins remain in Mint State. This is a splendid Borderline Uncirculated example with lightly marked olive-green and sun-gold surfaces. The second 5 in the date is repunched far west, evident as a curve through the ball of the digit. Population: 16 in 58 (1 in 58+), 2 finer. CAC: 5 in 58, 1 finer (5/23).
NGC ID# 25UU, PCGS# 8265

**1856-C Five Dollar, AU55
Bold Central Definition**



- 3858 1856-C AU55 NGC. Variety 1.** Only 28,457 half eagles were struck in North Carolina in 1856. Many tiny, grade-consistent abrasions are seen under a glass on each side — none of them deep or distracting — but minimal wear is present. The surfaces are an attractive yellow-gold, and considerable luster remains despite the brief spate in circulation. Census: 29 in 55 (1 in 55+★), 48 finer (7/23).
Ex: *Dallas Signature* (Heritage, 7/2006), lot 1229.
NGC ID# 25UW, PCGS# 8267

**1884-CC Five Dollar, AU53
Scarce Old West Emission**



- 3859 1884-CC AU53 NGC.** The 1884-CC is a better Carson City issue, and the final five dollar CC-mint issue until the 1890-CC was produced six years later. The '84-CC is rare in all grades, but most survivors grade between XF40 and AU58. This lightly circulated tan-gold representative possesses ample radiant luster within the legends and devices. The open fields are luminous. Small marks are distributed, though only a narrow scuff on the reverse rim at 3 o'clock is worthy of comment.
NGC ID# 25XP, PCGS# 8365

1885-S Five Dollar, MS66
Among the Finest With CAC



3860 1885-S MS66 NGC. CAC. Although the 1885-S is one of the more common dates of the Liberty Head With Motto five dollar series, it is rare in the higher-level Mint State grades. The impeccably preserved surfaces of this Premium Gem display radiant luster and soft orange-gold patina imbued with whispers of mint-green and lilac. A well-executed strike leaves sharp definition on the design elements, rounding out the captivating eye appeal. A milling mark beneath the eagle's beak may help identify the coin. This piece is scarce in this high grade, and it is a major rarity this fine with CAC approval. Census: 11 in 66 (1 in 66★), 2 finer. CAC: 4 in 66, 0 finer (6/23).

Ex: *Baltimore Signature* (Heritage, 3/2009), lot 2986.
NGC ID# 25XT, PCGS# 8368

1890-CC Half Eagle, MS62
Original Mint Luster



3861 1890-CC MS62 NGC. Variety 1-A. A single die pair is documented for the 1890-CC half eagle, despite its mintage of 53,800 coins. The issue is plentiful overall and a collectible option for type specialists. This Mint State coin displays frosty peach-gold luster and well-struck devices. Scattered abrasions limit the grade. NGC ID# 25Y3, PCGS# 8376

PROOF LIBERTY HALF EAGLE

1897 Half Eagle, PR55
Ample Field Mirroring



3862 1897 PR55 PCGS. CAC. JD-1, R.5. The JD-1 proof dies date placement confirms this coin's status as a proof, despite handling marks on each side that interrupt the mirroring of the fields. Detail is sharp, and the orange peel effect remains apparent. Bright yellow-gold color complements the eye appeal. The Mint struck 83 proof half eagles in 1897. Likely only 40 to 55 examples are known today. Population: 3 in 55, 8 finer. CAC: 3 in 55, 0 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 28D3, PCGS# 8492

INDIAN HALF EAGLES

1908 Half Eagle, MS65+
Glittering, Frosty Type Coin



3863 1908 MS65+ PCGS. The 1908 holds the distinction of being the most collectible Indian Head half eagle in Gem Uncirculated condition, making it a popular target for type representation. This glittering MS65+ coin is razor-sharp with original golden-orange color and thick mint frost over each side. There are 33 finer submissions at PCGS (7/23). NGC ID# 28DE, PCGS# 8510

1909-D Five Dollar Indian, MS64+
Lustrous and Appealing



3864 1909-D MS64+ PCGS. Although plentiful in MS64, the 1909-D is scarce in this grade with a Plus designation. The current coin displays glistening peach-gold luster and is sharply struck throughout the headdress feathers. A few light marks in the fields define the grade, mostly on the reverse. Eye appeal is pleasing. NGC ID# 28DJ, PCGS# 8514

1909-O Half Eagle, AU55
Smooth, Problem-Free Surfaces



3865 1909-O AU55 NGC. A brush of uniform wear over each side gives this Choice AU 1909-O half eagle a pleasing deep-orange patina and leaves the fields remarkably smooth and devoid of obtrusive abrasions. The mintmark is worn but clearly visible. Most of the definition in the headdress feathers and the eagle's wing remains visible despite the circulation.

The 1909-O is a long-standing key date, boasting a mintage of only 34,200 pieces. The mintage was produced during the first quarter of the calendar year, before coinage operations at New Orleans were suspended in April. The New Orleans Mint went on to serve assay office purposes for a time, but coinage operations were permanently moved to Denver. Thus, the 1909-O half eagle is the last O-mint gold coin.

NGC ID# 25ZK, PCGS# 8515

1909-O Five Dollar, AU58
Singular New Orleans Indian Head Issue



3866 1909-O AU58 NGC. The 1909-O is firmly within the top key dates of the series, and it is the rarest Indian half eagle in Mint State. A low mintage of 34,200 pieces contributes to this scarcity, although the date also circulated extensively and almost no pieces were initially set aside for numismatic purposes. The suspension of half eagle coinage at New Orleans in 1909 gave way for production to be transferred to the new Denver Mint. No regular gold coinage was produced in New Orleans after the 1909-O half eagle, even though the facility served assay office purposes for some time forward.

This lightly worn example displays deep olive-orange patina and retains strong details. The mintmark remains visible but is worn, possibly having been partially filled in the die. Scattered marks accompany the wear.

NGC ID# 25ZK, PCGS# 8515

**1910-D Half Eagle, MS63
Better Issue in High Grade**



- 3867 1910-D MS63 PCGS.** This Denver issue remains plentiful as fine as MS63, although it is elusive in higher grades. The present Select example displays a bold strike, complemented by satiny butter-gold luster with hints of olive-lilac accent color in the fields. Minor abrasions limit the grade but are not bothersome. NGC ID# 28DL, PCGS# 8518

**1910-D Half Eagle, MS64
Appealing Luster**



- 3868 1910-D MS64 PCGS.** Most Uncirculated 1910-D half eagles grade in the MS61 to MS63 range, and examples are scarce at the MS64 level. This near-Gem displays pleasing sharpness in the devices and satiny orange-gold luster. The fields are especially clean for the grade, showing no major marks in the upper reverse field. Finer 1910-D fives are rare. Population: 67 in 64 (6 in 64+), 13 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 28DL, PCGS# 8518

**1911 Five Dollar, MS65+
Near the Condition Census**



- 3869 1911 MS65+ NGC.** The 1911 Indian half eagle boasts a substantial mintage for the series of 915,000 pieces, yet is infrequently available above MS64. This Plus-designated Gem is one of just two such coins reported at NGC, with two coins finer (7/23). Vibrant, satiny orange-gold luster yields lilac accents throughout, with well-struck central devices. A few light field marks are not bothersome. Census: 53 in 65 (2 in 65+), 2 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 28DP, PCGS# 8520

**1911-D Half Eagle, AU58
Elusive Denver Issue**



- 3870 1911-D AU58 PCGS.** This year is famous for its low-mintage Denver gold issues. While the half eagle is more available than its quarter eagle and ten dollar counterparts, it is still one of the keys to the half eagle series and a real rarity in high Mint State grades. This example is in near-Mint condition, but with the eye appeal and strike to easily surpass many lower Mint State coins. Exceptional, original orange-gold color shows a bold strike. Any wear is hard to discern, and nice luster remains. Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2014), lot 4465. NGC ID# 28DR, PCGS# 8521

**1911-D Half Eagle, AU58
Second-Lowest Mintage**



- 3871 1911-D AU58 PCGS. CAC.** The 1911-D is a low-mintage stopper within the quarter eagle, half eagle, and eagle series. Partly lustrous and unblemished examples are on many want lists. This pumpkin-gold Borderline Uncirculated representative displays a hint of wear on the cheekbone and the plumes of the headdress, but the eye appeal is undeniable. NGC ID# 28DR, PCGS# 8521

**1911-D Five Dollar, MS61
Low-Mintage Semikey**



- 3872 1911-D MS61 PCGS.** Ex: Fairmont Collection. The 1911-D ranks among the rarest Indian five issues in Mint State. Only the 1909-O and 1929 are more difficult to secure in Uncirculated condition. The 1911-D has a low mintage of just 72,500 pieces, and a majority of survivors are in AU grades. This nicely struck green-gold representative is lightly abraded for the MS61 level. A pod-shaped strike-through below STATES provides an identifier. NGC ID# 28DR, PCGS# 8521

**1911-S Five Dollar Indian, MS63
Challenging Any Finer**



- 3873 1911-S MS63 PCGS.** Ex: Golden Gate Collection. The 1911-S Indian half eagle is several times scarcer than its Philadelphia counterpart, although it is not as elusive as the 1911-D semikey. Examples are usually available as fine as MS63, although they are scarce finer. This Select example displays satiny orange-gold luster with minor abrasions commensurate with the grade. NGC ID# 25ZM, PCGS# 8522

**1912-S Half Eagle, MS62
Exceptional Originality**



- 3874 1912-S MS62 NGC.** The 1912-S is a better date, elusive in Mint State in the context of the series. Blatantly original patina includes straw-gold luster with hints of olive and russet toning. Minor abrasions limit the grade but are masked by the patina. Detail is well defined. Census: 64 in 62 (2 in 62+), 25 finer (6/23). NGC ID# 25ZN, PCGS# 8524

**1913 Five Dollar, MS64
Attractive CAC-Approved Example**



- 3875 1913 MS64 PCGS. CAC.** The 1913 Indian half eagle is plentiful in MS64, although CAC-endorsed pieces comprise only about 10% of the population in this grade. This example displays softly frosted wheat-gold luster with only faint grazes in the fields. The design elements are well struck, adding to the excellent visual appeal. NGC ID# 28DT, PCGS# 8525

**1913 Half Eagle, MS65+
Just Two Coins Finer at PCGS**



- 3876 1913 MS65+ PCGS.** This Philadelphia issue (915,901 coins) is plentiful through near-Gem condition and ranks among the most collectible entries in the entire series. It does, however, experience a massive drop in its certified population of about 90% between MS64 and MS65, where the 1913 becomes conditionally scarce. There are only 64 Gem Uncirculated submissions at PCGS, including five Plus-graded coins. Just two examples are graded finer than the coin offered here (7/23). Honey-gold color dominates well-preserved and strongly detailed surfaces. Each side shimmers with radiant frosty luster. Abrasions are undoubtedly minor even for this high grade. NGC ID# 28DT, PCGS# 8525

**1914-D Indian Head Half Eagle, MS65
Mintmarked Condition Rarity**



3877 1914-D MS65 NGC. From a small mintage of 247,000 pieces, the 1914-D Indian Head half eagle is an available mintmarked issue in grades up to MS65. The date is a condition rarity at the Gem level, and is prohibitively rare in higher grades. NGC has graded only 19 examples at the Gem level, with one piece finer; while PCGS has certified 17 specimens in MS65, with three finer (7/23).

The present coin is fully struck, with unusually strong detail on all the design elements, especially the headdress and eagle's feathers. The bright surfaces are attractively tinted with shades of deep reddish color. Overall visual appeal is extraordinary.

Ex: Houston Signature (Heritage, 12/2009), lot 1736; Long Beach/Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2022), lot 3287.

NGC ID# 28DV, PCGS# 8528

**1914-S Indian Five, MS63
Well Struck and Appealing**



3878 1914-S MS63 NGC. A well-struck example of this San Francisco issue. Satiny orange-gold luster yields only minor abrasions, in keeping with the grade, and eye appeal is pleasing. The 1914-S is scarce in this grade and notably rare any finer. Advanced Indian gold specialists should take advantage of this offering. Census: 25 in 63 (1 in 63+), 7 finer (7/23).
NGC ID# 28DW, PCGS# 8529

**1915-S Five Dollar, MS61
Better S-Mint Issue**



3879 1915-S MS61 NGC. A bold strike complements original bronze-gold luster on this Mint State 1915-S five dollar. Moderately abraded fields define the grade, though eye appeal remains. This San Francisco issue is scarce in Mint State, and it boasts a limited mintage of only 164,000 representatives.
NGC ID# 25ZR, PCGS# 8531

**1915-S Five Dollar, MS62
An Important Branch Mint Semikey**



3880 1915-S MS62 PCGS. David Akers described the 1915-S Pratt five dollar gold piece as "one of the major rarities of the series..." Only 164,000 examples were struck, and anything finer than MS62 is conditionally scarce. That places extra demand on these lower Mint State coins. Each side is bright wheat-gold with small marks. No wear is present, though we do note a bit of strike incompleteness.
NGC ID# 25ZR, PCGS# 8531

**1916-S Five Dollar, MS62
Rich Original Patina**



- 3881 1916-S MS62 PCGS.** The 1916-S experiences demand from date collectors as well as date and mintmark collectors, being the only Indian half eagle struck in 1916. It also represents the last coinage of this series at the San Francisco Mint. The present coin displays original orange-gold and olive patina with satiny luster and light abrasions.
NGC ID# 28DY, PCGS# 8532

EARLY EAGLES

**1799 Ten Dollar, VG10
Small Obverse Stars
Better BD-6 Variety**



- 3882 1799 Small Obverse Stars, BD-6, R.5, VG10 NGC. CAC.** Ex: Long Island Collection. Bass-Dannreuther Die State d/a. 1799 is an available date within the Heraldic Eagle ten dollar series. But most examples bearing that date are either BD-7 or BD-10. BD-6 is very scarce. Since both dies were shared with other varieties, two pick-up points are needed to confirm the marriage. The obverse shows a radial crack through star 8, and the reverse exhibits a diagonal line below the right pendant of the T in UNITED. This straw-gold representative was likely carried as a pocket piece for a long spell, but the surfaces are unblemished for the grade aside from a minor rim knock above the Y in LIBERTY.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2022), lot 3236.
PCGS# 45729 Base PCGS# 98562

**1799 Ten Dollar, AU Sharpness
Small Obverse Stars, Scarce BD-8**



- 3883 1799 Small Obverse Stars, BD-8, R.5 — Cleaned — NGC Details.** AU. Dannreuther Die State c/b, as always. BD-7 and BD-8 are Breen's "Irregular Date" varieties, apparently named after the more familiar Irregular Date variety on 1799 silver dollars. The 7 and second 9 in the date are out of alignment with the 1 and first 9. BD-7 appears regularly at auction, but BD-8 is rare. Dannreuther states there are only "45-55 known." BD-8 is readily attributed by a die flaw within the C in AMERICA that makes it resemble the Greek lunate epsilon symbol. This briefly circulated caramel-gold example is inoffensively cleaned but nonetheless attractive due to an absence of mentionable marks.

1799 Ten Dollar, AU Details
BD-10, Large Obverse Stars



3884 1799 Large Obverse Stars, BD-10, R.3 — Damaged — NGC Details. AU. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/a. The earlier of the two major die states, without a radial crack through star 6. The 1799 is a collectible date, courtesy of BD-7 and BD-10 varieties, the latter represented here. BD-10 combines the BD-9 obverse die with Reverse F, which is not used for any variety other than BD-10. This is the last die pair documented in the emission sequence for 1799 eagles. The current wheat-gold representative shows a pleasing amount of luster, along with light wear on the cheek and shoulder. A few moderate marks as scattered, including a diagonal line on the shield.

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2021), lot 4167.

LIBERTY EAGLES

1839/8 Ten Dollar, AU55
Head of 1838, Large Letters



3885 1839/8 Large Letters, Head of 1838, AU55 NGC. The Head of 1838 is an introductory two-year design subtype. Liberty leans forward and has a pronounced curve on her bust truncation. A curved hair lock covers most of her ear, though the earlobe shows. The reverse has large letters relative to the Head of 1840 design, which began production later in 1839. The 1839/8 Head of 1838 mintage was only 25,801 pieces, which may or may include the two known proofs. This is a well-defined straw-gold example that displays a smattering of tiny marks. Census: 28 in 55 (1 in 55+★), 40 finer (5/23).

Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2021), lot 4623.
NGC ID# 262E, PCGS# 8576

1844-O Ten Dollar, MS60
A Rarity in Mint State



3886 1844-O MS60 NGC. Variety 2. This piece represents the late die state of Variety 2, with myriad die cracks throughout the lower reverse. The most prominent of these is a heavy radial connecting the U in UNITED to the dentils, along with a long rim cud that stretches beneath the entire denomination — the latter likely the failure that caused this die's retirement.

As a date, the 1844-O Liberty eagle is a rarity in Mint State. This bright yellow-gold example displays deeper orange hues around the borders, with well-struck devices and stars. Moderate abrasions scattered throughout the fields determine the grade. Census: 7 in 60, 9 finer (6/23).
NGC ID# 262T, PCGS# 8591

1845-O Ten Dollar, AU55
Repunched Date, Original Color



3887 1845-O Repunched Date AU55 NGC. Variety 1, VP-003. The 1845-O eagle has a mintage of 47,500 pieces. Six die pairs are known, five of which feature repunched dates. Variety 4 (VP-001) is the rarest RPD, followed by Variety 3 (VP-002). The VP-001 RPD is paired with three different reverses (Variety 1, Variety 2, and Variety 5) easily distinguished by the mintmark position. This briefly circulated orange-red representative exhibits substantial luster, along with a few marks on the left reverse field.
NGC ID# 262V, PCGS# 8593

1858-O No Motto Ten, MS60
Better New Orleans Issue



- 3888 1858-O MS60 NGC.** Although more available than its Philadelphia and San Francisco counterparts, the 1858-O ten dollar is nonetheless very scarce. Just 20,000 pieces were struck, and most survivors are in XF to AU grades. Only a handful of pieces have been certified as Mint State, and are said to originate from a glass jar encountered in 1985 during the excavation of a parking lot in Jackson, Tennessee. The present butter-gold example is well struck except on the lowest stars. The surfaces are semiprooflike, and are smooth for the MS60 level. A strawberry-shaped strike-through on the left reverse field provides an identifier. Census: 4 in 60, 5 finer (6/23).
NGC ID# 263X, PCGS# 8626

1861-S Ten Dollar, AU55
Rare Any Finer



- 3889 1861-S AU55 NGC.** The 1861-S ten dollar (15,500 pieces struck) is not usually seen above the XF level of preservation, as AU coins are scarce to rare, and Uncirculated examples are nearly unknown. This AU55 representative exhibits traces of luster in the recesses of the peach-gold surfaces. Except for softness on some of the star centers, the design elements are strongly defined. The ticks scattered over each side are not out of context for the grade designation. Census: 22 in 55, 17 finer (5/23).
Ex: National Money Show Signature (Heritage, 3/2007), lot 2062; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2021), lot 4685, where it realized \$13,800; Dallas Signature (Heritage, 8/2022), lot 4970, realized \$13,800.
NGC ID# 2648, PCGS# 8634

**1862 Ten Dollar, AU58
Better Civil War Issue**



- 3890 1862 AU58 NGC.** Although the 1861 has a mintage of 113,164 pieces and ranks among the most available No Motto issues at the AU58 level, it is a different story for the 1862. By that year, unbacked Federal paper money had driven gold coins out of circulation, except in the far West. The 1862 ten dollar mintage is only 10,960 pieces, and Borderline Uncirculated examples are rare. This well-struck, orange-gold representative has a lightly abraded reverse. The obverse field is moderately marked, and a few thin lines are seen on the base of Liberty's neck. Census: 17 in 58, 5 finer (5/23).
NGC ID# 2649, PCGS# 8635

**1866 Motto Ten Dollar, AU50
Scarce in All Grades**



- 3891 1866 AU50 PCGS.** The Philadelphia Mint struck only 3,750 Liberty eagles in 1866, all of the With Motto design. Less than 90 pieces are believed to survive, and examples are prohibitively rare in Mint State. This AU coin displays satiny luster in the fields with warm orange-gold patina. Light wear and handling marks define the grade. Population: 13 in 50, 19 finer (7/23).
NGC ID# 264J, PCGS# 8649

**1868 Ten Dollar, AU58
Challenging in High Grade**



- 3892 1868 AU58 PCGS.** This Philadelphia issue comes from a mintage of only 10,630 coins and is elusive in most grades, with Mint State pieces being rare. The current near-Mint example displays deep orange-gold patina and strong detail. Scattered abrasions accompany a trace of wear that defines the grade. Population: 14 in 58, 10 finer (7/23).
NGC ID# 264N, PCGS# 8653

**1875-CC Ten Dollar, VF35
Rare Carson City Emission**



- 3893 1875-CC VF35 PCGS. CAC. Variety 1-A. Wide CC.** The 1875-CC has a stingy mintage of 7,715 pieces, about 7% of the 1875-CC double eagle mintage, which in turn was less than one-tenth the mintage of the 1875-S twenty. Rusty Goe estimates that only 100 to 135 examples of the 1875-CC tens survive. Many of those coins have problems, but this apricot-gold example is only slightly granular, and marks are minor save for a narrow vertical scuff on Liberty's neck.
NGC ID# 265B, PCGS# 8673

**1879 Ten Dollar Liberty, MS64+
Near the Condition Census**



- 3894 1879 MS64+ PCGS. CAC.** Most Mint State examples of the 1879 ten dollar are in MS60 through MS62, and the issue is notably rare as fine as MS64. This Plus-designated, CAC-approved example displays a sharp strike and radiant orange-gold luster, with remarkably few abrasions. Eye appeal is outstanding. Population: 18 in 64 (2 in 64+), 3 finer. CAC: 5 in 64, 0 finer (7/23).
NGC ID# 265M, PCGS# 8683

1880-CC Eagle, AU55
Scarce Old West Issue



- 3895 1880-CC AU55 NGC. Variety 1-B.** Although it is less rare than the Carson City ten dollar issues from the 1870s, the 1880-CC is nonetheless challenging relative to CC-mint type issues such as the 1891-CC. The 1880-CC mintage was a meager 11,150 pieces, and nice AU examples are in demand from Old West collectors. This peach-gold representative has a good strike and only one mentionable mark, on Liberty's jaw. A hint of struck-in grease is above the T in TEN. Census: 55 in 55 (1 in 55+★), 59 finer (5/23). NGC ID# 265T, PCGS# 8688

1880-O Liberty Eagle, AU58
Choice Original Patina



- 3896 1880-O AU58 NGC. Variety 1.** The left side border stars are doubled on this variety. As a date, the 1880-O ten is seldom offered even in AU grades, due to high attrition and a small mintage of only 9,200 coins. This near-Mint example displays warm honey-gold patina with remnants of luster in the protected portions of the fields. Scattered abrasions accompany the grade. Census: 38 in 58 (3 in 58+), 11 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 265U, PCGS# 8689

1881-O Liberty Ten, AU58
New Orleans Condition Rarity



- 3897 1881-O AU58 NGC. Variety 1.** Scattered surface marks are evident on both sides of this still-attractive near-Mint 1881-O eagle. Surviving from a mintage of only 8,350 coins, this lustrous yellow-gold specimen is a rarity at this grade level and more so any finer. Census: 36 in 58 (2 in 58+), 15 finer (6/23). Ex: Beverly Hills Signature (Heritage, 11/2011), lot 4370. NGC ID# 265Y, PCGS# 8693

1882-CC Ten Dollar, AU53
Low-Mintage Carson City Issue



- 3898 1882-CC AU53 NGC. Variety 2-A.** Original straw-gold surfaces retain ample luster in the fields on this lightly worn example, and the devices are detailed. Scattered light abrasions are not bothersome. This Carson City issue is elusive in high grade, coming from a mintage of only 6,764 pieces. The current AU53 coin represents the upper end of the quality typically available. Census: 26 in 53, 87 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 2663, PCGS# 8696

1890-CC Liberty Eagle, AU55
Outstanding Patina



- 3899 1890-CC AU55 PCGS. Variety 1-A.** This coin has blatantly original patina, including straw-gold color, remnants of luster, and olive toning accents over the worn high points. Scattered circulation marks accompany the grade. While the 1890-CC ten dollar is relatively available despite a mintage of only 17,500 pieces, the issue is seldom seen with old-time patina such as seen here. NGC ID# 266S, PCGS# 8718

1890-CC Ten Dollar Liberty, MS62
Finest Easily Collectible Grade



- 3900 1890-CC MS62 PCGS. Variety 1-A.** Most Carson City specialists and ten dollar gold collectors will have to settle for an MS61 or at best a comparable MS62 example of the 1890-CC eagle. Finer representatives are major condition rarities. This is a gorgeous rose and green-gold CC ten with lively mint luster and a hint of semiprooflikeness in the obverse fields. The stars and wing feathers are pinpoint-sharp. From a mintage of 17,500 coins. Population: 76 in 62 (7 in 62+), 13 finer (7/23). Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2017), lot 5424. NGC ID# 266S, PCGS# 8718

1901 Ten Dollar Liberty, MS66
Frosty Type Coin



- 3901 1901 MS66 NGC. The 1901 Liberty ten is a popular type coin, being readily available overall. This Premium Gem example displays vibrant, frosty luster with rich honey-gold color. The cartwheel effect is eye-catching. A loupe reveals a few trivial marks, not out of line for the grade and of minimal impact on eye appeal. NGC ID# 267P, PCGS# 8747

INDIAN EAGLES

1907 No Motto Ten, MS64
Clean Surfaces



- 3902 1907 No Motto MS64 PCGS. This is an attractive and well-struck inaugural-year Indian eagle from a smallish mintage of 239,406 coins. Clean yellow-gold surfaces displays softly frosted luster, with the total effect enhancing the clarity of the short-lived No Motto design by Augustus Saint-Gaudens. NGC ID# 28GF, PCGS# 8852

1907 No Motto Indian Ten, MS64
Warm Golden Color



- 3903 1907 No Motto MS64 NGC. Vibrant honey-gold luster complements boldly struck devices and excellent preservation. A loupe reveals only minor marks, mainly on Liberty's cheek, which prevent Gem classification but are not bothersome. The 1907 is one of the most plentiful No Motto Indian eagles, ideal for type purposes. NGC ID# 28GF, PCGS# 8852

1907 No Motto Indian Eagle, MS64+
Attractive for the Grade



- 3904 1907 No Motto MS64+ NGC. This piece is remarkably clean for the grade, with only a few faint slide marks on Liberty's cheek preventing Gem classification. Rich straw-gold color complements the vibrant cartwheel effect. The strike is sharp. The 1907 No Motto Indian eagle is a popular type coin, being readily available overall. NGC ID# 28GF, PCGS# 8852

1907 No Motto Indian Ten, MS65
Lustrous and Appealing



- 3905 1907 No Motto MS65 NGC. Warm honey-gold color adorns this Gem 1907 Indian eagle, with clean fields and only a few faint marks on Liberty's cheek. The strike is bold. This issue is plentiful in many grades and is accessible at the Gem level for type collectors seeking a high-quality No Motto Indian ten dollar. NGC ID# 28GF, PCGS# 8852

1907 No Motto Eagle, MS65+
Important Two-Year Type



- 3906 1907 No Motto MS65+ PCGS. CAC.** The Augustus Saint-Gaudens Indian eagle design made its debut in 1907 alongside the famous double eagles that are named for the sculptor. These pieces utilized Charles Barber's modification and followed the true Saint-Gaudens designed Rolled Rim and Wire Rim coins that are sometimes considered patterns although most serious collectors include them as part of the regular series. The No Motto coins are sometimes also called the No Periods coins due to their departure from the earlier type that has periods incorporated into the reverse design. They were struck in 1907 and early in 1908. This Gem has brilliant and frosty yellow-gold luster with exceptionally well-preserved surfaces. While a few trivial, grade-consistent marks are present, there are no unsightly copper spots. It is a delightful example for an advanced type collector.
NGC ID# 28GF, PCGS# 8852
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1907 No Motto Indian Ten, MS66
Beautiful Mint Luster



- 3907 1907 No Motto MS66 NGC.** The 1907 No Motto Indian eagle is a favorite type coin in the series. Despite a modest mintage for the series of 239,400 pieces, produced late in the year, this date is readily available in most Mint State grades. Some pieces were preserved for the novelty of the new design, while other coins simply failed to reach circulation in the eastern United States. Nonetheless, examples as fine as MS66 are somewhat elusive, and higher-grade pieces are notably rarities. This example is beautifully lustrous and frosty, yielding peach-gold and pale rose hues across unabraded surfaces. The eagle's wing feathers are well brought up, and only a touch of softness appears in the central obverse hair locks. NGC lists only 34 numerically finer submissions (7/23).
NGC ID# 28GF, PCGS# 8852
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1908 No Motto Indian Ten, MS62
Low Mintage



- 3908 1908 No Motto MS62 PCGS. The 1908 is the lowest mintage issue among No Motto Indian eagles, with only 33,500 pieces struck. Mint State examples remain collectible in the lower grades, despite the mintage. This satiny straw-gold example displays well-struck motifs and pleasing patina, with scattered light abrasions. NGC ID# 28GG, PCGS# 8853

1908-D No Motto Eagle, MS62
Pleasing for the Grade



- 3909 1908-D No Motto MS62 PCGS. The No Motto 1908-D Indian eagle can be elusive in Mint State, and lower-end pieces like the present coin are an attractive option for collectors on a budget. This coin displays original light honey-gold luster with satiny cartwheel bands. Scattered abrasions are not bothersome for the grade. NGC ID# 28GH, PCGS# 8854

1908-D No Motto Eagle, MS63
Deep Red-Gold Color



- 3910 1908-D No Motto MS63 PCGS. Although this is a middle-availability issue in the broader Indian Head eagle series, it is the most challenging of the three No Motto issues. Each side is deep reddish-gold with satin luster typical of the Colorado branch mint. Design detail is good overall with a bit of softness at the central obverse. Void of distracting abrasions. NGC ID# 28GH, PCGS# 8854

1908 Motto Eagle, MS64
Original Luster and Color



- 3911 1908 Motto MS64 NGC. The Philadelphia With Motto issue is usually accessible as fine as MS64, although finer pieces many be out of reach for some collectors. This near-Gem displays a bold strike and strong cartwheel luster, with warm orange-gold patina. A few faint surface grazes are seen with a loupe. NGC ID# 28GJ, PCGS# 8859

1908 Motto Indian Eagle, MS65
Vibrant Luster



- 3912 1908 Motto MS65 NGC. The 1908 With Motto Indian eagle is available in low and middle Mint State grades, but pieces are scarce finer than MS65. This Gem example displays a bold strike and radiant sun-gold mint luster. A loupe reveals a few faint marks on Liberty's cheek that prevent a finer grade but are not out of line for MS65. NGC ID# 28GJ, PCGS# 8859

1908-D Motto Indian Eagle, MS63
Attractive Mint Luster



- 3913 1908-D Motto MS63 NGC. Ex: Richmond Collection. The 1908-D With Motto Indian eagle is much more elusive in Mint State than its mintage of more than 836,000 pieces would suggest. This Select example is scarce, and finer pieces are especially elusive. Sharp devices and vibrant orange-gold luster produce ample eye appeal, while only light marks are seen beneath a loupe. Census: 34 in 63, 31 finer (6/23).
Ex: Richmond Collection, Part I (David Lawrence, 7/2004), lot 2202. NGC ID# 28GK, PCGS# 8860

1908-D Motto Eagle, MS64
Surprisingly Elusive Denver Issue



- 3914 1908-D Motto MS64 PCGS.** The 1908-D Motto eagle is a surprisingly elusive issue given its mintage (836,500 coins). It is especially scarce in near-Gem or better. This Choice offering showcases satiny luster over rose-gold surfaces. Just a bit of high-point strike incompleteness is noted, which is typical. Population: 32 in 64 (1 in 64+), 25 finer (7/23).
 NGC ID# 28GK, PCGS# 8860

1908-S Ten Dollar, MS61
Original Luster, Well Struck



- 3915 1908-S MS61 NGC.** The San Francisco Mint only struck With Motto Indian eagles in 1908, producing just 59,850 pieces. This is a better date overall. The current Uncirculated example is well detailed and displays original wheat-gold luster, with scattered light abrasions that determine the grade.
 NGC ID# 28GL, PCGS# 8861

1909-D Ten Dollar, MS62
Excellent Original Color



- 3916 1909-D MS62 PCGS.** Lovely rose-gold, orange, and greenish hues adorn the original surfaces of this Mint State 1909-D Indian eagle. The strike is bold, and grade-limiting abrasions are uniformly dispersed over each side. Eye appeal is pleasing. The 1909-D is available in this grade with some patience, although finer pieces become increasingly scarce.
 NGC ID# 28GN, PCGS# 8863

1909-S Ten Dollar, MS63
Choice Luster



- 3917 1909-S MS63 PCGS.** Mint State examples of this San Francisco issue are elusive in the context of the series, particular in MS63 or better grades. This piece is well struck and shows satiny wheat-gold mint luster. Light surface marks and grazes limit the grade, but the originality is outstanding. Population: 85 in 63 (9 in 63+), 89 finer (7/23).
 NGC ID# 28GP, PCGS# 8864

1909-S Indian Ten, MS64+
Rare Issue in High Grade



- 3918 1909-S MS64+ PCGS. CAC.** The 1909-S Indian eagle is a median rarity in the series, from a mintage of 292,350 pieces. The issue is usually seen in lower Mint State grades, with most examples coming from a hoard that surfaced in the 1970s. Choice specimens are scarce, and Gems are rare and expensive, making this MS64+ example a desirable balance of quality and value.

The present coin is a high-end Choice specimen, with well-detailed design elements and bright mint luster. The surfaces are vivid orange and rose-gold, with slightly granular texture. Only a few minor contact marks are evident. Population: 55 in 64 (5 in 64+), 34 finer. CAC: 14 in 64, 6 finer (6/23).
 Ex: *Central States Signature* (Heritage, 4/2012), lot 5315.
 NGC ID# 28GP, PCGS# 8864

**1910 Eagle, Lustrous MS66
Challenging This Fine**



- 3919 1910 MS66 NGC.** The 1910 follows a trend among early Philadelphia issues in this series of being plentiful in low and middle Mint State grades, but rare in the upper levels where Registry collectors seek coins. This Premium Gem presents an important opportunity for advanced specialists. Frosty luster complements well-defined motifs, while the radiant fields are largely devoid of abrasions. Warm honey-gold color accents the luster, and eye appeal is outstanding overall. Finer pieces are far out of reach for many collectors. Census: 21 in 66 (1 in 66+), 15 finer (6/23). NGC ID# 28GR, PCGS# 8865

**1910-D Ten Dollar Indian, MS66
Beautifully Preserved**



- 3920 1910-D MS66 NGC.** This Denver issue is plentiful through MS64, but it becomes scarce in Gem and better grades, and it is rare at the Superb Gem level. This Premium Gem displays a sharp strike and luminous orange-gold luster with no mentionable abrasions. The fields are especially clean. Eye appeal is excellent. Census: 48 in 66 (6 in 66+), 5 finer (6/23). NGC ID# 28GS, PCGS# 8866

**1910-S Ten Dollar Indian, MS62
Original Mint Luster**



- 3921 1910-S MS62 PCGS.** This San Francisco issue is collectible in the low Mint State grades, but examples become elusive finer than MS62. This accessible example displays original honey-gold luster and well-defined motifs, with scattered light abrasions. The blatant originality adds to the appeal. NGC ID# 268D, PCGS# 8867

**1911 Indian Eagle, MS64+
CAC-Approved High-End Example**



- 3922 1911 MS64+ NGC. CAC.** The Philadelphia Mint struck a substantial business-strike production of 505,500 Indian eagles in 1911 and many examples have been repatriated from foreign holdings over the years, making the issue readily available in high grade today. Accordingly, the 1911 is a popular choice of type collectors and series specialists alike. This Plus-graded Choice example displays well-preserved orange-gold surfaces, with vibrant mint luster and a bold strike. The high quality within the grade is confirmed by CAC. NGC ID# 28GT, PCGS# 8868

**1911 Eagle, MS65
Seldom Seen This Fine**



- 3923 1911 MS65 PCGS.** The most frequently awarded grade at PCGS for the 1911 ten dollar gold piece is MS62, followed closely by MS63. Whereas nearly 7,000 coins are certified in those grades combined, the service shows only 165 submissions at this level (7/23). Radiant orange-gold surfaces exhibit pinpoint definition throughout. Eye appeal is excellent. NGC ID# 28GT, PCGS# 8868

1911 Indian Ten, MS65
Well Struck and Lustrous



3924 1911 MS65 PCGS. Along with other gold issues from its era, the 1911 was often used for foreign trade, and many examples ended up in European bank vaults. Those coins began to return to the U.S. in the decades after World War II, but most are in AU58 to MS64 grades. The present Gem is much nicer than the typical 1911 Indian ten, since the lustrous butter-gold fields are smooth. Minor marks are evident on Liberty's cheek and the eagle's plumage. NGC ID# 28GT, PCGS# 8868

1911 Indian Eagle, MS66
Scarce This Fine



3925 1911 MS66 NGC. The two branch mint issues of 1911 — Denver and San Francisco — are both semikey dates in the Indian eagle series, while the Philadelphia counterpart is considered a common date. Nonetheless, the Philadelphia coin's availability is largely limited to the low and middle Mint State grades, as examples become notably scarce in MS66 and are rare finer.

The current coin displays a sharp strike and vibrant, unabraded yellow-gold luster. The reverse is especially pristine, and only a thin mark on Liberty's cheekbone suggests a limitation to this coin's technical excellence. Census: 45 in 66 (1 in 66+, 2 in 66★), 14 finer (6/23).

NGC ID# 28GT, PCGS# 8868

1911-D Ten Dollar, AU58
Much Luster Remains



3926 1911-D AU58 NGC. Original honey-gold surfaces yield olive and bronze accents on this near-Mint 1911-D eagle, complementing ample remaining luster in the fields and sharp detail in the devices. Scattered light abrasions accompany the grade. This Denver issue is a semikey date in the series, boasting a mintage of only 30,100 coins.

NGC ID# 28GU, PCGS# 8869

1911-S Ten Dollar, MS63
Semikey San Francisco Issue



3927 1911-S MS63 NGC. Coming from a mintage of only 51,000 pieces, the 1911-S Indian eagle is seldom available in any Mint State grade, although such coins are occasionally available to the patience collector, for a price. The issue is about half as plentiful overall as the 1911-D, which boasts an even lower mintage (30,100 pieces). It is among the more challenging acquisitions in the series, regardless of grade.

This Select example displays well-defined motifs and satiny wheat-gold luster, with minor abrasions on the high points of the devices. The fields show excellent preservation for the grade. Census: 7 in 63, 27 finer (6/23).

NGC ID# 28GV, PCGS# 8870

**1915-S Ten Dollar, AU58
Challenging With CAC Approval**



- 3928 1915-S AU58 PCGS. CAC.** The 1915-S Indian eagle is a semikey date, boasting a mintage of just 59,000 pieces. Examples are scarce in any Mint State grade, and high-end AU coins are only marginally more available. This is a scarce CAC-endorsed example. Bold detail complements satiny honey-gold luster, and only the slightest high-point friction is evident. CAC: 33 in 58, 10 finer (6/23). NGC ID# 28H6, PCGS# 8879

**1915-S Ten Dollar, MS62
Low Mintage of 59,000 Coins**



- 3929 1915-S MS62 PCGS.** A low mintage of merely 59,000 pieces was destined to make the 1915-S ten dollar scarce and popular from the get-go. It certainly is both of those things today. This Uncirculated coin has slightly bright wheat-gold color and substantial luster, though the frost is marginally more subdued in the open fields, which may explain the grade. Well-detailed. NGC ID# 28H6, PCGS# 8879

**1916-S Eagle, Luminous MS62
Attractive for the Grade**



- 3930 1916-S MS62 NGC.** The 1916-S Indian eagle was the only issue of this denomination struck at any mint that year. The current coin displays bold definition and rich, vibrant orange-gold luster with subtle peach and lilac accents. A few small marks on Liberty's cheek limit the grade, but the overall eye appeal is superior to most MS62 examples we have seen. NGC ID# 28H7, PCGS# 8880

**1932 Eagle, Spectacular MS66
One Numerically Finer Coin at PCGS**



- 3931 1932 MS66 PCGS.** The 1932 Indian eagle claims a large mintage of more than 4.4 million pieces, making it the most available date in the series and a popular choice with type collectors. This spectacular Premium Gem exhibits well-detailed design elements and lustrous orange-gold surfaces, with outstanding eye appeal. This coin should find a home in the finest collection or Registry Set. PCGS has graded only one example numerically finer (7/23). NGC ID# 28HB, PCGS# 8884

LIBERTY DOUBLE EAGLES

**1850 Double Eagle, XF45
Strong Red-Gold Example**



- 3932 1850 XF45 PCGS.** Red-gold color is the hallmark of this Choice XF double eagle. A strong strike serves as another attribute collectors will appreciate, with full star radials and bold curls despite moderate friction. Glints of natural luster glow softly within the confines of the legends and devices. A terrific first-year double eagle. Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2013), lot 5865; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2021), lot 4234. NGC ID# 268F, PCGS# 8902

**1850 Double Eagle, AU53
Fantastic First-Year Representative**



- 3933 1850 AU53 NGC.** This yellow-gold double eagle entered into the channels of commerce only one year after the denomination was officially authorized by Congress in 1849. It would make a fantastic first-year representative of the type with bold detail on Liberty's portrait and the eagle despite light high-point blending. NGC ID# 268F, PCGS# 8902

**1850 Double Eagle, AU53
Glowing Mint Luster Remains**



- 3934 1850 AU53 PCGS.** This is one of the most sought-after and important issues in the entire Liberty Head series, representing the first double eagle struck for general circulation. Glowing mint luster appears around the devices of this yellow and greenish-gold survivor. Bold design elements exhibit minimal evidence of friction, and marks are undistracting. The reverse shows a heavy die crack through the legends and a small copper alloy spot atop the A in STATES.

Ex: ANA Signature (*Heritage*, 8/2021), lot 4235.
NGC ID# 268F, PCGS# 8902

**1851 Double Eagle, AU58
Elusive CAC Example**



- 3935 1851 AU58 PCGS. CAC.** Original, frosty mint luster illuminates the fields on this near-Gem 1851 double eagle. Light wear produces a slight olive tone over the high points of the devices, and scattered abrasions flock in the fields, but much of this coin is a pleasing peach-gold hue. An excellent CAC-approved Type One twenty. CAC: 43 in 58, 27 finer (6/23).
NGC ID# 268H, PCGS# 8904

**1851 Double Eagle, Fully Struck MS61
Warm Honey-Gold Color**



- 3936 1851 MS61 NGC.** Collectors should be able to locate an 1851 twenty dollar gold piece of their choosing without trouble provided they are not expecting a Gem. This MS61 represents a great opportunity to pick up a relatively high-end example of this second-year issue. The coin is fully struck with warm honey-gold color and softly frosted luster. Abrasions are much less noticeable than expected. There are areas of struck-in grease on each side.
From The Wilton Collection of Type 1 \$20 Liberties.
NGC ID# 268H, PCGS# 8904

**1851-O Double Eagle, AU55
Collectible New Orleans Type Coin**



- 3937 1851-O AU55 NGC. Variety 1.** The 1851-O is the most accessible New Orleans double eagle, coming from a mintage of 315,000 pieces. This Choice AU example displays butter-gold patina with hints of luster in the protected areas of the fields. Light abrasions and circulation marks accompany the grade. The devices are well defined, although several border stars show weakness.
NGC ID# 268J, PCGS# 8905

**1851-O Double Eagle, AU55
Choice Surfaces**



- 3938 1851-O AU55 NGC. Variety 3.** Date and mintmark position are the chief diagnostics of this die pair, and two tiny die lumps on Liberty's neck near the lowest hair curl confirm the attribution. Some luster remains in the fields. Rich orange-gold patina complements strong detail, and there is minimal wear. Scattered abrasions are as usual for the date.
NGC ID# 268J, PCGS# 8905

**1852 Double Eagle, Bold AU55
From the S.S. Republic**



- 3939 1852 AU55 NGC.** Ex: S.S. Republic. According to Doug Winter's doubleeaglebook.com, this shipwreck yielded 88 examples of the 1852 twenty, a collectible No Motto Philadelphia issue. Each side is strongly struck with bright yellow-gold surfaces and minimal evidence of friction. Although abrasions are plentiful, partial luster remains.
From The Wilton Collection of Type 1 \$20 Liberties.
NGC ID# 268K, PCGS# 8906

**1852-O Twenty Dollar, XF40
Collectible New Orleans Issue**



- 3940 1852-O XF40 PCGS. Variety 1.** The New Orleans Mint struck 190,000 double eagles in 1852, creating one of the few O-mint dates in the series with a large enough mintage to make it available for modern collectors. This lightly circulated piece displays deep orange-gold patina and original surfaces, with major details remaining, and no significant abrasions to note other than a few marks behind Liberty's eye.
NGC ID# 268L, PCGS# 8907

**1852-O Twenty Dollar Liberty, XF45
Pleasing Collector-Grade Example**



- 3941 1852-O XF45 NGC. Variety 1.** Only one die pair is documented for the 1852-O double eagle, despite a mintage of 190,000 coins. This is a collectible New Orleans date, being readily available compared to the ultra-rare issues of 1854 and 1856. This Choice XF coin displays even wear and original olive-gold patina, with no major marks.
NGC ID# 268L, PCGS# 8907

**1852-O Double Eagle, AU55
Choice Patina**



- 3942 1852-O AU55 NGC. Variety 1.** Only one die variety is documented for the 1852-O double eagle, despite a mintage of 190,000 pieces. The high mintage (for a New Orleans issue), makes this date ideal for collectors seeking a single O-mint type coin. The current example displays deep antique-gold patina and strong detail, with scattered abrasions that accompany slight wear overall.
NGC ID# 268L, PCGS# 8907

**1854 Small Date Twenty, MS61
Conditionally Scarce in Uncirculated**



- 3943 1854 Small Date MS61 PCGS.** While not as scarce as its Large Date counterpart, the Small Date 1854 is scarcer than the two previous Philadelphia issues. Most of the survivors of this issue show distracting abrasions, but that is not the case on this piece. Each side certainly shows the small abrasions that characterize an MS61, but these are individually insignificant. Most 1854 Small Date coins are in the VF-XF grade range. Uncirculated pieces are in the distinct minority with only 25 to 50 pieces estimated known. This is a bright yellow-gold example with generous mint luster over each side. The obverse strike details are strong, but some weakness is noted on the reverse scroll and arrowheads. Population: 24 in 61, 11 finer (5/23).
From The Wilton Collection of Type 1 \$20 Liberties.
NGC ID# 268P, PCGS# 8911

**1855 Double Eagle, Unc Details
Extraordinarily Strong Definition**



- 3944 1855 — Sea Salvaged — NGC Details. Unc.** According to Doug Winter, there are probably only 15 to 20 examples of the 1855 double eagle that survive in Uncirculated condition. This one was saved in Mint State, having been preserved in salt water. The surfaces are finely etched as a result, but they maintain extraordinarily strong detail and an impressive lack of abrasions.
From The Wilton Collection of Type 1 \$20 Liberties.

**1855-S Double Eagle, AU58
SSCA Coin, Gorgeous Color**



- 3945 1855-S AU58 PCGS. CAC. Variety 14C.** Ex: S.S. Central America. SSCA 6402. S Tilted Right. There were 304 1855-S twenty dollar gold pieces brought up from the wreck of the S.S. Central America. This one boasts tremendous eye appeal with gorgeous reddish-gold color and abundant mint frost remaining. Definition is razor-sharp.
From The Wilton Collection of Type 1 \$20 Liberties.
NGC ID# 268X, PCGS# 8916

1856-S Double Eagle, AU53
Reddish-Gold Surfaces



- 3946** 1856-S AU53 NGC. Medium S. Many of the 1856-S double eagles on the market today derive from the S.S. *Central America* hoard, but this AU53 representative was clearly preserved through other means. It circulated for a time and shows a bit of rub, but partial luster remains, shining around the devices. Reddish-gold surfaces display scattered abrasions.
 NGC ID# 2692, PCGS# 8919

1856-S Double Eagle, MS60
Terrific Eye Appeal for the Grade



- 3947** 1856-S MS60 PCGS. Medium S. The S.S. *Central America* recovery made available about 1,000 high-grade examples of the 1856-S twenty on the secondary market, dramatically expanding the issue's accessibility. There is no evidence that this was one of those coins. In fact, the softly frosted greenish-gold surfaces suggest otherwise. Eye appeal is terrific, with minimal marks and well-detailed devices.
 NGC ID# 2692, PCGS# 8919

1857 No Motto Twenty Dollar, AU58
Elusive in Any Condition, Scarce This Fine



- 3948** 1857 AU58 NGC. Only about 1,000 examples, maybe a few hundred more, of the 1857 double eagles still exist of the nearly 440,000 pieces struck. This is a pleasing near-Mint representative with frosty luster around the relief elements that illuminates orange and green-gold surfaces. Marks are generally shallow, definition is good, and a single spot of "vault grease" occurs near the bridge of Liberty's nose.
 NGC ID# 2693, PCGS# 8920

1857 Twenty Dollar, MS61+
Elusive Philadelphia Issue



- 3949** 1857 MS61+ NGC. While the 1857-S double eagle is plentiful due to the recovery of the S.S. *Central America* treasure, the Philadelphia issue of this date is scarce in any Mint State grade. This is the sole Plus-graded piece in MS61 at NGC. Vibrant yellow-gold luster complements a sharp strike, and light abrasions limit the grade. Census: 20 in 61 (1 in 61+), 16 finer (6/23).

1857 Twenty Dollar, MS62
Conditionally Rare



- 3950** 1857 MS62 NGC. Most 1857-dated Liberty double eagles of the present quality were struck in San Francisco, and recovered from the S.S. *Central America*. But this smooth and lustrous lemon-gold example was coined at Philadelphia, and shows no signs of a stint in seawater, although about two dozen examples, mostly circulated, were excavated from the S.S. *Republic*. The fields are clashed, behind Liberty's neck and below the eagle's beak. The strike is crisp, and any detractors are incidental. The eye appeal is impressive. Census: 15 in 62, 4 finer (5/23).
Ex: Beverly Hills Signature (Heritage, 11/2014), lot 4074.
From The Wilton Collection of Type 1 \$20 Liberties.
 NGC ID# 2693, PCGS# 8920

1857-S No Motto Twenty, XF45
Recovered From the S.S. Republic



- 3951 1857-S XF45 NGC. Ex: S.S. Republic. Medium S. Although the 1857-S is usually associated with the S.S. Central America, 80 examples were recovered from the Republic, according to Doug Winter's doubleeaglebook.com. This coin circulated for eight years and shows scattered marks and high-point friction as a result. Glints of luster remain.
NGC ID# 2696, PCGS# 8922

1857-S Double Eagle, MS64
Radiant Central America Survivor



- 3952 1857-S MS64 PCGS. Variety 20A. Ex: S.S. Central America. SSCA 4180. Spiked Shield, as usual. This near-Gem has the classic look of an S.S. Central America recovery coin, with utterly radiant mint frost and gleaming orange-gold surfaces. Every element of the design is fully struck, while marks are scant. Terrific eye appeal.
From The Wilton Collection of Type 1 \$20 Liberties.
NGC ID# 2696, PCGS# 8922

1857-S Double Eagle, MS65
Spiked Shield, Ex: S.S. Central America



- 3953 1857-S MS65 PCGS. Variety 20A. Ex: S.S. Central America. SSCA 4707. Spiked Shield. Housed in its original gold foil PCGS holder, this 1857-S double eagle was recovered as part of the first SSCA salvage efforts during the late-1980s. More than 5,000 examples were discovered at that time, dramatically enhancing the availability of this No Motto issue.

The present Gem from the usual dies has the classic look of a Central America survivor. The coin is fully struck with incredibly vibrant mint frost. Alternating shades of lighter and deeper orange-gold color the clean surfaces.
NGC ID# 2696, PCGS# 8922

1858 Double Eagle, AU50
Challenging in High Grades



- 3954 1858 AU50 NGC. Doug Winter once regarded the 1858 as the second scarcest Philadelphia issue of the 1850s after the 1859, though it has become relatively more collectible in recent years. It remains, however, a significant challenge in high grades. This AU50 representative showcases khaki-gold color and glimmers of original frosty luster. Light wear and small abrasions are expected.
NGC ID# 2697, PCGS# 8923

1858 Double Eagle, MS60
Rare in Mint State



3955 1858 MS60 NGC. The 1858 has a relatively low mintage of 211,714 pieces, since California Gold Rush gold was by then mostly coined at the San Francisco Mint. The 1858 is challenging in Mint State, since few examples were recovered from the *S.S. Republic*. This well-struck, sun-gold double eagle has frosty motifs and semiprooflike fields. Marks are minimal for the MS60 level. Census: 6 in 60, 30 finer (5/23).

From The Wilton Collection of Type 1 \$20 Liberties.
NGC ID# 2697, PCGS# 8923

1858-S Twenty Dollar, AU58
Ex: Granite Lady Hoard



3956 1858-S AU58 NGC. CAC. Ex: Granite Lady Hoard. The “Granite Lady” is the Second San Francisco Mint, in service between 1874 and 1937, and among the few buildings in San Francisco that survived the 1906 earthquake and fire. While the 1857-S is common in better grades, courtesy of recoveries from the *S.S. Central America*, the 1858-S was struck a year too late to originate from that shipwreck. This scarce near-Mint example has partly lustrous and moderately marked peach-gold and sea-green surfaces.

From The Wilton Collection of Type 1 \$20 Liberties.
NGC ID# 2699, PCGS# 8925

1858-S Liberty Double Eagle, MS61
Few Finer Pieces Known



3957 1858-S MS61 NGC. A copious mintage of 846,710 Liberty double eagles was accomplished at the San Francisco Mint in 1858. Like most Type One twenties, the 1858-S circulated widely at the time of issue and most examples seen are in lower circulated grades, with heavily abraded surfaces. Unlike earlier S-mint twenties, the 1858-S was minted too late to be preserved in the treasure of the *S.S. Central America*, but 68 examples were recovered from the wreck of the *S.S. Republic*, mostly in AU grades. Since few examples were saved for numismatic purposes, the 1858-S is rare in MS61 condition, and finer coins are out of reach for many collectors.

The coin offered here is a rare MS61 specimen, with sharply detailed design elements that show full radials on all of the obverse stars. The yellow and rose-gold surfaces exhibit the expected number of scattered, minor contact marks for the grade and both sides radiate vibrant mint luster. Overall eye appeal is outstanding. Census: 18 in 61 (1 in 61★), 9 finer (5/23).

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2017), lot 5996.

From The Wilton Collection of Type 1 \$20 Liberties.
NGC ID# 2699, PCGS# 8925

1860 Double Eagle, MS61
Scarce in Mint State



3958 1860 MS61 PCGS. Of the 577,670 twenty dollar gold coins struck at the Mint in 1860, doubleeaglebook.com suggests 180 to 200 pieces exist in Uncirculated condition, representing about 10% of the total surviving population. This boldly struck MS61 representative exhibits frosty green and yellow-gold surfaces with just a few mentionable marks around Liberty’s chin.

From The Wilton Collection of Type 1 \$20 Liberties.
NGC ID# 269D, PCGS# 8929

**1861 Double Eagle, AU53
Original-Looking Type Coin**



- 3959 1861 AU53 NGC.** This plentiful No Motto double eagle issue is popularly chosen to represent the type given its accessibility. A blend of orange and green-gold hues meld with glimmers of original mint luster. The relief elements exhibit minimal rub and good strike detail overall. Characteristically abraded.
NGC ID# 269G, PCGS# 8932

**1861 Twenty Dollar, AU55
High-Grade No Motto Example**



- 3960 1861 AU55 NGC.** The surfaces of this 1861 Type One twenty dollar gold piece are slightly bright with the faintest traces of both semiprooflike reflectivity remaining in the fields and of partial luster. Definition is strong with just a brush of friction, while myriad marks are scattered throughout.
NGC ID# 269G, PCGS# 8932

**1861 Twenty Dollar, MS61
Lustrous and Original**



- 3961 1861 MS61 PCGS.** Ex: The War Hoard. Original luster and olive-gold patina covers this low-end Mint State example of the plentiful 1861 double eagle, an excellent type coin for the collector who appreciates an old-time look. The coin is well-struck and unworn, although scattered abrasions limit the grade.
Ex: *Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 1-2/2019)*, lot 3896.
NGC ID# 269G, PCGS# 8932

**1861 Double Eagle, MS62
Surprisingly Smooth and Lustrous**



- 3962 1861 MS62 PCGS.** This is one of the most plentiful No Motto double eagle issues in Mint State. Each side is surprisingly smooth and lustrous given the MS62 assessment, which is probably defined by the presence of minor hairlines or slide marks on Liberty's cheek. Naturally frosted rose and green-gold surfaces deliver great eye appeal.
From *The Wilton Collection of Type 1 \$20 Liberties*.
NGC ID# 269G, PCGS# 8932

**1862-S Double Eagle, AU58
Rarely Seen Finer**



- 3963 1862-S AU58 PCGS.** There are probably only 30 to 40 finer examples of this San Francisco issue extant, according to Doug Winter's doubleeaglebook.com. This is a pleasing and more collectible alternative with glints of luster around the devices. Each side displays bold definition and light yellow-gold color.
From *The Wilton Collection of Type 1 \$20 Liberties*.
NGC ID# 269N, PCGS# 8938

**1863-S Double Eagle, MS60
Smooth Surfaces, Sharp Strike**



- 3964 1863-S MS60 NGC.** Medium S. Splendidly smooth apricot-gold surfaces ensure the eye appeal of this Mint State Civil War double eagle. Wear is absent, and luster illuminates the margins and motifs. The issue is typically encountered in XF or AU grades, since the date preceded large shipments of gold coin to foreign bank holdings. Census: 19 in 60, 67 finer (5/23).
Ex: *Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2019)*, lot 5006.
From *The Wilton Collection of Type 1 \$20 Liberties*.
NGC ID# 269R, PCGS# 8940

1863-S Double Eagle, MS61
Beautiful Rose and Green-Gold Hues



- 3965 1863-S MS61 NGC. Medium S. Beautiful rose and green-gold hues adorn this still-lustrous MS61 double eagle, which formed part of a mintage of nearly 1 million coins. Surprisingly few of them survive in grades as fine as this; the average certified example at NGC and PCGS combined is only AU50. Strongly struck with an identifying abrasion on Liberty's cheek. Census: 38 in 61 (3 in 61+), 30 finer (7/23).
NGC ID# 269R, PCGS# 8940

1866-S Motto Twenty Dollar, AU58
Exceptional Original Patina



- 3968 1866-S Motto AU58 NGC. The 1866-S With Motto double eagle is several times scarcer than its No Motto counterpart, as one would expect of a mintage exceeding 842,000 coins. However, Mint State examples are scarce, leading many collectors to acquire high-end AU pieces. This near-Mint coin displays blatantly original orange-gold and olive patina with ample luster glistening in the fields. Eye appeal is outstanding. NGC reports 30 finer grading events (6/23).
NGC ID# 269Y, PCGS# 8950

1864-S Double Eagle, AU58
Ex: S.S. Republic



- 3966 1864-S AU58 NGC. Ex: S.S. Republic. This was one of 153 examples of the 1864-S double eagle recovered from the S.S. Republic. Those recoveries, as well as those from the S.S. Brother Jonathan, have made the issue much more accessible. This near-Mint survivor is bright and still lustrous with razor-sharp and practically unworn devices.
From The Wilton Collection of Type 1 \$20 Liberties.
NGC ID# 269T, PCGS# 8942

1873 Open 3 Double Eagle, MS61
Type Coin Candidate



- 3969 1873 Open 3 MS61 NGC. The Open 3 date type comprises the vast majority of Mint State 1873 double eagles, being ideal for date collectors. This is also one of the most plentiful Type Two issues overall, suitable for type purposes and available in grades through MS63. The current piece displays pleasing butter-gold luster and satiny fields. A bold strike adds to the appeal. Scattered abrasions limit the grade.
NGC ID# 26AH, PCGS# 8967

1865-S Double Eagle, MS61
Ex: S.S. Republic



- 3967 1865-S MS61 NGC. Ex: S.S. Republic. Small S. More than 200 1865-S twenties were found aboard the S.S. Republic, and another 550 turned up on the S.S. Brother Jonathan. Consequently, this late No Motto issue is much more available now than it once was. The coin is well-struck for the type. Orange-gold surfaces are moderately subdued, while marks are relatively minor for the grade.
NGC ID# 269V, PCGS# 8944

1873 Open 3 Twenty, MS61
Faint Reddish Accents



- 3970 1873 Open 3 MS61 NGC. Most Philadelphia Mint double eagles struck in 1873 feature an Open 3, and they are among the most plentiful Type Two twenties in high grade. This MS61 coin has frosty yellow-gold surfaces with faint reddish accents. Peppered bagmarks are consistent with the assigned grade.
NGC ID# 26AH, PCGS# 8967

**1873 Open 3 Double Eagle, MS61
Type Two Representative**



- 3971** 1873 Open 3 MS61 NGC. The Open 3 logotype represents a majority of the 1873 double eagles known in Mint State, and this is a suitable issue acquire to the Type Two design. The current coin displays bright wheat-gold luster and satiny fields, with scattered abrasions that dictate the grade. Eye appeal is pleasing for the MS61 level.
NGC ID# 26AH, PCGS# 8967

**1873-S Double Eagle, AU58
Scarcer Open 3 Variety**



- 3972** 1873-S Open 3 AU58 PCGS. Small S. This is the scarcer issue among 1873-S double eagles. Closed 3 representatives are seen about three times more often, having been struck earlier in the year and for a longer period of time. Hints of rose color complement the honey-gold surfaces of this partly frosted borderline-Uncirculated example. Design detail is expectedly uneven for a Type Two twenty, and there are numerous abrasions throughout.
NGC ID# 26AM, PCGS# 8979

**1873-S Open 3 Twenty Dollar, MS60
Challenging in Mint State**



- 3973** 1873-S Open 3 MS60 PCGS. This is an entry-level Mint State example of the scarce Open 3 variety, showing frosty luster and original honey-gold color. The devices are boldly detailed as well. As expected for the MS60 grade, heavy abrasions appear throughout each side, but no obvious wear is apparent. Population: 60 in 60, 97 finer (7/23).
NGC ID# 26AM, PCGS# 8979

**1873-S Double Eagle, MS61
Well-Struck, Open 3 Variety**



- 3974** 1873-S Open 3 MS61 NGC. Small Squat S. While the Open 3 variety is more common among 1873 Philadelphia twenties, it is a different story for the 1873-S. The Open 3 dies took their time crossing the country from the East Coast to the West Coast. Thus, the 1873-S Closed 3 is available relative to its Open 3 successor. The 1873-S Open 3 is rare in Mint State. This well-struck peach-gold example is smooth for the grade aside from a field scuff below the chin. Moderate olive-green deposits are noted near AMERICA. Census: 65 in 61, 8 finer (6/23).
NGC ID# 26AM, PCGS# 8979

**1873-S Double Eagle, MS61
Challenging Open 3 Example**



- 3975** 1873-S Open 3 MS61 NGC. Open 3 1873-S double eagles are much scarcer than Closed 3 coins, seldom offered in any Mint State grade and notably rare above MS61. This piece displays pleasing strike sharpness with strong original luster and orange-gold color. Scattered abrasions limit the grade as expected. Census: 65 in 61, 8 finer (6/23).
NGC ID# 26AM, PCGS# 8979

**1874-CC Twenty Dollar, AU58
Semiprooflike Obverse Fields**



- 3976 1874-CC AU58 PCGS. Variety 1-A.** The 1874-CC is the first double eagle from the Carson City Mint to have a six-figure mintage (115,085 pieces), and it is proportionately available among CC-mint dates. It ranks as one of the few Type Two Carson City coins that are generally available in high AU grades. Nonetheless, it becomes scarce in Mint State.

This near-Mint example displays rich orange-gold luster and well-defined devices, with light handling wear and minor abrasions. Slight field reflectivity — primarily on the obverse — heightens the visual appeal of this glittering Carson City type coin. NGC ID# 26AP, PCGS# 8971

**1874-CC Twenty Dollar, Unc Details
Collectible Carson City Issue**



- 3977 1874-CC — Scratch — PCGS Genuine. Unc Details. Variety 2-A.** A substantial mintage of 115,085 pieces ensures the availability of this Carson City issue, affording budget-conscious collectors the opportunity to acquire a type coin from this storied branch mint. The current coin is unworn, although two heavy scratches — one across Liberty's cheek and the other in the upper obverse field — prevent a numeric grade. Luster is pleasing and satiny.

**1875-CC Twenty Dollar, AU50
Luster Remains**



- 3978 1875-CC AU50 PCGS. Variety 9-A.** A pleasing collector-grade example of this plentiful Carson City issue, ideal for collectors seeking a single coin from this mint. Light wear leaves ample luster in the fields, with light abrasions typical of the grade. A mintage of more than 111,000 pieces contributes to this issue's collectibility for modern numismatists, despite it serving a heavy commercial purpose in the 1870s. NGC ID# 26AT, PCGS# 8974

**1876-CC Twenty Dollar, AU55
Significant Luster Remains**



- 3979 1876-CC AU55 PCGS. Variety 5-B. Ex: Eliasberg.** The mintmark is perfectly centered above the space between the NT in TWENTY on this variety, which is the only documented use of this reverse in 1876. This is the former Eliasberg coin. Ample luster remains in the fields, and only slight handling wear is apparent over the devices. Abrasions are minimal. In terms of both technical quality and eye appeal, this is an outstanding example for the grade and issue. NGC ID# 26AW, PCGS# 8977

**1876-S Twenty Dollar, MS61
Swirling Luster, Bold Detail**



- 3980 1876-S MS61 NGC. Block S.** The average certified grade for the 1876-S double eagle falls shy of AU58. This Uncirculated offering is beautifully frosted with swirling luster and attractive honey-gold surfaces. Design definition is strong with bold detail on Liberty's curls and the eagle's neck feathers. NGC ID# 26AX, PCGS# 8978

1876-S Twenty Dollar, Elegant MS62



- 3981 1876-S MS62 PCGS.** This is one of the most collectible Type Two double eagle issues in the subseries with nearly 1.6 million coins minted. However, MS62 is just about the highest readily collectible grade for the 1876-S. Thickly frosted peach-gold surfaces display impressive detail for the type and a natural elegance. Lightly marked.
NGC ID# 26AX, PCGS# 8978

**1877-CC Twenty Dollar, XF45
Hints of Field Reflectivity**



- 3982 1877-CC XF45 NGC. Variety 3-A.** The most protected portions of the fields exhibit remnants of mirrorlike reflectivity, while the worn open areas and devices show relatively few individual abrasions. The bright brass-gold surfaces are pleasing and uniform. Most details remain. This is a plentiful Carson City issue, boasting a mintage of more than 42,000 pieces.
NGC ID# 26AZ, PCGS# 8983

**1877-CC Double Eagle, AU Details
Scarce Carson City Emission**



- 3983 1877-CC — Cleaned — NGC Details. AU. Variety 1-B.** The 1874-CC, 1875-CC, and 1876-CC double eagle issues all had mintages of more than 100,000 pieces. But the 1877-CC had a smaller emission, amounting to only 42,565 pieces. The 1877-S production was more than 40 times greater. The 1877-CC is unaffordable for most collectors in Mint State, but the present example is lightly circulated, and the surfaces are a bit bright from a long-ago wipe. Nonetheless, an absence of memorable marks aids the eye appeal.

**1883-CC Twenty Dollar, XF40
Collectible Carson City Issue**



- 3984 1883-CC XF40 PCGS. Variety 2-A.** A mintage of more than 59,000 pieces ensures the availability of this Carson City issue. The current XF coin displays deep honey-gold patina with even wear. Remnants of luster remain in the protected portions of the fields. Scattered light abrasions accompany the grade, as is typical of the issue.
NGC ID# 26BH, PCGS# 8999

**1889-CC Twenty Dollar, AU53
Low-Mintage Old West Issue**



- 3985 1889-CC AU53 NGC.** The ascension of Benjamin Harrison to the Presidency led to a resumption in coinage at Carson City, ending a four-year hiatus. The 1889-CC double eagle has a low mintage of 30,945 pieces, and few were set aside by collectors. Perhaps a thousand examples were used to pay for imports, and ended up in foreign bank vaults. Those coins were predominantly in lightly circulated grades. This green-gold and rose-red representative displays sharp detail on the wings, curls, and shield lines. Marks are relatively few, and unworthy of individual comment.
NGC ID# 26BV, PCGS# 9011

**1890-CC Double Eagle, XF45
Choice Surfaces**



- 3986 1890-CC XF45 PCGS. Variety 1-A.** An early die state piece, showing the eagle's tailfeathers bold and a thin die scratch in the rays above IN. The 1890-CC double eagle is a collectible Carson City date with a mintage of more than 91,000 pieces. This Choice XF example shows light wear but maintains all major details and has smooth, pleasing honey-gold patina.
NGC ID# 26BY, PCGS# 9014

**1890-S Twenty Dollar Liberty, MS63
Choice Original Color and Luster**



- 3987 1890-S MS63 PCGS.** Most Mint State examples of the 1890-S double eagle grade no finer than MS62. Select examples such as the present are less often seen, although they remain accessible for most enthusiasts. Finer pieces are scarce. Original wheat-gold and orange luster engulfs this coin, complementing the sharp motifs and frosty surfaces. Only light, unobtrusive surface marks are seen. NGC ID# 26BZ, PCGS# 9015

**1891-S Double Eagle, MS63
Challenging in Finer Grades**



- 3988 1891-S MS63 PCGS.** The 1891-S is a less often seen issue among the plentiful 1890s San Francisco coins. Its availability thrives in MS63 and lower grades but cedes to scarcity above this level. The current coin displays satiny orange-gold luster and is well struck, with light marks on the cheek that limit the grade. NGC ID# 26C4, PCGS# 9018

**1892-CC Double Eagle, XF45
Original Patina**



- 3989 1892-CC XF45 NGC. Variety 1-A.** This is a collectible XF example of this late-date Carson City issue, showing natural olive-gold patina with small remnants of luster in the most protected regions. The surfaces are moderately abraded, including several prominent marks on Liberty's cheek. None of the abrasions are unusual for the grade or issue. NGC ID# 26C6, PCGS# 9020

**1893 Double Eagle, MS63
Sharp With Greenish Accents**



- 3990 1893 MS63 PCGS.** A relatively modest total of 344,280 double eagles was struck at the Philadelphia Mint in 1893. This above-average representative is frosty and razor-sharp. Greenish accents complement yellow-gold surfaces that exhibit peppered bagmarks expected of the grade. NGC ID# 26C8, PCGS# 9022

**1893 Double Eagle, MS63
Original Mint Luster**



- 3991 1893 MS63 PCGS.** Readily available in this grade, the 1893 double eagle becomes somewhat elusive at higher levels. This piece displays softly frosted straw-gold luster with orange and lilac accents in the centers. Light abrasions on Liberty's cheek and neck limit the grade but are not bothersome. NGC ID# 26C8, PCGS# 9022

**1893-S Double Eagle, MS64
Challenging This Fine**



- 3992 1893-S MS64 PCGS.** A pleasing near-Gem example of this San Francisco issue, showing frosty orange-gold luster with only faint luster grazes on Liberty's cheek limiting the grade. Eye appeal is excellent. The 1893-S is plentiful in lower Mint State grades, but Choice examples such as this are scarce, and PCGS lists only two numerically finer examples. Population: 89 in 64 (3 in 64+), 2 finer (6/23). NGC ID# 26CA, PCGS# 9024

**1894 Double Eagle, MS63
Thickly Frosted With Original Color**



- 3993 1894 MS63 PCGS.** This Select Uncirculated P-mint twenty displays pinpoint design definition as well as original elements of rose and green color. Those characteristics are enhanced by the presence of thick, frosty luster and the pleasing yellow-gold surfaces that dominate each side. Superficial marks and grazes are trivial. There is one small dark spot in the right obverse field, though other areas of vault grease or some such appear along parts of the reverse border.
NGC ID# 26CB, PCGS# 9025

**1894 Twenty Dollar, MS63+
Original, Frosty Mint Luster**



- 3994 1894 MS63+ PCGS.** This Philadelphia issue is plentiful in MS63, although only several dozen of the coins in this grade at PCGS are Plus designated. The present piece displays a sharp strike and frosty orange-gold luster, with a radiant cartwheel effect. Moderate abrasions on Liberty's cheek prevent a finer grade, although much eye appeal persists.
NGC ID# 26CB, PCGS# 9025

**1894 Double Eagle, MS63+
Particularly Attractive Luster**



- 3995 1894 MS63+ PCGS.** PCGS reports more than 2,500 1894 double eagles in MS63, but only 87 of those coins carry a Plus designation. The current coin displays frosty, radiant orange-gold luster and boldly struck devices. The reverse is exquisite. The obverse has a few light grazes in the fields that prevent MS64 classification.
NGC ID# 26CB, PCGS# 9025

**1894 Double Eagle, MS63
Vibrant Mint Frost**



- 3996 1894 MS63 PCGS. CAC.** This late-date Philadelphia issue was struck to the extent of 1.3 million coins. Examples are collectible through Select Uncirculated condition but become somewhat scarce any finer. Vibrant mint frost radiates over warm golden-orange surfaces and boldly defined relief elements. Shallow grazes are minor.
NGC ID# 26CB, PCGS# 9025

**1894 Twenty Dollar, MS64+
Coveted Plus Designation**



- 3997 1894 MS64+ PCGS.** The Plus designation sets this piece apart from the majority of its peers, as only about 10% of the MS64 population at PCGS is so distinguished. Sharp devices complement the frosty yellow-gold hues of the luster, while minor abrasions on Liberty's cheek prevent full MS65 consideration. PCGS and NGC combined list only 18 finer examples. Population: 28 in 64+, 10 finer (7/23).
NGC ID# 26CB, PCGS# 9025

**1895 Twenty Dollar Liberty, MS64
A Rarity One Point Finer**



- 3998 1895 MS64 PCGS.** The 1895 Liberty double eagle is a plentiful date as fine as MS64, but it becomes a rarity at higher levels and is out of reach for most collectors. This piece displays satiny cartwheel luster and warm orange-gold color, with no major abrasions. The strike is sharp. PCGS reports just 11 numerically better examples (6/23).
NGC ID# 26CD, PCGS# 9027

**1896-S Double Eagle, MS63
Swirling Mint Frost**



3999 1896-S MS63 NGC. Swirling San Francisco Mint frost rolls uninhibited over the honey-gold surfaces of this outstanding Select Uncirculated double eagle. Lightly scattered grazes and bagmarks explain the grade, but each side displays impressive strike detail and natural accents of rose and green that enhance the eye appeal. NGC ID# 26CG, PCGS# 9030

**1898-S Twenty Dollar, MS64
Original, Vibrant Mint Luster**



4000 1898-S MS64 PCGS. The rich orange-gold hues and frosty, vibrant luster of this Choice 1898-S double eagle make it visually appealing, while the availability of the issue in general in this grade makes it suitable as a type coin. The strike is sharp, and a loupe reveals minimal contact marks on each side. NGC ID# 26CL, PCGS# 9034

**1898-S Twenty Dollar, MS64+
Radiant Luster**



4001 1898-S MS64+ PCGS. A sharp example of this late 19th century San Francisco issue, showing frosty orange-gold luster with minimal abrasions evident. This issue is plentiful in MS64, although Plus-graded pieces are in the distinct minority, and finer examples are scarce. The current coin is an excellent type coin candidate. NGC ID# 26CL, PCGS# 9034

**1898-S Double Eagle, MS64
CAC Approved**



4002 1898-S MS64 PCGS. CAC. CAC-endorsed coins represent a small percentage of the 1898-S double eagles in MS64, and finer CAC coins are rare. This piece displays radiant luster with a satin sheen, complementing warm orange-gold color and well-struck design elements. Grade-limiting abrasions are light and unobtrusive. NGC ID# 26CL, PCGS# 9034

**1899 Double Eagle, MS65
Only One Coin Finer at PCGS**



4003 1899 MS65 PCGS. The 1899 double eagle is plentiful through MS64, but Gems are scarce, and finer pieces are prohibitively rare. This piece is sharply struck and vibrantly lustrous, with softly frosted honey-gold surfaces that show minimal signs of contact. Eye appeal is excellent. PCGS lists a single numerically finer example (7/23). NGC ID# 26CM, PCGS# 9035

**1899-S Twenty Dollar, MS63
Crisp and Frosty**



4004 1899-S MS63 NGC. This plentiful West Coast issue has an average certified grade of 61.3 but remains collectible through MS63 and even MS64. A combination of orange and green-gold hues colors each side, melding with vibrant frost. The relief elements exhibit a crisp impression. Scattered bagmarks throughout. NGC ID# 26CN, PCGS# 9036

**1899-S Double Eagle, MS62 Prooflike
Rare in Prooflike Classification**



4005 1899-S MS62 Prooflike PCGS. PCGS has graded only eight 1899-S double eagles as Prooflike, with just a single example finer than the current coin. The NGC Census reports 43 Prooflike or Deep Prooflike examples, supported by having recognized such coins for many years at this point (7/23). This PCGS coin is sharp and notably reflective, showing warm orange-gold patina. Scattered small abrasions define the numeric grade. PCGS# 89036

**1900 Double Eagle, MS64+
CAC Approved**



4006 1900 MS64+ PCGS. CAC. The 1900 Liberty double eagle is a perennially popular issue. This Plus-graded Choice example offers sharply detailed design elements and lustrous orange-gold surfaces, with only minor signs of contact. CAC approval is well deserved. Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 4/2017), lot 16882; Dallas Signature (Heritage, 12/2017), lot 4321. NGC ID# 26CP, PCGS# 9037

**1903-S Twenty Dollar, MS63
Vibrantly Lustrous**



4007 1903-S MS63 NGC. The 1903-S is plentiful in MS63, benefiting from a mintage of nearly 1 million coins, which makes it appealing to the type collector. This piece displays well-defined motifs and vibrant, satiny orange-gold luster. Minor marks prevent a finer grade but are not distracting. Ex: Internet Auction (Heritage, 12/2006), lot 23644. NGC ID# 26CX, PCGS# 9044

**1903-S Double Eagle, MS64
Seldom Seen in Higher Grades**



4008 1903-S MS64 PCGS. The 1903-S Liberty double eagle is plentiful in low and middle Mint State grades, but examples are scarce above MS64. This shimmering example displays bold detail and rich orange-gold and lilac coloration. A few light scrapes on Liberty's cheek are all that deny full Gem consideration. PCGS lists 21 numerically finer submissions (6/23). NGC ID# 26CX, PCGS# 9044

**1904 Twenty Dollar, MS63
CAC Approved**



4009 1904 MS63 PCGS. CAC. The 1904 double eagle is most often acquired as a type coin or a numismatic gold investment. This CAC-approved Select example is suitable to either purpose. Sharp devices and satiny orange-gold luster adorn surfaces that show remarkably few abrasions for the grade. Eye appeal is pleasing. NGC ID# 26CY, PCGS# 9045

**1904 Twenty Dollar, MS64
CAC Approved, Luminous Surfaces**



4010 1904 MS64 NGC. CAC. The availability of the 1904 Liberty double eagle in MS64 makes these coins popular with type collectors and gold investors. This piece is CAC endorsed, which sets it apart from the majority of its peers, which are many. Sharp motifs and satiny orange-gold luster complement a lack of serious abrasions. A few faint marks on Liberty's cheek prevent Gem classification. NGC ID# 26CY, PCGS# 9045

1904 Coronet Double Eagle, MS66
Ideal Type-Coin Issue, Rarely Seen Finer



- 4011 1904 MS66 PCGS.** The 1904 is as appropriate a type-coin issue as there is in the entire Coronet double eagle series. It claims a record-high mintage of 6.2 million coins, hundreds of which are even available at this elite level. Only three, however, are numerically finer at PCGS (7/23). Shimmering frost and rich orange-gold color blanket smooth, strongly defined surfaces.
NGC ID# 26CY, PCGS# 9045

1904-S Double Eagle, MS65
Beautiful Luster



- 4012 1904-S MS65 NGC.** The satiny luster of this Gem example yields a beautiful honey-golden glow across each side, complementing a bold strike and a lack of severe abrasions. The 1904-S double eagle is significantly less available than its Philadelphia counterpart, collectible in MS65 for price but notably rare any finer. NGC lists only six submissions above the MS65 numeric level (7/23).
NGC ID# 26CZ, PCGS# 9046

1906-D Double Eagle, MS63
Conditionally Elusive



- 4013 1906-D MS63 NGC.** The 1906-D is a surprising condition rarity at the Gem grade level, putting pressure on survivors in MS63 and MS64 condition. Peach-orange surfaces glisten with satiny mint luster. The raised design elements exhibit crisp detail, while grazes and other bagmarks are minimal.
NGC ID# 26D5, PCGS# 9050

1906-D Double Eagle, MS64+
Inaugural Denver Issue



- 4014 1906-D MS64+ PCGS. CAC.** The Denver Mint entered into the coinage production fray in 1906, striking 620,250 double eagles in its first year. This high-end near-Gem is fully struck and satiny. Natural honey-gold surfaces show notable few marks for this technical grade level, explaining the Plus designation and CAC endorsement.
NGC ID# 26D5, PCGS# 9050

1907 Liberty Twenty, MS65
Beautifully Preserved
Tied for Finest Certified



- 4015 1907 MS65 PCGS.** The last Liberty double eagles were struck in 1907, with Philadelphia producing more than 1.4 million coins before transitioning to the Saint-Gaudens design. Most surviving examples of this issue grade MS61 to MS64, and coins in the upper levels of this range make excellent type coins. The current Gem example is conditionally scarce and is among the finest pieces certified (7/23). Sharp devices complement satiny, unabraded cartwheel luster, with shimmering bands that roll through the fields and across Liberty's cheek. Eye appeal is excellent. Population: 38 in 65 (4 in 65+), 0 finer (7/23).
From The HJS 1907 Collection.
 NGC ID# 26D7, PCGS# 9052

1907-D Coronet Double Eagle, MS63
Final Year of Type



- 4016 1907-D MS63 PCGS.** The second and final Coronet double eagle issue from the Denver Mint was struck to the extent of 842,250 coins, yet it becomes unexpectedly challenging in MS65. Each side is razor-sharp with clean, satiny fields and attractive medium yellow-gold color. There are a couple of small marks on Liberty's cheek. NGC ID# 26D8, PCGS# 9053

HIGH RELIEF DOUBLE EAGLES

1907 High Relief Wire Rim Twenty
AU Details



- 4017 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim — Ex-Jewelry — PCGS Genuine. AU Details.** This is a boldly struck and well-detailed AU-level coin with bright yellow-gold surfaces. Moderate abrasions and cleaning are consistent with a former jewelry coin, although rim damage from mounting is minimal compared to what we often see on such coins. The light wear on each side is likely due to the cleaning and not any form of commercial use.

1907 High Relief Double Eagle
Wire Rim, Unc Details



- 4018 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim — Rim Repair — NGC Details. Unc.** The devices are fully brought up on this unworn, orange-gold example of the Wire Rim High Relief issue. The obverse alone is largely unabraded and might have warranted a numeric grade of at least MS63, were it not for some rim damage repair work along the right reverse border. The repair is unobtrusive, and overall eye appeal is pleasing.

1907 High Relief Double Eagle, MS61
Wire Rim, Celebrated Issue



- 4019** 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim, MS61 NGC. The High Relief double eagle is a single-year type, and it has a low mintage of 12,367 pieces. But demand is increased by its unusual high relief, its Roman numerals date, and the story behind the issue. Acrimony between acclaimed sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens and Chief Engraver Charles Barber led to production delays, leading to President Theodore Roosevelt's famous edict to "begin the new issue, even if it takes you all day to strike one piece." Many examples are cleaned or have other problems, but the present lot is a problem-free and unworn peach-gold specimen without any consequential marks. The obverse exhibits a complete wire rim. The reverse shows a wire rim between 7 and 2 o'clock. NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9135
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1907 High Relief Double Eagle, MS61
Collectible Wire Rim Example



- 4020** 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim, MS61 PCGS. Saint-Gaudens' final artistic achievement is perhaps the sculptor's most widely admired, if for no other reason than it can be personally owned by thousands of individual collectors. The 1907 High Relief Saint-Gaudens double eagle was the product of a historic collaboration between the skilled hand of one of America's greatest sculptors and the unyielding vision and desire of one of the nation's most prolific presidents, Theodore Roosevelt. While coinage of the High Relief double eagle was limited to only 12,367 pieces, the vast majority of these coins survive as a testament to the unwavering collector demand that saw examples enter into numismatic curatorship even from the first days of coinage. Today, that surviving population divides itself into various degrees of preservation, including some low-grade pieces preserved by less-well-practiced numismatic owners. The present coin might be considered one of these pieces, having some light abrasions that suggest careless storage for a number of years. However, Saint-Gaudens' beautifully rendered Liberty and majestic eagle rise into full relief with every detail struck up, and the warm straw-gold luster holds the viewer's eye despite minor abrasions. NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9135
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**1907 High Relief Double Eagle, MS64+
Bright, Satiny Surfaces**



- 4021 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim, MS64+ NGC.** Throughout 1906 and into early 1907, there was considerable discussion about how to achieve the high relief President Roosevelt wanted on the new twenty dollar gold pieces. Saint-Gaudens had designed the pieces as a sculptor would, giving the central devices a three-dimensional appearance, unlike any previous U.S. coin. Saint-Gaudens knew satisfactory reductions could only be made with a Janvier reducing machine, but all the Mint had was a 40-year old Hill reducing lathe. A Janvier was eventually purchased and used to produce the dies for the High Relief twenties. The results were spectacular, as seen on this particular example. The surfaces display the usual bright, satiny mint luster; perhaps a bit brighter on the reverse and more subdued on the obverse because of slightly deeper reddish patina on that side. Exceptionally clean and problem-free throughout. The wire rim (or “fin” in Mint parlance) is especially pronounced on the right-hand side of the obverse.
NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9135

**1907 High Relief, Wire Rim Double Eagle, MS64
CAC-Approved Quality**



- 4022 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim, MS64 NGC. CAC.** From a modest mintage of 12,367 pieces, many numismatists consider the MCMVII High Relief Saint-Gaudens double eagle the most beautiful regular-issue U.S. coin design. Unfortunately, the high relief of the design made striking the issue extremely difficult and time consuming. It required three blows from the 150-ton medal press to bring up the design features, with annealing between each blow. The average time to complete this process was 12 minutes per coin, clearly impractical for high volume modern coinage operations. Once enough High Reliefs had been struck to illustrate President Roosevelt's concept of the coinage, he consented to having the design modified and the relief lowered to produce a more practical coin.

Most examples seen have a high fin, or Wire Rim, around the circumference of the coin. Mint technicians and bank tellers feared this feature would prevent the coins from stacking properly and would wear down quickly, causing the coins to become underweight. A major effort was made to eliminate the Wire Rim, by adjusting the dimensions and upset angle of the planchets. This process was finally successful, and the High Reliefs struck after mid-December had Flat Rims. Today, collectors prize both varieties of the High Relief design.

This attractive Choice example displays the sharply detailed, sculptural central design elements expected of this issue. The well-preserved orange-gold surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster, with outstanding eye appeal. The high quality within the grade is confirmed by CAC. This coin should find a home in a fine collection of Saint-Gaudens double eagles.

From The Duquesne Collection, Part V.
NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9135

**1907 High Relief Double Eagle, MS64
Scarcer Flat Rim Variant**



4023 1907 High Relief, Flat Rim, MS64 PCGS. Augustus Saint-Gaudens' majestic striding Liberty design for the double eagle is often considered America's most beautiful coinage design. Enthusiastically sponsored by President Theodore Roosevelt, the three dimensional sculptural design elements were reminiscent of the high relief coins of ancient Greece. Unfortunately, the high relief of the design proved impractical for modern high-speed coinage. It required three blows from the heavy medal press to bring up the details of the design completely, with the planchet annealed between each blow to prevent breakage. Once enough coins had been struck to illustrate the artistic concept of the design to the American people (12,367 pieces), President Roosevelt consented to having the design modified to make production more practical.

More than three quarters of the High Relief coins seen today show a high fin, or Wire Rim, around the circumference of the coin. This feature was deemed undesirable by bank tellers, as it might prevent the coins from stacking properly, and it was feared that the rim would wear away quickly, causing the coins to be underweight. Mint technicians worked hard to eliminate the fin and finally succeeded, thanks to suggestions made by Mint Director Frank Leach. Coins produced after mid-December of 1907 have the more conventional Flat Rim. Collectors value both varieties equally today, but Flat Rim examples are seen much less often than their Wire Rim counterparts.

This impressive Choice example displays the sharply detailed central design elements expected of this issue. The well-preserved orange-gold surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster from both sides and eye appeal is outstanding. This coin will be a welcome addition to a fine collection or type set.

NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9136

SAINT-GAUDENS DOUBLE EAGLES

**1907 Saint-Gaudens Twenty Dollar, MS65
Ex: Morse Collection**



4024 1907 MS65 NGC. As is typical of the 1907 Arabic Numerals double eagle, the example offered in this lot displays good quality. The design elements are bold with excellent definition on the leaves near the rock and on the Capitol. Lustrous surfaces show peach-gold and light green colors competing for territory. Free of mentionable bagmarks. This Gem generates great overall eye appeal.
Ex: The Phillip H. Morse Collection (Heritage, 11/2005), lot 4678; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2023), lot 4463.
NGC ID# 26F5, PCGS# 9141

**1907 No Motto Double Eagle, MS65
First Year of This Iconic Design**



4025 1907 MS65 PCGS. From a mintage of 361,667 pieces, the 1907 Arabic Numerals double eagle is always popular as the first year of Augustus Saint-Gaudens' iconic design. This delightful Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements and lustrous orange-gold surfaces that are free of mentionable distractions. Overall eye appeal is outstanding.
NGC ID# 26F5, PCGS# 9141

**1907 Arabic Date Saint-Gaudens Twenty
Rare CAC-Endorsed MS66**



4026 1907 MS66 PCGS. CAC. The 1907 Arabic Date Saint-Gaudens double eagle is an ideal type coin for the No Motto design, being readily available in most grades and often found with eye-appealing mint luster. Examples as fine as MS66 are occasionally available, although Premium Gems with CAC endorsement are disproportionately rare compared to the certified population. PCGS and NGC combined report more than 650 coins in MS66, but only 25 of those coins carry CAC endorsement (7/23). We have previously handled CAC-approved coins in this grade on only 10 occasions, and demand for them far outpaces that which we have seen for non-CAC examples.

This CAC coin displays well-struck devices and excellent surface preservation, but the chief visual draw is the rich, vivid orange-gold patina that beautifully complements the glistening fields. Close examination fails to observe noteworthy abrasions. PCGS lists just 20 numerically finer submissions. CAC: 25 in 66, 5 finer (6/23).

NGC ID# 26F5, PCGS# 9141

**1908 No Motto Double Eagle, MS66
Ex: Wells Fargo Hoard**



4027 1908 No Motto, Wells Fargo Nevada, MS66 PCGS. Ex: Wells Fargo Nevada Gold. No Motto double eagles from the Wells Fargo Hoard include some of the best-preserved examples of the 1908 issue known. This attractive Premium Gem displays well-struck motifs and satiny wheat-gold luster. A loupe finds only trivial signs of contact. Eye appeal is excellent.
NGC ID# 26F6, PCGS# 99142 Base PCGS# 9142

**1909/8 Double Eagle, MS62
Popular Overdate Variety**



4028 1909/8 FS-301 MS62 PCGS. This is the only overdate in the Saint-Gaudens double eagle series and one of the more famous *Guide Book* varieties among 20th century gold. This collectible MS62 coin features well-struck design elements and pleasing peach-gold luster. Scattered surface marks define the grade.
NGC ID# 26FC, PCGS# 145740 Base PCGS# 9151

**1909/8 Twenty Dollar, MS63
Sole Overdate of the Series**



4029 1909/8 FS-301 MS63 PCGS. A popular *Guide Book* variety, struck from a leftover 1908 obverse die that was rehubbled with the 1909 date; the remnants of the underlying 8 are evident in the lower loop of the second 9. This piece is well-struck, with satiny yellow-gold luster. No major abrasions are present, though we detect some minor contact on the figure of Liberty that limits the grade.
Ex: *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 1-2/2015), lot 3357.
NGC ID# 26FC, PCGS# 145740 Base PCGS# 9151

**1909-D Twenty Dollar, MS63
Attractive Luster**



- 4030 1909-D MS63 NGC.** A mintage of only 52,500 pieces is one of the lower production totals in the Saint-Gaudens series, ensuring that the 1909-D is among the more elusive dates overall in Mint State. This Select example displays satiny luster with warm sunset-gold color and well-defined motifs. Minimal abrasions are seen. NGC ID# 26FD, PCGS# 9152

**1910 Twenty Dollar Saint-Gaudens
Lustrous MS64+**



- 4033 1910 MS64+ PCGS.** A sharp strike and original straw-gold luster adorn this high-end near-Gem 1910 double eagle. Light contact marks and luster grazes seen beneath a loupe limit the grade but pose little distraction. Eye appeal is pleasing. The 1910 is available in this grade, though seldom offered with a Plus designation as seen here. NGC ID# 26FE, PCGS# 9154

**1910 Double Eagle, MS64
Popular Grade Level**



- 4031 1910 MS64 NGC.** The 1910 Saint-Gaudens double eagle is plentiful in this grade but elusive finer, heightening collector demand for coins in MS64. This piece is well-struck and displays vibrant peach-gold luster. Scattered abrasions prevent Gem classification, including some light scrapes in the left obverse field. NGC ID# 26FE, PCGS# 9154

**1910-S Double Eagle, MS63
Pleasing Luster and Eye Appeal**



- 4034 1910-S MS63 PCGS.** Soft luster rolls through lightly marks surfaces on this Select 1910-S double eagle, complementing a bold strike and warm autumn-gold color. The eye appeal prevails even upon close study. This San Francisco issue is generally available in this grade, although the current coin certainly merits a high position with the various levels of quality we have seen within the grade. NGC ID# 26FH, PCGS# 9156

**1910 Saint-Gaudens Twenty Dollar, MS64
Terrific Eye Appeal**



- 4032 1910 MS64 PCGS.** This Choice Uncirculated double eagle delivers terrific eye appeal. Natural orange-gold color mixes with greenish accents and thick, frosty luster. The torch hand and Capitol dome are well-detailed, as are the eagle's feathers and talons. The reverse shows a dark spot near the eagle's head and a few coppery alloy spots. Lightly abraded. NGC ID# 26FE, PCGS# 9154

**1910-S Twenty Dollar, MS65
Rarely Offered Finer**



- 4035 1910-S MS65 PCGS.** The 1910-S double eagle is elusive in MS65 in the context of the series, although examples are accessible for a price. This orange-gold example displays well-struck design elements and rich cartwheel luster. Only faint signs of contact are evident. PCGS lists just 15 numerically finer examples (7/23). NGC ID# 26FH, PCGS# 9156

**1911 Twenty Dollar, MS63
Original Mint Luster**



- 4036 1911 MS63 PCGS.** Original luster and warm honey-gold color produce the eye appeal of this Select 1911 double eagle, complementing the well-defined devices. Scattered handling marks limit the grade, but none are individually bothersome. This issue comes from a limited mintage of 197,250 pieces.
Ex: Internet Auction (Heritage, 8/2006), lot 23983.
NGC ID# 26FJ, PCGS# 9157

**1911-D Double Eagle, MS66
Seldom Offered in Better Condition**



- 4037 1911-D MS66 NGC.** Light, satiny surfaces showcase delicate wheat-gold color and vibrant luster. The latter is uninhibited, with neither side showing any obvious abrasions. A touch of incompleteness occurs on Liberty's face, but the rest of the design is well-defined. There are 42 numerically finer submissions at NGC (7/23).
NGC ID# 26FK, PCGS# 9158

**1912 Double Eagle, MS63
Lustrous Orange-Gold Example**



- 4038 1912 MS63 PCGS.** The 1912 double eagle was only struck at Philadelphia, and coinage was limited to just 149,750 pieces. High-grade examples of this issue are challenging for many collectors, although this Select example is more accessible. Lustrous orange-gold surfaces show minor abrasions as indicated by the grade.
NGC ID# 26FM, PCGS# 9160

**1913 Twenty Dollar, MS63
Excellent Original Luster**



- 4039 1913 MS63 PCGS.** The 1913 Saint-Gaudens double eagle is collectible in MS63 but becomes increasingly scarce finer. This piece is boldly struck and displays vibrant, softly frosted orange-gold luster. Scattered grazes in the fields limit the grade, including a small scrape beneath Liberty's right (facing) arm.
NGC ID# 26FN, PCGS# 9161

**1913-D Twenty Dollar, MS65+
Rare Plus-Graded Piece**



- 4040 1913-D MS65+ PCGS.** This Denver issue is plentiful in MS65, but PCGS reports only 17 Plus-designated coins in this grade. The present example displays a sharp strike and glistening orange-gold luster, with no significant abrasions. Eye appeal is excellent. PCGS lists only 14 finer representatives (7/23).
NGC ID# 26FP, PCGS# 9162

**1913-S Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle, MS62
Low-Mintage San Francisco Issue**



- 4041 1913-S MS62 NGC.** From a small mintage of 34,000 pieces, the 1913-S Saint-Gaudens double eagle is an elusive issue in high grade. This impressive MS62 example exhibits sharply detailed design elements and vibrant mint luster throughout. The pleasing orange-gold surfaces show the expected number of minor contact marks for the grade and the overall presentation is quite attractive.
NGC ID# 26FR, PCGS# 9163

**1914 Twenty Dollar Saint-Gaudens
Lustrous MS62**



- 4042** 1914 MS62 NGC. Mint State examples of the 1914 double eagle are accessible in the lower grades despite a mintage of only 95,250 pieces. This coin is well struck and displays vibrant, softly frosted honey-gold luster. Light abrasions appear, but they are minor for the grade, and eye appeal exceeds expectations. NGC ID# 26FS, PCGS# 9164

**1914 Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle, MS62
Lustrous Colorful Example**



- 4043** 1914 MS62 NGC. The 1914 Saint-Gaudens double eagle claims a small mintage of 95,250 pieces, but the issue can be located in MS62 condition without too much difficulty. This impressive MS62 specimen exhibits sharply detailed design elements and lustrous orange-gold surfaces that show the expected number of minor contact marks for the grade. The overall presentation is most attractive. NGC ID# 26FS, PCGS# 9164

**1914-D Twenty Dollar, MS65
Beautiful Coloration**



- 4044** 1914-D MS65 PCGS. Deep peach, orange, and lilac toning endows this lustrous and suitably struck Gem. Both sides are pleasantly smooth, and the grade is only limited by a brief thin mark beneath the T in LIBERTY. Finer 1914-D double eagles are notably scarce. Ex: *Central States Signature* (Heritage, 5/2007), lot 4329. NGC ID# 26FT, PCGS# 9165

**1914-D Twenty Dollar Saint-Gaudens
Scarce MS66**



- 4045** 1914-D MS66 PCGS. The 1914-D Saint-Gaudens double eagle is relatively plentiful overall, although that availability drops off sharply in MS66, and the issue is prohibitively rare any finer. This Premium Gem example displays vibrant orange-gold luster and boldly struck design elements, with no significant abrasions of note. Population: 97 in 66 (7 in 66+), 1 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 26FT, PCGS# 9165

**1914-S Twenty Dollar, MS65
Richly Frosted**



- 4046** 1914-S MS65 NGC. Examples of this California branch mint double eagle issue can be had without trouble through Gem Uncirculated. Premium Gems, however, prove much scarcer. An abundance of rich, frosty luster blends with profound orange and reddish-gold color. Abrasions are scant, with only one of note on Liberty's forehead. NGC ID# 26FU, PCGS# 9166

**1915 Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle, MS62
Sharply Detailed and Lustrous**



- 4047** 1915 MS62 NGC. From a smallish mintage of 152,000 pieces, the 1915 Saint-Gaudens double eagle is not too difficult to locate in lower Mint State grades today, but high -grade specimens are elusive. This impressive MS62 example exhibits sharply detailed design elements throughout, and the lustrous orange-gold surfaces show only scattered, minor signs of contact. NGC ID# 26FV, PCGS# 9167

**1915 Twenty Dollar, MS63
Vibrant Cartwheel Luster**



- 4048 1915 MS63 PCGS.** The 1915 Saint-Gaudens double eagle comes from a limited mintage of only 152,000 coins, although examples remain accessible for most enthusiasts through MS64, becoming scarce in MS65. This Select example displays vibrant golden luster and is well struck, with scattered handling marks that limit the grade. Pleasing for the MS63 level.
NGC ID# 26FW, PCGS# 9167

**1915 Double Eagle, MS63
Challenging Lower-Mintage Issue**



- 4049 1915 MS63 NGC. CAC.** With only 152,000 coins struck, the 1915 claims an average certified grade of 61.8. High-grade representatives can be challenging to locate. This well-defined CAC-approved Select Uncirculated example is a great option for those looking for a balance of quality and affordability. Great orange-gold color and vibrant mint frost throughout. Small marks do not distract.
From The Duquesne Collection, Part V.
NGC ID# 26FW, PCGS# 9167

**1915-S Twenty Dollar, MS64
CAC Approved**



- 4050 1915-S MS64 PCGS. CAC.** This plentiful San Francisco issue becomes much scarcer when CAC endorsement is sought. This piece displays original wheat-gold and light orange color throughout well-struck devices and radiant cartwheel bands. Some light, scattered marks limit the grade, but none are significant.
NGC ID# 26FW, PCGS# 9168

**1915-S Double Eagle, MS65
Bold Face and Torch Hand**



- 4051 1915-S MS65 PCGS.** Ex: San Francisco Gold Hoard. The population of 1915-S double eagles dwindles above the MS65 grade level, but it remains collectible in Gem Uncirculated condition. This is a frosty orange-gold representative with bold detail on Liberty's visage and torch fingers.
NGC ID# 26FW, PCGS# 9168

**1915-S Double Eagle, MS65
Classic Orange and Green-Gold Color**



- 4052 1915-S MS65 PCGS.** This Gem 1915-S double eagle is typical in that it showcases the classic orange and green-gold color associated with the issue, plus strong all-around design detail. Mint luster is characteristically frosty for a high-grade San Francisco product. An eye-appealing coin from a mintage of 567,500 pieces.
NGC ID# 26FW, PCGS# 9168

**1922 Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle
Luminous MS65**



- 4053 1922 MS65 PCGS.** This Philadelphia issue is readily available as fine as MS65, but Gem examples such as the present are in high demand due to the rarity of finer pieces, just 15 of which are reported at PCGS (7/23). This coin is well struck and vibrantly lustrous, showing orange-gold surfaces and largely clean fields.
NGC ID# 26G3, PCGS# 9173

**1924 Twenty Dollar, MS66
Perfect For Type Purposes**



- 4054 1924 MS66 PCGS.** Liberty's face and torch hand are boldly defined, as is the Capitol dome. This impeccably preserved Premium Gem features rich orange-gold color and radiant frosty luster over each side. The 1924 twenty dollar claims a mintage of 4.3 million coins and is readily available through this high grade. Good for type. NGC ID# 26G7, PCGS# 9177

**1924 Double Eagle, MS66+
Handsome Type Coin**



- 4055 1924 MS66+ NGC.** The 1924 is the quintessential type coin in the Saint-Gaudens double eagle series, being plentiful in just about any grade desired, which affords collectors ample opportunity to be selective with their purchases of this issue. The current coin, being Plus designated, may entice numerous specialists. A familiar bold strike complements less-often-seen orange-gold luster and radiant cartwheel effect. A loupe shows trivial marks, none bothersome. NGC ID# 26G7, PCGS# 9177

**1924 Double Eagle, MS66+
Brilliant Lemon-Gold Surfaces**



- 4056 1924 MS66+ NGC.** Brilliant lemon-gold surfaces are awash in cartwheel mint frost. The combined effect of color and luster, in tandem with a good strike and marvelous preservation, deliver extraordinary visual quality. The 1924 twenty proves collectible up to an include MS66 but becomes scarce any finer. NGC ID# 26G7, PCGS# 9177

1924 Double Eagle, Stand-Out MS66+



- 4057 1924 MS66+ NGC. CAC.** We handle our fair share of 1924 double eagles, with this being the most plentiful issue in the series. Still, this Plus-graded and CAC-approved Premium Gem stands out. It features spectacular mint frost over deep golden-orange surfaces devoid of imperfections. It would certainly prove challenging to upgrade. NGC ID# 26G7, PCGS# 9177

**1926 Double Eagle, MS65
Attractive Mint Luster**



- 4058 1926 MS65 PCGS.** The 1926 Saint-Gaudens double eagle is among the common Philadelphia dates of the 1920s, although it is significantly less often seen than the 1924, 1927, and 1928. This accessible Gem example is boldly struck and displays beautiful satin luster with rich peach-gold color. A loupe reveals only trivial marks on the high points of Liberty's figure. NGC ID# 26GD, PCGS# 9183

**1926 Twenty Dollar, MS65+
Frosty Original Luster**



- 4059 1926 MS65+ PCGS.** PCGS greatly appreciated this coin's vibrant luster and original wheat-gold color, which complements a sharp strike and adds to the eye appeal that grants this coin its enticing MS65+ grade. Light marks on the obverse prevent a finer designation. The 1926 double eagle is plentiful this fine, but seldom seen with the Plus designation. NGC ID# 26GD, PCGS# 9183

**1927 Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle, MS66
Exceptional Late-Series Type Coin**



- 4060 1927 MS66 NGC.** From a large mintage of nearly 3 million pieces, many 1927 Saint-Gaudens double eagles have been repatriated from foreign holdings in recent times, making the issue readily available in high grade and a favorite choice of type collectors. This delightful Premium Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements, with the often-seen die crack from the obverse rim at 3 o'clock to the rays. The impeccably preserved orange-gold surfaces are lustrous and appealing. NGC has certified 69 numerically finer examples (7/23).
NGC ID# 26GG, PCGS# 9186

**1928 Double Eagle, MS66
Collectible P-Mint Issue**



- 4061 1928 MS66 PCGS.** More double eagles were struck in 1928 than in any other year between the denomination's inception in 1850 to its end in 1933. The total amounted to more than 8.8 million coins, and the issue is correspondingly available. Smooth, frosty surfaces glow with rich golden-orange color and rose accents. Uniformly well-struck.
NGC ID# 26GK, PCGS# 9189

**1928 Twenty Dollar, MS66+
Frosty and Attractive**



- 4062 1928 MS66+ PCGS.** The 1928 is the last readily available date in the Saint-Gaudens series, as all subsequent issues produced were heavily melted in the Gold Recall of the mid-1930s. This Plus-designated Premium displays frosty peach-gold luster and well-defined motifs, with largely clean fields. Faint marks on the high points of the devices and a linear abrasion near the base of the torch are all that prevent full Superb Gem classification.
NGC ID# 26GK, PCGS# 9189

**1928 Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle
Radiant MS67**



- 4063 1928 MS67 PCGS.** The 1928 Saint-Gaudens double eagle brings collectors one of their greatest advantages when seeking a high-end type coin. This issue is among the most plentiful dates in the series, making even Superb Gem examples such as the present accessible, and it also boasts a reputation for strong eye appeal manifested in radiant, frosty luster and rich hues of orange-gold, peach, and yellow. This example checks all of these eye appeal boxes and combines those attributes with pristine surfaces that show largely untouched fields and even well-preserved devices. The strike is sharp, and the overall presentation lacks nothing. No numerically finer pieces are known (7/23).
NGC ID# 26GK, PCGS# 9189

COMMEMORATIVE SILVER

1900 Lafayette Dollar, MS65 Original Surfaces



- 4064** 1900 Lafayette Dollar MS65 PCGS. CAC. DuVall 1-B. The plentiful variety with the leaf pointing between 19 in the date. The 1900 Lafayette dollar is the first commemorative dollar issued in this country, and it was distributed to raise funds to for the status of the Marquis de Lafayette that now stands in the 8th arrondissement in Paris. A total of 36,026 coins were sold and examples are highly sought-after today. This is a beautifully preserved Gem with original surfaces. Gold and gunmetal patina intermingle around the borders, leaving the interiors minimally toned with vibrant luster beneath the natural skin. NGC ID# BYKW, PCGS# 9222

1938-D Boone Half Dollar, MS68 A Major Condition Rarity



- 4065** 1938-D Boone MS68 PCGS. Ex: Heller. Tinges of amber, russet, and golden toning around the outer borders frame faintly iridescent interiors. The 1938-D issue in the Boone half dollar set comes from a distribution of only 2,100 pieces and is a major rarity in the lofty MS68 grade. PCGS and NGC combined report only 12 pieces at this numeric level, with a handful of three pieces finer in MS69 (7/23). For advanced Registry collectors, this coin has significant appeal. Population: 8 in 68 (2 in 68+), 1 finer (7/23). NGC ID# BYG7, PCGS# 9275

1936-D Columbia Half Dollar, MS68 Top-Grade Registry Candidate



- 4066** 1936-D Columbia MS68 PCGS. The 1936-D Columbia half dollar survivorship is well dispersed from MS63 to MS67, but MS68 coins are scarce. This piece is among the finest examples of the date numerically graded (6/23). Sharp motifs and satiny luster complement old-time amber-red, gold, and lilac border toning, leaving the interiors with a delicate iridescent hue. Population: 53 in 68 (10 in 68+), 0 finer (6/23). NGC ID# BYGD, PCGS# 9292

1936 Gettysburg Half Dollar, MS67+ Beautifully Preserved



- 4067** 1936 Gettysburg MS67+ PCGS. The Battle of Gettysburg Anniversary half dollar is plentiful overall, even in MS67. However, few high-end pieces are Plus designated. This frosty example displays a bold strike and nearly pristine surfaces with ivory-white luster that yields daubs of amber-gold and iridescent toning. PCGS reports only seven finer submissions (7/23). NGC ID# BYGM, PCGS# 9305

1936 Battle of Gettysburg Half Dollar Glistening Top-Grade MS68



- 4068** 1936 Gettysburg MS68 NGC. An MS68 example of the Gettysburg half dollar is a major rarity, with only 15 such coins reported at NGC and PCGS combined (7/23). This piece displays glistening, near-flawless original luster with hints of iridescence throughout, and flecks of russet at the borders. Eye appeal is stunning. This is only the second MS68 example of this issue that we have handled within the past decade. Census: 8 in 68 (1 in 68★), 0 finer (7/23). NGC ID# BYGM, PCGS# 9305

1936 Lynchburg Half Dollar, MS67+ Tied for Finest With CAC Approval



- 4069** 1936 Lynchburg MS67+ PCGS. CAC. The Lynchburg, Virginia, Sesquicentennial half dollar is occasionally seen in MS67, but Plus-graded pieces at this level are rare. The current coin displays satiny luster and dusky golden border toning with iridescent and olive hues. The strike is sharp, and neither side exhibits mentionable abrasions. Among the finest examples known with CAC endorsement. Population: 29 in 67+, 3 finer. CAC: 75 in 67, 0 finer (7/23). NGC ID# BYDJ, PCGS# 9324

**1923-S Monroe Half Dollar, MS66
Important Condition Rarity**



- 4070 1923-S Monroe MS66 PCGS. CAC.** The obverse is fully patinated in ocean-blue, rose-red, and sun-gold, while the reverse displays peach, lemon, powder-blue, and lavender toning. Luster dominates the minimally abraded surfaces. An important example of this high-mintage but conditionally challenging issue. CAC: 26 in 66, 3 finer (6/23).
Ex: Boston Signature (Heritage, 8/2010), lot 5480; ANA Signature (Heritage, 10/2012), lot 5182; Classic Commemoratives Showcase Auction (Heritage, 5/2021), lot 93127.
NGC ID# BYH4, PCGS# 9333

**1938 New Rochelle Half Dollar, SP66+
Rare Specimen Striking, CAC Approved**



- 4071 1938 New Rochelle, Specimen Finish, SP66+ PCGS. CAC.** In 1938, 50 New Rochelle half dollars were struck on polished planchets with polished dies and given to members of the Westchester County Coin Club and the New Rochelle Commemorative Coin Committee. NGC has long recognized these specimen strikes, while PCGS began certifying them in 2015. This Plus-graded Premium Gem is one of just 24 coins reported at PCGS. Each side is brilliant and deeply reflective with sharp, eye-catching definition. Population: 4 in 66 (2 in 66+), 16 finer. CAC: 6 in 66, 13 finer (5/23).
PCGS# 99335 Base PCGS# 9335

**1928 Oregon Trail Half, MS68+
Sole Finest at NGC**



- 4072 1928 Oregon MS68+ NGC.** Oregon Trail half dollars were only struck at Philadelphia in 1928. Production amount to 6,028 pieces, many of which survive in the low and middle Mint State grades. Any Superb Gem example is scarce, and coins are rare in MS68. This Plus-designated MS68 piece is the sole finest at NGC (6/23). Satiny luster displays pristine fields and boldly rendered devices. Each side displays original ivory color, with overlays of russet in the margins. A spectacular example. Census: 9 in 68 (1 in 68+, 3 in 68★), 0 finer (6/23).
Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2021), lot 4360.

**1933-D Oregon Trail Half Dollar, MS67+
Original Toning, CAC Green Label**



- 4073 1933-D Oregon MS67+ PCGS. CAC.** Old-time toning washes each side of this high-end Superb Gem is delicate iridescence, with deep russet patina around the outer peripheries. The rear part of the wagon is weak, as usual, but the strike is otherwise well executed. The preservation heightens the eye appeal. Finer coins are rare. Population: 26 in 67+, 6 finer. CAC: 52 in 67, 0 finer (7/23).
NGC ID# BYH9, PCGS# 9343

**1933-D Oregon Trail Half Dollar, MS67+
Popular Silver Commemorative**



- 4074 1933-D Oregon MS67+ PCGS. CAC.** The 1933-D Oregon Trail half dollar is an especially popular silver commemorative, from a small distribution of 5,008 pieces. This Plus-graded Superb Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements and impeccably preserved lustrous surfaces, under pleasing shades of jade and sea-green toning. PCGS has graded four numerically finer examples. CAC: 52 in 67, 0 finer (6/23).
Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2021), lot 4361.
NGC ID# BYH9, PCGS# 9343

**1936-S Texas Centennial Half, MS68
Beautifully Preserved**



- 4075 1936-S Texas MS68 NGC.** Glistening satin luster complements a tinge of olive-gold toning over both sides of this high-end Superb Gem. The 1936-S Texas Centennial half dollar is scarce in Superb Gem condition, and MS68 coins are rare, with none finer (7/23). The current piece is ideal for Registry Set consideration. Census: 10 in 68 (1 in 68+★), 0 finer (7/23).
NGC ID# BYJG, PCGS# 9388

**1925 Vancouver Half Dollar, MS67
Among the Finest With CAC**



- 4076 1925 Vancouver MS67 PCGS. CAC.** Natural border toning frames this Superb Gem in ocean-blue, mint-green, lavender, and golden hues, while the interiors remain mostly brilliant, save for a hint of champagne. The strike is sharp, and close study fails to reveal distractions. The Vancouver half dollar is occasionally available in this grade, but seldom with CAC endorsement. PCGS lists only four numerically finer representatives (7/23). CAC: 51 in 67, 0 finer (7/23).
NGC ID# BYJP, PCGS# 9399

**1925 Vancouver Half, MS68
Tied for the Finest Certified**



- 4077 1925 Vancouver MS68 NGC.** While commonly called the Vancouver half dollar, this variety is more properly known as the Fort Vancouver commemorative as shown on the NGC label, and marks the 100th anniversary of the fort that was located in Vancouver, Washington. The fur trading post is now a national historic site. The obverse depicts John McLoughlin who was a member of the Hudson's Bay Company and early land owner near the site of Fort Vancouver. This Superb Gem boasts gold and iridescent toning on its lustrous, satiny, and virtually flawless silver surfaces. It is tied for the finest known, and it is a major rarity in this grade. Census: 4 in 68 (1 in 68★), 0 finer (7/23).
NGC ID# BYJP, PCGS# 9399

**1947 Booker T. Washington Half, MS67
None Certified Finer**



- 4078** 1947 Booker T. Washington MS67 PCGS. This pleasing Superb Gem has a bold strike for the issue, with trivial marks that are mostly remnants of the planchet prior to striking. Both sides are fully lustrous with satiny silver surfaces. A crescent of deep gold toning is evident at the upper left obverse with a similar pattern at the lower left reverse. Population: 20 in 67 (2 in 67+), 0 finer (5/23).
Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2016), lot 6257; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2018), lot 5771; Redding Collection, Part III (Heritage, 12/2021), lot 44123.
NGC ID# BYJV, PCGS# 9408

**1950-D Booker T. Washington Half
Top-Grade MS67+**



- 4079** 1950-D Booker T. Washington MS67+ NGC. The glistening satin luster of this Plus-designated Superb Gem reveals almost no discernible interruptions, save for some faint planchet marks (as made) on Washington's cheek and jaw. The 1950-D Booker T. Washington half dollar is elusive in MS67 and unknown numerically finer, making the current Plus-graded coin one of the finest examples available. Census: 39 in 67 (7 in 67+), 0 finer (7/23).
NGC ID# BYK7, PCGS# 9421

**1936 Wisconsin Half Dollar, MS68
Brilliant With Wisps of Original Toning**



- 4080** 1936 Wisconsin MS68 NGC. The 25,000 Wisconsin half dollars distributed mostly ended up in the hands of collectors, explaining the issue's present-day availability. This Superb Gem is mostly brilliant with wisps of crimson, forest-green, gold, and orange color over each side. Extraordinarily clean. Census: 78 in 68 (5 in 68+, 6 in 68★, 2 in 68+★), 2 finer (7/23).
NGC ID# BYKU, PCGS# 9447

COMMEMORATIVE GOLD

**1903 Louisiana Purchase Gold Dollar
McKinley Obverse, MS67**



- 4081** 1903 Louisiana Purchase, McKinley Gold Dollar MS67 PCGS. CAC. From a distribution of 17,500 pieces, the 1903 McKinley gold dollar is still collectible at the exalted MS67 grade level, but finer coins are condition rarities. This spectacular Superb Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements and the impeccably preserved orange-gold surfaces radiate vibrant mint luster, with outstanding eye appeal. PCGS has graded six numerically finer examples and CAC has seen none finer (7/23).
NGC ID# BYLE, PCGS# 7444

**1915-S Panama-Pacific Gold Dollar, MS67
None Graded Numerically Finer**



- 4082** 1915-S Panama-Pacific Gold Dollar MS67 NGC. A small distribution of 15,000 gold dollar commemoratives was accomplished in conjunction with the Panama-Pacific International Exposition held in San Francisco in 1915. The issue becomes scarce at the MS67 grade level, and neither of the leading grading services has certified any examples in higher numeric grades (7/23). This spectacular Superb Gem exhibits well-detailed design elements and virtually flawless orange-gold surfaces that radiate vibrant mint luster, with outstanding eye appeal.
NGC ID# BYLH, PCGS# 7449

**1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle
Collectible MS62**



- 4083** 1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle MS62 PCGS. This an accessible lower-end example of the Pan-Pac quarter eagle, showing satiny luster throughout straw-gold surfaces, with bold detail in the devices. Moderate abrasions define the grade, but they are uniformly dispersed across each side. The coin remains pleasing and is an excellent budget-friendly example of this sought-after commemorative.
NGC ID# BYLP, PCGS# 7450

1915-S Pan-Pac Quarter Eagle, MS65
Green Label Holder, CAC Approved



- 4084** 1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle MS65 PCGS. CAC. Panama-Pacific quarter eagles are one of the more iconic issues in the classic commemorative series and a key part of the Pan-Pac Expo coin set. Only 6,749 pieces were sold during the fair in 1915 in San Francisco. This Gem example displays deep orange-gold patina and satiny luster, with no significant abrasions. Housed in a green label holder with CAC.
From The Duquesne Collection, Part V.
NGC ID# BYLP, PCGS# 7450

1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle
CAC-Approved MS65



- 4085** 1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle MS65 PCGS. CAC. While the Pan-Pac quarter eagle is plentiful in MS65, CAC-approved coins are in the minority and are highly sought after. This piece displays a bold strike and satiny orange-gold luster, with clean surfaces. Only a few faint grazes are discernible beneath a loupe. An excellent type coin.
NGC ID# BYLP, PCGS# 7450

1915-S Pan-Pac Quarter Eagle, MS67
Prohibitively Rare Any Finer



- 4086** 1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle MS67 NGC. This Superb Gem Panama-Pacific quarter eagle is among the finest examples of the issue that are typically available. Only three coins are numerically finer at NGC, with none at PCGS (7/23). Well-struck devices and satiny orange-gold luster complement the beautifully preserved surfaces.
NGC ID# BYLP, PCGS# 7450

1915-S Panama-Pacific International Exposition
Five-Coin Copper Frame



- 4087** 1915-S Panama-Pacific Copper Frame. This frame once housed a five-coin Panama-Pacific commemorative coin set including both the round and octagonal \$50 gold pieces (no coins are included in this lot). The Shreve & Co. copper-and-glass frame is 200 mm x 250 mm and has a single slot for each commemorative type, a purple-pink upper banner with gold lettering, and five gray informational inserts with gold lettering. On the back, the easel is intact and functional, but the hanging ring is missing.
From The Duquesne Collection, Part V.

TERRITORIAL GOLD

(1834-37) C. Bechtler Five, XF40
140G., 20C, RUTHERFORD, K-17



- 4088** (1834-37) C. Bechtler Five Dollar, 140G. 20C, RUTHERFORD. XF40 PCGS. K-17, R.5. Although lightly worn overall, the surfaces exhibit considerable definition for both the grade and the issue. There are distributed tiny abrasions on both sides, none of which are individually bothersome. With original straw-gold color, this is a pleasing circulated survivor of a scarce Bechtler issue. Encased in a green label holder, and listed on page 407 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.
NGC ID# 2B9P, PCGS# 10091

1850 Moffat & Co. Five, AU55
Scarce 'K-7b' Variety



- 4089 1850 Moffat & Co. Five Dollar AU55 NGC. "K-7b," R.4. The die marriage is unlisted in the classic Kagin reference, but Breen-7785 is accompanied by a photograph of the variety. Moffat & Co. was the most respected private gold coiner during the early years of the California Gold Rush. This green-gold representative displays light wear, but glimmers of luster are evident, and there are no obvious detractors. Listed on page 408 of the 2024 *Guide Book*. NGC ID# ANJ6, PCGS# 10243

1852 Humbert Ten Dollar, VF35
Ex: S.S. *Central America*, K-10a



- 4090 1852 Humbert Ten Dollar VF35 PCGS. K-10a, Low R.4. Ex: S.S. *Central America*. SSCA 7028. Raised from the Atlantic Ocean seabed during the first (1988) recovery of the S.S. *Central America* shipwreck. This example is the K-10a die state of K-10 that shows die crumbling along the left obverse border. The straw-gold surface are moderately marked overall, though we mention a shallow scrape over the left portion of CALIFORNIA. Housed in a gold label holder, and listed on page 410 of the 2024 *Guide Book*. NGC ID# ANGG, PCGS# 10187

1853 Assay Office Twenty, AU50
900 Thous., K-18, Final Assay Issue



- 4091 1853 Assay Office Twenty Dollar, 900 Thous. AU50 PCGS. CAC. K-18, R.2. Kagin-18 is the final Assay Office issue, struck at a time when the facility was planning to cede to the First San Francisco Mint. K-18 had a mintage in the millions, but most of the output was eventually paid into the Treasury and melted. The present piece is among those that escaped the furnace, and is a pleasing example that offers original orange-red toning. Small marks are scattered, and the high points display moderate wear, but there are no distractions. Listed on page 412 of the 2024 *Guide Book*. NGC ID# ANHD, PCGS# 10013

1854 Kellogg & Co. Twenty, AU55
K-1a, Short Arrows, Ample Luster



- 4092 1854 Kellogg & Co. Twenty Dollar AU55 NGC. K-1a, R.4. Short Arrows. John Glover Kellogg was a hero of the San Francisco economy in 1854 and 1855. Along with Wass Molitor & Co., Kellogg's namesake firm supplied the city with private gold coin at a time when the Assay Office was closed and the San Francisco Mint had yet to open, or was hampered by a shortage of parting acids. The Kellogg & Co. twenties are scarce today, yet affordable for the advanced collector. This sea-green and peach-gold representative retains considerable luster despite light wear on the curls and wings. The only consequential mark is a diagonal line below the chin and into the neck. Listed on page 418 of the 2024 *Guide Book*. NGC ID# ANHZ, PCGS# 10222

CALIFORNIA FRACTIONAL GOLD

1853 Liberty Octagonal Half, AU50
Peacock Reverse, Rare BG-303



- 4093** 1853 Peacock Reverse 50 Cents, BG-303, Low R.7, AU50 PCGS. Frontier, Deviercy & Co. produced two varieties of "Peacock" octagonal halves. The scarce BG-302 shows the FD initials below the hairbun, and the rare BG-303 displays FD above the date. Fractional gold collectors know that the depicted bird is actually an eagle adorned with glory rays (with the tail below the arrow), but the iconic type regardless commands a lofty premium. This is a partly lustrous and unblemished tan-gold example. Typically struck for the variety. NGC ID# 2BJ8, PCGS# 10423

Undated Octagonal Liberty Dollar, AU55
BG-501, *Guide Book* Variety



- 4094** Undated Liberty Octagonal 1 Dollar, BG-501, Low R.5, AU55 PCGS. BG-501 is the only undated octagonal dollar variety listed in the Breen-Gillio reference. The bust of Liberty resembles its equivalent on the double eagle, and the eagle motif is borrowed from the Assay Office slugs. BG-501 is very scarce, and is listed at the top of page 425 in the 2024 *Guide Book*. Issued by Period One San Francisco jewelers Frontier, Deviercy & Co. A colorful example bathed in orange-gold, navy-blue, and ruby-red toning. The briefly circulated surfaces are problem-free. NGC ID# 2BKW, PCGS# 10478

1859 Octagonal Liberty Quarter, MS65
BG-705, The Sole Finest Certified



- 4095** 1859 Liberty Octagonal 25 Cents, BG-705, High R.6, MS65 NGC. A rare Period Two quarter dollar issue by Frontier, Deviercy & Co. PCGS and NGC combined report 22 examples, with this Gem being the sole finest (7/23). Satiny yellow-gold luster shows no major abrasions beneath a loupe. The reverse inscriptions are weakly brought up as usual, and obverse clash marks are apparent in the fields. Census: 1 in 65, 0 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 2BMF, PCGS# 10532

1872 Liberty Octagonal Quarter, MS63
Rare BG-721, '5 to 6 Known'



- 4096** 1872 Liberty Octagonal 25 Cents, BG-721, High R.7, MS63 PCGS. A rare Frontier, Deviercy & Co. mule, pairing the obverse of BG-721A with the reverse of BG-717 and BG-720. The dies don't belong together since each is dated, and the dates disagree: 1872 on the obverse exergue, and 1871 within the reverse wreath. The Heritage online auction archives show no prior appearances of BG-720. PCGS states there are only "5 to 6 known." This green-gold representative has pleasing, flashy surfaces and moderate inexactness of strike on the Liberty head and the reverse legend. Die rust is evident on the wreath, and a few stars are spindly, as made from lapped dies. Population: 1 in 63, 2 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 2BN2, PCGS# 10548

S.S.C.A. RELIC GOLD MEDAL

S.S. *Central America* Memento Ingot
Created From Two SSCA Humbert Ingots



- 4097** Augustus Humbert "Proof" Obverse / Reverse Dies in a Gold Ingot. 15.14 Troy Ounces. This novelty was created from the gold recovered from two Kellogg & Humbert ingots that went down on the S.S. *Central America*, bar numbers 830 and 555. A tiny .999 stamp can be seen on each side outside the "coin" area. This small "slug" set in an ingot was created September 12, 2008, 151 years to the day that the *Central America* sank to the bottom of the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of Cape Hatteras. As one would expect from .999 fine gold, the surfaces are bright gold. Deeply mirrored fields.

COINS OF HAWAII

1883 Hawaii Half Dollar, MS65
Original Toning, Luminous Luster



- 4098** 1883 Hawaii Half Dollar MS65 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Forsythe Collection. The Hawaii half dollar, struck at the San Francisco Mint using planchets on hand for United States half dollars, is conditionally rare at the Gem grade level, and only a handful of coins are known this fine with CAC endorsement. This piece is sharp and luminous. Unabraded surfaces yield delicate champagne toning with blue-green border flecks. Population: 14 in 65 (1 in 65+), 4 finer. CAC: 6 in 65, 4 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 2C5B, PCGS# 10991

PATTERNS

1866 Shield Nickel in Nickel
Judd-507 Transitional Pattern, PR66



- 4099** 1866 Shield Nickel, Judd-507, Pollock-591, R.5 PR66 PCGS. CAC. This transitional pattern lacks the rays found on regular issue 1866 Shield nickels. Struck in nickel with a plain edge. About two dozen examples of this variety are known, plus examples in bronze and white metal. The current coin displays a sharp strike and deep mirrors, with subtle field-device contrast. A few blushes of amber-gold toning on each side accent otherwise full mint brilliance. Population: 2 in 66, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 66, 1 finer (6/23). NGC ID# 29L6, PCGS# 60703

1870 Seated Half Dime in Copper
Judd-821, PR65 Red and Brown
Only a Few Known



- 4100** 1870 Half Dime, Judd-821, Pollock-911, High R.7, PR65 Red and Brown NGC. Struck with a reeded edge from regular issue Seated Liberty half dime dies, but in copper instead of silver. Judd-821 is often described as a dies trial, but instead was part of denominational off-metal sets made for presentation or collector purposes. USPatterns.com states that "only 3 or 4 [are] believed to exist." This specimen is predominantly orange-gold with gray patina on the seated Liberty and a few narrow toning streaks near the date. The strike is sharp except on the upper left portion of the wreath. PCGS# 71065

1896 Five Cent in Aluminum
Judd-1772, PR64



- 4101** 1896 Five Cent Piece, Judd-1772, Pollock-1989, High R.6, PR64 NGC. The obverse features a large shield in the center with crossed poles behind and a large ribbon across the center of the shield. The reverse has a large numeral 5 with CENTS in small letters below, surrounded by a curved olive sprig. Struck in aluminum with a plain edge. Pollock lists four aluminum alloys that require metallurgical analysis to distinguish. The present near-Gem exhibits only a whisper of gray toning. The strike is intricate, and no detractors merit description. NGC ID# 2AMD, PCGS# 62226

PHILIPPINES

1906 U.S. Philippines Peso, PR64
Elusive Proof Issue



- 4102** 1906 Philippines Peso PR64 PCGS. Only 500 1906 Philippines coinage proof sets were issued under United States production of these coins. Many examples seen show various degrees of toning, although the current piece is brilliant, with deep, watery mirrors and sharp design elements. A few faint hairlines limit the grade, but no obvious contact marks are seen.
PCGS# 90405

HOBO NICKEL

1918/7-D Hobo Nickel
The Finest of Two Known on This Rare Date



- 4103** 1918/7-D Hobo Nickel, Original Carving, Plated in Romines 2. Hobo nickel enthusiasts who collect nickels by date and mint face a "double whammy." Rare dates are nearly impossible to find with original hobo nickel carvings, to the point that the carving itself is secondary to date on the nickel. This rare 1918/7-D nickel is a case in point. According to the latest information, only two original hobo nickels exist on the rare overdate. Fortunately, this coin displays an Above Average carving and the overdate is clear. Will there be a Bo or Bert or other named carver to ever appear on a 1918/7-D nickel? Not likely, but it is certain collectors are looking. Will someone ever try to mimic a classic artist on a well-circulated overdate nickel? Possibly, at which point OHNS verification is recommended. The present coin is the finest known and an established rarity, plated on page 86 of the Romines 2 reference.
Ex: The Chris Dempsey Collection of Hobo Nickels of Hobo Nickels, Part III/ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2021), lot 4475.

TYPE ONE SMALL SIZE SAN FRANCISCO SILVER INGOTS

San Francisco Mint 5.82-Ounce Silver Ingot
Type One Hallmark
Scarce 999.0 Fineness



- 4104** San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot. 5.82 Ounces. Type One Oval Hallmark, Small Font, #742, Curved Stem 9s in 999.0 Fine, 5.82 ozs. Early 1930s to mid-1940s. This is a scarce fineness variant with most Type One ingots in the 999.5 or 999.75 fineness range. The surfaces are original and uncleaned. Generally well laid out with the hallmark just a bit off the bar on the right side.
Ex: Americana Sale (Stack's, 1/2000), lot 787.
From The Delta Ingot Collection.

San Francisco Mint, 6.39-Ounce Silver Ingot
Type One Hallmark, 999.5 Fine



- 4105** San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot. 6.39 Ounces. Type One Oval Hallmark, Small Font #730, Curved Stem 9s in 999.5, 6.39 Ounces. Early 1930s to mid-1940s. One of the more collectible series of Type One ingots in the five-ounce class, and the earliest series poured in the San Francisco Mint. The hallmark is just a bit too large for the ingot and there is slight loss of detail on the right end of the oval. The surfaces are bright and silvery with no signs of cleaning or distracting marks.
Ex: Public Auction Sale (Stack's, 2.1997), lot 1320.
From The Delta Ingot Collection.

San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot
Type One Hallmark, 6.46 Ounces



- 4106** San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot. 6.46 Ounces. Type One Oval Hallmark, Medium Font #1586, Curved Stem 9s, in 999.5. 6.46 ounces, early 1930s to mid-1940s. The hallmark is almost perfectly centered and all the devices are deeply impressed into this "loaf" of silver. A couple of "as made" depressions are seen on the hallmark. All six sides are bright with almost no toning present.
From The Delta Ingot Collection.

San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot, 5.92 Ounces
Curved Stem 9s, 999.5 Fine



- 4107** San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot. Type One Oval Hallmark, Medium Font, #978, Curved Stem 9s in 999.5 Fine, 5.92 Ounces. Early 1930s to mid-1940s. This is one of the more frequently and therefore more collectible subtypes within the Type One series. The hallmark on this piece received irregular pressure, resulting in strong definition on the lower three-quarters and poor or no detail on the upper-right. Original surfaces with medium gray patina.
From The Delta Ingot Collection.

San Francisco Silver Ingot, 5.25 Ounces
Large Font Serial Number, Straight Stem 9s



- 4108** San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot. 5.25 Ounces. Type One Oval Hallmark, Large Font Serial Number 1777, Straight Stem 9s in 999.5 Fine, 5.25 Ounces. Early 1930s to mid-1940s. Poured from Lot # 6, as indicated on the lower edge. Straight stem 9s in the fineness and with a large font are among the earliest ingots produced in the San Francisco Mint. The only earlier series are those with Curved Stem 9s. The hallmark almost fits on the ingot with the right side of the oval just missing the edge of the bar. Attractive, original surfaces with all the devices deeply impressed. Ex: Glode Requa Collection (American Numismatic Rarities, 9/2006), lot 802.
From The Delta Ingot Collection.

San Francisco Silver Ingot, 6.59 Ounces
Straight Stem 9s, Large Font Serial Number



- 4109** San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot. 6.59 Ounces. Type One Oval Hallmark, Large Font Serial # 1721, Straight Stem 9s in 999.5 Fine, 6.59 Ounces. Early 1930s to mid-1940s. Another collectible example of this early ingot type. From lot number 6, as seen on the lower edge. The weight was also written on the back side with a grease pencil. The hallmark is slightly off the bar at the top and just misses on the left side. Original light to medium gray patina throughout.
From The Delta Ingot Collection.

San Francisco Silver Ingot, 5.63 Ounces
Curved Stem 9s, Medium-Size Serial Number



- 4110** San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot. 5.63 Ounces. Type One Oval Hallmark, Medium Serial # 943, Curved Stem 9s in 999.5 Fine, 5.63 Ounces. Early 1930s to mid-1940s. The hallmark is almost perfectly centered, just missing a small portion of the oval border on the left side. Pale gray patina throughout with strongly contrasting charcoal-gray in the recesses of the imprints. Ex: Ira & Larry Goldberg, unknown auction, lot 1374.
From The Delta Ingot Collection.

San Francisco Silver Ingot, 5.24 Ounces
Large Size Serial Number, Straight Stem 9s
Probably Produced in the Late-1930s



- 4111** San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot. 5.24 Ounces. Type One Oval Hallmark, Large Size Serial # 1774, Straight Stem 9s in 999.5 Fine, 5.24 Ounces. Early 1930s to mid-1940s. This ingot type with the large serial number and 999.5 fineness is usually found in the numeric range of #1600s to #1900s. From this bar's number, it would indicate it was poured in the late-1930s. The hallmark is slightly tilted and well-centered. Variegated gray patina throughout. Ex: Superior Galleries (5/2005), lot 2319.
From The Delta Ingot Collection.

San Francisco Silver Ingot, 5.25 Ounces
Large Size Serial Number, Straight Stem 9s



- 4112** San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot. 5.25 Ounces. Type One Oval Hallmark, Large Size Serial # 1778, Straight Stem 9s in 999.5 Fine, 5.25 Ounces. Early 1930s to mid-1940s. Poured from lot number 6, as indicated on the lower side. This bar shows a well-centered hallmark, just a bit weakly impressed on the left side. The surfaces have been cleaned, and thus are bright on all sides. *From The Delta Ingot Collection.*

San Francisco Silver Ingot, 5.87 Ounces
999.75 Fineness, Curved Stem 9s



- 4113** San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot. 5.87 Ounces. Type One Oval Hallmark, Small Size Serial # 1450, Curved Stem 9s in 999.75 Fine, 5.87 Ounces. Early 1930s to mid-1940s. Production began on the Type One hallmark silver ingots in the early 1930s, but the Small Font pieces with curved 9s in the fineness date to the early 1940s. This is a more available series and great for type purposes with an estimated 1,500 ingots produced, of which 80 or so bars survive today. The hallmark on this piece is well-centered and all the devices are deeply impressed. Original silver surfaces show occasional dabs and streaks of toning. *From The Delta Ingot Collection.*

San Francisco Silver Ingot, 6.20 Ounces
Type One Hallmark, Curved Stem 9s, 999.75



- 4114** San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot. 6.20 Ounces. Type One Oval Hallmark, Small Size Serial # 1173, Curved Stem 9s in 999.75 Fine, 6.20 Ounces. Early 1930s to mid-1940s. The Type One Hallmark series is always popular with collectors. This is a totally original bar that shows significant gray toning over the underlying brightness of the silver. *Ex: Ira & Larry Goldberg, unknown auction, lot 1373. From The Delta Ingot Collection.*

San Francisco Silver Ingot, 5.17 Ounces
999.75, Large Size Serial Number, Curved Stem 9s



- 4115** San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot. 5.17 Ounces. Type One Oval Hallmark, Large Size Serial # 335, Curved Stem 9s in 999.75 Fine, 5.17 Ounces. Early 1930s to mid-1940s. The Large Size Serial Number series from the Type One series is often seen with the lot number 195 stamped on the side, but not this piece. The hallmark is just tilted a bit and almost fits on the ingot. The surfaces are bright from cleaning with darkly contrasting imprints on each side. *Ex: Colonial and Federal Coins, Medals and Currency (Stack's, 1/2001), lot 1635. From The Delta Ingot Collection.*

San Francisco Silver Ingot, 5.79 Ounces
Curved Stem 9s, 999.75 Fine



- 4116** San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot. 5.79 Ounces. Type One Oval Hallmark, Small Size Serial # 260, Curved Stem 9s in 999.75 Fine, 5.79 Ounces. Early 1930s to mid-1940s. The Small Size Font Type One ingots were produced in the early to mid-1940s. The hallmark is slightly angled and is off the bar just a bit on the right side. All the devices are deeply impressed. The surfaces have been cleaned and show uniform brightness throughout.
From The Delta Ingot Collection.

San Francisco Type One Silver Ingot
Fineness Expressed as a Fraction, 7.14 Ounces
Only The Second Piece Known to Us



- 4117** San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot. Type One Oval Hallmark, Large Size Serial # 1237, Curved Stem 9s in 999 $\frac{3}{4}$ Fine, 7.14 Ounces. Early 1930s to mid-1940s. This is a rare Type One Hallmark ingot. Rather than expressing the fineness as 999.75, it is expressed as a fraction: $\frac{3}{4}$. Ken Conaway knew of only one piece in April 2014, and the Dr. Steve Allen Collection did not have an example. We assume all the ingots with the fraction are Curved 9s and have Large Serial Numbers. Speaking of serial numbers, the one Ken Conaway showed on his website was 1264, and this one is 1237, which strikes us as a pretty narrow range, indicating the fraction wasn't used for long. The ingot is bright silver overall with deeply impressed devices. If you are an ingot collector, this is one you don't want to get away.
Ex: Colonial and Federal Coins, Medals and Currency Auction (Stack's, 1/2001), lot 1636.
From The Delta Ingot Collection.

TYPE ONE LARGE SIZE UNDATED
SAN FRANCISCO SILVER INGOTS

San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot, 25.01 Ounces
Type One Hallmark, 999.5 Fine
Rarely Seen



- 4118** San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot. 25.01 Ounces. Type One Oval Hallmark, Small Size Serial # 488, Curved Stem 9s in 999.5 Fine, 25.01 Ounces. Early 1930s to mid-1940s. The Type One hallmark in the 20-ounce class is a rare item. Only one similar piece was included in the Dr. Steve Allen Collection that we sold in January 2017, the previously largest collection of silver ingots we have handled. Everything is just right about this bar. The hallmark is well centered at the top and all the other devices are deeply impressed. Original surfaces show light to medium gray patina. A real prize for the ingot collector.
Ex: Americana Sale (Stack's, 1/2000), lot 789, part of a two-piece lot.
From The Delta Ingot Collection.

San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot, 20.11 Ounces
Type One Hallmark, Straight Stem 9s
999.75 Fineness



- 4119** San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot. 20.11 Ounces. Type One Oval Hallmark, Medium Size Serial # 1783, Straight Stem 9s in 999.75 Fine, 20.11 Ounces. Early 1930s to mid-1940s. This offering gives the ingot collector the chance to fill in two difficult issues in the 20-ounce class of Type One bars. Both Curved and Straight 9s are represented in the Delta Collection. Also, two different finenesses are represented. This Straight Stem 9s example is from lot number 2, as seen on the lower side. With no reference point, we cannot say if it is normal for Straight Stem 9s in this weight class to show all the significant imprints on the top side, but the back side is blank. The surfaces are generally bright with very little color present. Several "as poured" casting flaws are seen on the top side.
From The Delta Ingot Collection.

SAN FRANCISCO SHEARED PLATE
SILVER INGOTS

1952 San Francisco Mint Sheared Plate Ingot
17.51 Ounces



- 4120** 1952 San Francisco Mint Sheared Plate Silver Ingot. 17.51 Ounces. Sheared plate ingots, also known as strip cast ingots, are a scarce, understudied, and little-understood area of silver ingots. They were only produced in San Francisco and their value was as a medium of exchange based solely on the value of silver, few were saved. This is a rarity with the issue-date stamped on the back side. The top side is well laid out and deeply impressed with the hallmark slightly tilted, followed by Lot Number 213, then the Serial Number 529 and finally 999.75 / FINE at the bottom. The back side is laid out horizontally with the date at the top, followed by the weight, finally what we assume must have been a lot number, but the shearing process cut it in half. On the top side, the upper-left corner is ragged from a rough shearing. An interesting and highly collectible bar.
From The Delta Ingot Collection.

San Francisco Mint Sheared Plate Silver Ingot
11.40 Ounces



- 4121 San Francisco Mint Sheared Plate Silver Ingot. 11.40 Ounces.** This bar is undated, unlike the one above; however, it does share the number 213 with the previous lot. This makes us think that number is a lot number, in which case these two bars are from the same source; therefore this ingot also dates from 1952. The thin shape of both of these ingots is unusual as most sheared plate ingots have a wide, almost square appearance. The top side layout combines both vertical and horizontal elements. The back side shows the weight in gigantic numerals. Light gray patina overall.
Ex: Americana Sale (Stack's, 1/2003), lot 1667.
From The Delta Ingot Collection.

San Francisco Mint Strip Cast Silver Ingot
23.38 Ounces, OZS Overstamp



- 4122 San Francisco Mint Sheared Plate Silver Ingot. 23.38 Ounces.** All strip cast ingots show evidence of having been cut with a metal plate cutting shear. The few known strip cast ingots were all produced in the early to mid-1950s. According to Ken Conaway's website Silver Ingots of the United States Government, the #1 ingot is stamped 1952, the #477 ingot has 1954 impressed on the back; placing this #234 ingot in the 1952-1953 time period. This is a relatively new find among the 50 or so known strip cast ingots, and it has a particular point of interest for collectors. The OZS stamp was first impressed upside-down, then right-side-up; thus, the O has a prominent S beneath, and the S clearly shows an O under it. The curious aspect of this overstamp is the Z at first appears to have no doubling. It does, but it takes magnification to see it. The surfaces are remarkably bright throughout.
Ex: November Signature (Heritage, 11/2021), lot 3502.
From The Delta Ingot Collection.

San Francisco Mint Sheared Plate Silver Ingot
24.58 Ounces



- 4123 San Francisco Mint Sheared Plate Silver Ingot. 24.58 Ounces.** Only 2,000 or so sheared plate silver ingots were ever produced, all within a brief three-year window in the early to mid-1950s. Almost all were melted, leaving only a few dozen for collectors today. In an auction appearance (for another ingot) three years ago, Ken Conaway explained:

“The ingot was cut on at least one side with a metal plate cutting shear, which explains why these were formerly termed Sheared Plate ingots. No 5-ounce Strip Cast ingots were produced. Most are in the 20-ounce class, but some weigh as much as 144 ounces.”

This is certainly an attractive ingot whose surfaces are original and show only slight, even toning. One peculiarity on this piece is how heavily impressed the numerals are in the weight (24.58 OZS). In fact, when one closely examines all the imprints, the depth of the impressions suggests as many as three people may have been involved, each with their own depth of imprint evident. The hallmark is slightly tilted at the top followed by Serial Number 422, and a faintly impressed 999.75 / FINE at the bottom.

From The Delta Ingot Collection.

San Francisco Mint Sheared Plate Silver Ingot
25.67 Ounces



- 4124 San Francisco Mint Sheared Plate Silver Ingot. 25.67 Ounces.** Sheared plate ingots were cut from a larger plate of silver to the final size. The earliest ingot number that we know for certain is #1 and it is dated to 1952 (from our Alan Bingel Collection in September 2005). Our guesstimate places the production of this ingot (#1802) to early-1955. These large plates were all produced with a Type II oval hallmark on the top side, and some even show an oversized Type II hallmark on the back. This is a bright silver bar that has the weight also written on it in grease pencil. The 999.75 punch was strongly punched into the ingot, so forcefully the the edge of the punch shows on all but the upper-left corner. The fineness is repeated on the back side, but entered horizontally there.
From The Delta Ingot Collection.
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TYPE TWO SMALL SIZE SAN FRANCISCO DATED SILVER INGOT

1955 San Francisco 10.58-Ounce Silver Ingot
Type Two Hallmark
Commemorative Imprint on the Back Side



- 4125** 1955 San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot. 10.58 Ounces. 1955 Type Two Oval Hallmark, Serial # and Weight on Top Side, Curved Stem 9s in 999.75 Fine. 10.58 Ounces. Produced with the old oval hallmark with the date stamped above, the S in SAN is squat and diagnostic of the Type Two hallmark. The following Round Hallmark has the date incorporated within the hallmark. From Lot Number 1, a common depositor. The surfaces are bright throughout. The back is filled with an imprint that we assume was applied just before the branch mint stopped striking coins for circulation in 1955: 1854 TO 1955 / UNITED STATES / MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO / SILVER BARS PURE / PLEASE COMPARE / WE ARE IN BUSINESS / THE HUNDREDTH YEAR / 999.75 THOUS. IS OUR AIM / NO OTHER BRANCH / CAN MAKE THIS CLAIM / THAT IS THE KEY / TO OUR WIDESPREAD FAME / BUT ALAS WE CLOSE UP / JUST THE SAME.
Ex: Americana Sale (Stack's, 1/2001), lot 1634.
From The Delta Ingot Collection.

TYPE TWO SMALL SIZE UNWEIGHED SAN FRANCISCO SILVER INGOT

San Francisco Silver Ingot
No Weight, No Serial Number



- 4126** San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot. No Weight (7.18 Troy Ounces), No Serial #. Type Two Oval Hallmark, No Serial #, No Weight [7.18 Troy Ounces], Straight Stem 9s in 999.5 Fine. Probably produced in the mid-1950s because of the modified hallmark that still retains its oval shape. Small (less than 10-ounce) ingots are rare with no serial number and no weight. This is a remarkably well-produced ingot whose surfaces retain original brilliance. The hallmark is well-centered with just a bit of tilt. A rare type for the ingot collector.
Ex: Unknown Ira & Larry Goldberg Auction, lot 1375.
From The Delta Ingot Collection.

TYPE TWO LARGE SIZE SAN FRANCISCO SILVER INGOT

San Francisco Mint 24.53-Ounce Silver Ingot
Type Two Hallmark, 999.75 Fineness
Overpunched Weight



- 4127** San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot. 24.53 Ounces. Type Two Oval Hallmark, Cast Ingot, Serial # and Weight on Top Side, Straight Stem 9s in 999.75 Fine. 1946 to 1958. From Lot # 2, a frequently encountered lot number. This is a well laid-out bar whose color is a notable feature with deep blue-gray patina seen throughout. Pouring irregularities are also of visual interest on the top side. A numeral 3 is punched over a 2 in the weight, adding even more collector interest.
From The Delta Ingot Collection.

LARGE SIZE SAN FRANCISCO SILVER INGOTS, ROUND DATED HALLMARK

1956 San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot
First Year of the Round Hallmark, 19.87 Ounces



- 4128** 1956 San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot. 19.87 Ounces. Round Dated Hallmark. First year of the dated hallmark series and popular as such. The imprints are nicely laid out and evenly spaced on the top side. From Lot Number 249. Much of the original silvery brightness remains, but there is also a moderate overlay of streaky gray patina.
From The Delta Ingot Collection.

TYPE TWO LARGE SIZE SAN FRANCISCO SILVER INGOT

San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot, 24.06 Ounces
Type Two Hallmark, 999.75 Fineness
Double Punched Hallmark, Overpunched Serial Number



- 4129** San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot. 24.06 Ounces. Type Two Oval Hallmark, Cast Ingot, Serial # and Weight on Top Side, Straight Stem 9s in 999.75 Fine. 1946 to 1958. Lot # 1 is stamped on the lower side, a common lot, along with 2 and 178. This 20-ounce class is more frequently seen than the smaller ingots (which are very rare). All the legends are on the top side and the bar is mostly silver with significant dabs and streaks of deep gray scattered about. Of particular interest, the hallmark is double punched and the serial number has a 0 punched over the second 1. Quite a lot going on here and we expect significant interest from bidders.
From The Delta Ingot Collection.

San Francisco Silver Ingot, 25.04 Ounces
Serial Number on Top Side, Weight on Back
999.75 Fineness



- 4130** San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot. 25.04 Ounces. Type Two Oval Hallmark, Serial Number on Obverse, Weight on Reverse, Straight Stem 9s in 999.75 Fine. 1946 to 1958. Ken Conaway termed the five-ounce class with this obverse/reverse combination as "extremely rare" with only two known in 2014. We are uncertain if the same rarity applies to the 20-ounce class. The sides are clear. The ingot is slightly trapezoidal and the surfaces are bright with light tinge of gray-rose. A gas bubble on the top side looks at first like a digit 1, but it is just a random gas depression.
Ex: Stamford Coinfest Signature (Heritage, 10/2010), lot 5209.
From The Delta Ingot Collection.

LARGE SIZE SAN FRANCISCO SILVER INGOTS, ROUND DATED HALLMARK

1956 San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot
21.83 Ounces



- 4131** 1956 San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot. 21.83 Ounces. Round Dated Hallmark. Poured from Lot Number 249, as indicated from the lower edge. The surfaces of this large-sized ingot still retain much original brilliance. The hallmark is especially well impressed and located in the center of the top portion of the top side. There is a significant area of porosity from casting; of special interest is one bit of porosity that extends all the way through the bar, something we have not observed previously.
From The Delta Ingot Collection.

**1956 San Francisco Silver Ingot
Round Hallmark, 29.60 Ounces**



- 4132** 1956 San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot. 29.60 Ounces. Round Dated Hallmark. Poured from Lot Number 164, as seen on the bottom edge. The hallmark was punched in lower than usual, thus leaving significant blank space at the top, while crowding the other imprints. Nevertheless, this is only relatively speaking since this is a large bar with plenty of room for all the required imprints. Numerous casting bubbles are seen, especially on the top side. The surfaces are bright throughout.

From The Delta Ingot Collection.

**1959 San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot, 21.82 Ounces
Popular Year From the Round Dated Hallmark Series**



- 4133** 1959 San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot. 21.82 Ounces. Round Dated Hallmark. Another popular and frequently available year, this large-size ingot is from Lot Number 37, as seen on the lower side. Well laid out with the top of the circle of the hallmark just off a bit at the top of the ingot. A couple of cooling flaws are seen on the top side, but none really obscure the details of the imprints. One interesting production note is that the top of the fineness punch can be seen above 999.75. Bright overall with some gray patina seen on each side.

Ex: Americana Sale (Stack's, 1/2002), lot 458.

From The Delta Ingot Collection.

**1959-Dated Round Hallmark Silver Ingot
San Francisco Mint, 23.26 Ounces**



- 4134** 1959 San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot. 23.26 Ounces. Round Dated Hallmark. This is a nicely laid out 20-ounce class mint ingot with plenty of heft in-hand. The Round Dated Hallmarks are most frequently seen from 1956 or 1959, but the 1959s are seen less often of the two. Likewise, among the 1959 ingots, those from lot 37 (stamped on the lower edge) are the most commonly encountered along with lot 38. The hallmark is tilted just a bit to the left and is well-centered on the top side. Below the hallmark is 965 / 23.26 OZS / 999.75 FINE. The surfaces are bright throughout with little toning evident. The recesses in the devices retain patina, which gives the imprints a distinctive contrast against the brightness of the ingot. An interesting feature seen on this bar is the top of the fineness punch that is clearly imprinted above 999.75 in the form of a straight line.

Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2021), lot 4959.

From The Delta Ingot Collection.

**1959 San Francisco Large-Size Silver Ingot
Round Dated Hallmark, 23.36 Ounces**



- 4135** 1959 San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot. 23.36 Ounces. Round Dated Hallmark. Another large-size dated ingot from 1959 from Lot Number 37. An oval-shaped casting flaw is seen just above the weight. The surfaces are bright throughout. The devices are laid out so the hallmark and ingot number are separated at the top of the top side by a significant empty space from the weight and fineness at the bottom of that side. The upright of the F in FINE is punched into the rightmost curve of the 5 in the fineness.

From The Delta Ingot Collection.

1959 San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot
24.12 Ounces, Round Dated Hallmark



- 4136** 1959 San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot. 24.12 Ounces. Round Dated Hallmark. This is a known large size ingot from the San Francisco Mint that is listed as #16 on Ken Conaway's second Registry listing on his Silver Ingots website. While the lot number is not listed on the Registry, it is from the commonly encountered Lot 37. The Type II and Round Dated hallmarks fall chronologically after the Strip Cast ingots. There even appears to be some bar number overlap of Type II and 1959 Round Dated hallmarks, but the fineness is different. This is a nicely laid out ingot whose top side reads: 1959 S.F. Mint Round Hallmark / 1690 / 24.12 OZS / 999.75 FINE. The surfaces are original and uncleaned with light gray patina throughout.
Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 10/2021), lot 3448.
From The Delta Ingot Collection.

1960 San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot
Round Dated Hallmark, 29.60 Ounces
Scarce Issue



- 4137** 1960 San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot. 29.60 Ounces. Round Dated Hallmark. According to Ken Conaway, large-size 1960 ingots are rare, and small-sized ones are unknown; meaning, this is a key date in the Round Dated Hallmark series. The layout is different from previous years with the hallmark centered at the top of the top side, while the fineness is in much smaller type on the bottom edge with significant space between 999.5 and FINE. The weight is imprinted on the left edge: OZS 29 60 (no period between 29 and 60). From Lot Number 6, as seen on the top edge. The surfaces are bright throughout with no noticeable flaws. This is an attractive example of this scarce issue.
From The Delta Ingot Collection.

SAN FRANCISCO ASSAY OFFICE SILVER INGOTS

San Francisco Assay Office 'Grease Bar'
104.29 Ounces



- 4138** San Francisco Assay Office Silver Ingot. 104.29 Ounces. Early in the production of Assay Office ingots the weight was stamped into the ingots. However, as more and more silver certificates were converted into silver bars the stamping process was eliminated and replaced with just writing the weight on the face of the bar with a grease pencil. This ingot has both, indicating it was produced shortly after the assay office began the conversion process, and they had more time to adhere to accepted principles than they did in 1967 and 1968. The stamps are all in the usual places with the fineness in the upper-left corner, the hallmark below, the weight was deeply impressed in the upper-right corner, and the grease pencil indication of weight in the center of the bar. Untoned and bright silver throughout.
From The Delta Ingot Collection.

San Francisco Assay Office Silver Ingot
Unofficial 113.5-Ounce Weight



- 4139 San Francisco Assay Office Silver Ingot. 113.5 Ounces (unofficial).** San Francisco Assay Office silver ingots are rarely seen. The Mint in San Francisco was closed in late 1955, and in 1962 its status was changed to an assay office. It remained an assay office until 1988, when its mint status was restored. Ingot production was limited to 100-ounce class bars that were poured in exchange for silver certificates. The demand for these ingots was so great that instead of stamping the weight, it was written with a grease pencil. This particular bar does not show the grease markings usually seen, but there are three indistinct letter markings on the top-right of the top side. If there was a grease pencil marking it undoubtedly disappeared once the bar was cleaned. Bright silver surfaces throughout.
From The Delta Ingot Collection.
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NEW YORK ASSAY OFFICE
SMALL SIZE SILVER INGOT

1909 New York Assay Office Silver Ingot
5.82 Ounces
One of Only Two Known With This Date



- 4140 1909 New York Assay Office Silver Ingot. 5.82 Ounces.** There are several similarities between this rare early silver ingot from 1909 and the 1892 NYAO ingot we sold in 2014. The eagle within the round hallmark punch is different from the standalone eagle punched into the bottom of the top side. However, the standalone eagle is from the same punch that was used on the 1892 ingot. Both are also stamped 999, with no greater precision of fineness on either, such as 999.5 or 999.75. The hallmark on the 1892 ingot did not have an eagle within the hallmark. By 1909 the eagle was incorporated, as well as the date, resembling the much-later Round Dated Hallmark series. The top side of this ingot has the hallmark centered, but weakly impressed in the middle, the standalone eagle is located at the bottom of that side. The back side is laid out horizontally and has a different round, dated hallmark on the right side with the standalone eagle stamped over it. To the left is FINE 999. Poured from Lot Number 4, the individual serial number is 945, as seen on the top edge. The weight, 5.82, is impressed on the left edge. This is an extraordinary opportunity for the ingot collector to pick up a bar from this rarely seen assay office.
Ex: Americana Sale (Stack's, 1/2001), lot 1624.
From The Delta Ingot Collection.
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NEW YORK ASSAY OFFICE LARGE SIZE SILVER INGOTS

1946 NYAO Silver Ingot, 40.19 Ounces
Seldom-Seen Year From New York



- 4141** 1946 New York Assay Office Silver Ingot. 40.19 Ounces. The New York Assay Office is best known for producing large size (45-ounce) silver ingots and small size (5-ounce) gold ingots. Two years ago we used this quote to position the rarity of a similarly sized NYAO silver ingot:

"On Ken Conaway's Registry of known examples, 36 of the 59 ingots listed are in this weight class. As he hastens to point out, however: '... being the most common on the registry does not mean that they are not extremely rare.' This is an uncommon date from the NYAO. The most often seen dates are 1949, 1952, and 1957."

Similarly, 1946 is an uncommon date. The surfaces are totally original and have taken on rich gray and golden-brown patina. The top side is laid out with the hallmark in the left part of the middle on the top side, followed by FINE / 999 $\frac{3}{4}$. The weight OZS 40.19 is positioned horizontally. From lot number 123, this is bar number 173. An attractive example of this scarce year and scarce assayer. *From The Delta Ingot Collection.*

1949 New York Assay Office Silver Ingot
43.81 Ounces



- 4142** 1949 New York Assay Office Silver Ingot. 43.81 Ounces. 1949 is one of the more frequently seen dated silver ingots from the New York Assay Office, but it is scarce nonetheless. The use of a fraction ($\frac{3}{4}$) is often seen on New York silver bars, but the fraction is rarely encountered on San Francisco ingots. On this particular piece, the dated hallmark is a bit off-center, but the top of the hallmark is close to a half-inch from the top edge. At the bottom of the top side is fineness expressed as 999 $\frac{3}{4}$. From Lot Number 1, this is individual ingot number 7. The weight is impressed on the right edge. An attractive, bright silver ingot. *From The Delta Ingot Collection.*

1949 NYAO Silver Ingot, 46.38 Ounces
Original, Deep Toning



- 4143** 1949 New York Assay Office Silver Ingot. 46.38 Ounces. In our experience, silver ingots from the NYAO are much scarcer than their gold counterparts. The only reason we can imagine for this the Assay Office in New York must have primarily taken in gold bullion. Just the opposite is true for San Francisco. This is one of the more frequently seen dated silver ingots. The surfaces are originally and deeply toned throughout. The hallmark is perfectly centered at the upper portion of the top side, far below is FINE / 999 $\frac{3}{4}$. The weight is widely spaced across the right edge. From Lot Number 1, this is individual ingot #10. *From The Delta Ingot Collection.*

1957 NYAO Silver Ingot, 43.92 Ounces
Rarely Seen Assay Office



- 4144** 1957 New York Assay Office Silver Ingot. 43.92 Ounces. In the 1928 through 1957 date range for New York silver ingots, the 45-ounce weight class is dominant. We have several such silver bricks in this auction, but one should not confuse availability in this sale with overall availability. NYAO silver ingots are rare in the absolute sense. To give an example, in 2016 noted collector Ken Conaway had only 11 such examples, only two of which were from 1957. This is a thoughtfully laid out bar that shows the hallmark perfectly centered at the upper part of the top side, and FINE 999¾ along the bottom edge. Along the right edge the weight is stated: OZS 43.92. The enigmatic Lot Number R93 is impressed in large type on the bottom edge, with individual ingot number 13 on the top edge. Significant bright silver is evident beneath the light pinkish-gray patina.
Ex: March Sale (Stack's, 3, 1983), lot 916; Public Auction (Stack's, 10, 1998), lot 863.
From The Delta Ingot Collection.

1957 NYAO Silver Ingot, 46.64 Ounces
Perfectly Aligned Legends



- 4145** 1957 New York Assay Office Silver Ingot. 46.64 Ounces. Second of three 45-ounce class silver ingots from Lot Number R93, as seen on the lower edge. One commonality among New York Assay Office ingots is the apparent attention paid to the placement and inclusion of all pertinent information, including the hallmark, fineness, serial number, and melt designation. This bar is a good example that shows all the legends perfectly aligned. On the top side the hallmark is free from the top edge and centered; on the lower edge FINE / 999¾ is well aligned as well. On the right edge OZS. 46.64 is generously spaced, as is the Lot Number on the bottom edge and the Serial Number (33) on the top edge. Original surfaces, pinkish-gray and variegated blue toning is seen throughout.
From The Delta Ingot Collection.

1957 NYAO Silver Ingot, 48.09 Ounces
Originally Toned



- 4146** 1957 New York Assay Office Silver Ingot. 48.09 Ounces. Third and final ingot from Melt Number R93, this is Serial Number 49 from that melt. The New York Assay Office has three major weight categories: 45-ounce, 100-ounce, and 1,000-ounce. Of the three, the 45-ounce class is the most frequently seen. Probably only 35 to 50 NYAO silver ingots are extant. This is the typically well laid-out bar with the hallmark centered at the upper part of the top side, followed by FINE 999 $\frac{3}{4}$ on the lower right. The weight is nicely impressed on the right edge. Deep steel-blue toning covers five sides, while the bottom is almost as-issued bright silver.
From The Delta Ingot Collection.

1963 New York Assay Office Silver Ingot
205.62 Ounces



- 4147** 1963 New York Assay Office Silver Ingot. 205.62 Ounces. The New York Assay Office is an understudied area of modern U.S. numismatics. We have only handled 38 ingots, both gold and silver, during the years we have kept records of mint assay ingots. Large-size NYAO silver bars are rarely encountered. Ken Conaway (who recently sold his silver ingot collection to a private museum) only recorded two NYAO silver ingots in the 200-ounce class. This brick-like silver bar has heavy oxidation on all sides, suggesting it may have been exposed to the atmosphere since it was poured in 1963. The large-size New York ingots have a distinctive layout with the most important legends widely spaced on the top side. The fineness is expressed as 999 $\frac{3}{4}$ in the upper-left corner, the round dated hallmark in the lower-left corner, and the weight OZS 205.62 centered on the lower portion of the top side. The left edge shows the imprint of the Lot Number: R 219, while the right edge has the Serial Number 593. This ingot measures: 196 mm x 85 mm x 37 mm. A rare opportunity for the ingot specialist.
From The Delta Ingot Collection.

TYPE ONE SMALL SIZE
PHILADELPHIA MINT SILVER INGOTS

1946 Philadelphia Silver Ingot, 6.02 Ounces
Type One Hallmark



- 4148** 1946 Philadelphia Mint Silver Ingot. 6.02 Ounces. Type One Hallmark. The Type One hallmark is distinctive among the three hallmarks used. There are no stars around the margins and the city name is abbreviated PHILA. It is difficult to make all and nothing statements, and then back them up. What we can say, however, is in 2016 almost all Philadelphia silver ingots were dated 1946, except one, dated 1956. Ingots from Philadelphia are the rarest produced. This piece has the familiar “loaf” shape. The hallmark is on one side only and is almost completely on the ingot. The other necessary legends are seen on the other side, and include 1946 / OZS / 6.02 / FINE / 999 / NO 5. The Lot Number 10 is located on the top edge.
Ex: Americana Sale (Stack's, 1/2001), lot 1626.
From The Delta Ingot Collection.
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1946 Philadelphia Mint Silver Ingot
6.99 Ounces, Type One Hallmark



- 4149** 1946 Philadelphia Mint Silver Ingot. 6.99 Ounces. Type One Hallmark. Probably no more than a few hundred ingots were produced in the Philadelphia Mint of all three hallmark variants; of course, far fewer are known today. This is a curiously laid out bar. The top side is well laid-out and has the hallmark, followed by NO. 40, and then OZS 6.99. But on the back side all the necessary information is crammed at the top with FINE overlapping the date (1946), and 999 just below. Bright from cleaning, the impressed devices present a strong contrast.

Ex: Americana Sale (Stack's, 1/2001), lot 1629.

From The Delta Ingot Collection.

TYPE THREE SMALL SIZE PHILADELPHIA MINT SILVER INGOTS

1946 Philadelphia Mint Silver Ingot
9.83 Ounces, Type Three Hallmark



- 4150** 1946 Philadelphia Mint Silver Ingot. 9.83 Ounces. Type Three Hallmark. The Type Three hallmark distinguished by a star on each side of PHILADELPHIA. This hallmark was only used in two years, 1946 and 1956 on Philadelphia ingots, and according to Ken Conaway only a single 1956 bar is known. As usual, this bar comes from melt number 10, as indicated on the top edge. All the other required inscriptions are on the back side, while the hallmark is well-centered at the top of the top side. A couple of casting flaws are seen on the lower portion of the date. Mostly brilliant throughout. This is a nice example of this scarce ingot type.

Ex: Americana Sale (Stack's, 1/2001), lot 1630.

From The Delta Ingot Collection.

1946 Philadelphia Mint Silver Ingot
12.26 Ounces, Type Three Hallmark



- 4151** 1946 Philadelphia Mint Silver Ingot. 12.26 Ounces. Type Three Hallmark. As Ken Conaway wrote several years ago on his Silver Ingots website:

“The 5 oz to 10 oz class is actually the most common of all weight classes and make up over one half of the entire United States Philadelphia Registry. Having said that, the fact that only 25 exist in the United States Mint Philadelphia Registry still makes them among the most rare United States Government silver ingots in existence.”

This ingot has an unusual layout with only the Serial Number on the back side. All the other designating elements are on the top side, creating a crowded appearance, especially since 999 overlaps both the date and the hallmark. Original silver surfaces show just a hint of toning.

Ex: Americana Sale (Stack's, 1/2001), lot 1631.

From The Delta Ingot Collection.

TYPE THREE LARGE SIZE
PHILADELPHIA MINT SILVER INGOT

Philadelphia Mint Assay Office Silver Ingot
187.52 Ounces
Unusual Casket Shape



- 4152** Philadelphia Mint Silver Ingot. 187.52 Ounces. Type III Hallmark. Undoubtedly produced in 1946, as almost all Type Three hallmark ingots were produced then, only one bar is known with this punch from 1956. Ken Conaway's Silver Ingots website does mention a 100-ounce class for Philadelphia ingots, but only shows one ingot. The curious thing is both that pictured ingot and the present one have a casket-shape. No further information is listed on the website, so we can only speculate about this unique shape. Perhaps it was easier to stack and store numerous bars, each of which represented such a significant store of value. Just speculation. The bar is laid out vertically: NO. 378 / 187.52 OZS / FINE / 998+ / Philadelphia Type Three hallmark / 123. The hallmark is unevenly impressed with the left side indistinct, but it shows pronounced double punching. The surfaces are bright from cleaning, and show the usual casting defects. This is an unusual ingot and one that we recommend to the advanced collector.
- From The Delta Ingot Collection.**
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NEW YORK ASSAY OFFICE
GOLD INGOTS

1943 New York Assay Office Gold Ingot
10.33 Ounces



4153 1943 New York Assay Office Gold Ingot. 10.33 Ounces. The New York Assay Office is a little-studied area of U.S. numismatics. Opened in 1854, undoubtedly to coincide with the opening of the San Francisco Mint that same year and as an end-buyer of newly discovered California gold, the Assay Office remained in operation until 1982. Slight variations in the NYAO hallmarks have been recorded by specialists but there has not been a systemic study of these ingots. This is an exceptionally attractive and well laid-out ingot. The top side shows the dated imprint of the Assay Office centered approximately one-third down from the top of that side, followed by FINE / 999.7. The Melt Number 903 5 is on the top or trailing edge, and the Serial Number 398 is on the bottom or leading edge. The weight stamping is on the right side: OZS 10.33. The surfaces are bright, even gold in color with no problems seen. Rarely are NYAO gold ingots found with the strike seen here and such well-aligned letter and number punches. The ingot measures 34 x 56 x 7 mm.

Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2018), lot 4519.

From The Delta Ingot Collection.

1968 New York Assay Office Gold Ingot
5.34 Ounces
Ex: Alan Bingel



- 4154** 1968 New York Assay Office Gold Ingot. 5.34 Ounces. This small ingot has the New York Assay Office hallmark on the top side, but it is oversized for this size ingot. As a result, part of the imprint is off on the right side. The back side reads: FINE / 999.8. The top edge has the Serial Number 45332. The bottom edge shows the imprint of the Lot Number 280. The right edge has the weight expressed as 5.34. An attractive, small-sized ingot with bright, even gold coloration.
Ex: Alan Bingel Collection of Gold & Silver Ingots, Part Three / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 6192.
From The Delta Ingot Collection.
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PHILADELPHIA MINT
SHEARED INGOT

1939 Philadelphia Mint, 21.87 Ounces
Strip Cast Sheared Ingot
The First We Have Seen From This Mint



- 4155** 1939 Philadelphia Mint Strip Cast Sheared Silver Ingot. 21.87 Ounces. There are so many unusual, and highly collectible aspects to this ingot, it's difficult to know where to start. All strip cast sheared ingots we have seen in the past were from the San Francisco Mint and date from the 1953 to 1955 era. This piece is dated 1939, and has a Type Two Philadelphia hallmark, which is associated with ingots from 1946, so in theory this bar shouldn't exist. (This probably just proves this hallmark type was used earlier than previously believed). But even before one notices the method of manufacture, what is even more unusual is the long rectangular shape. It looks like a ruler, and curiously, it is *exactly* 12 inches long, 1 3/8 inches wide, but only 3/16 inch thick. The strip has a noticeable wave. The imprints on the left side are deeply impressed, those on the right side are noticeably weak. The legends read: NO. 16 / OZS 21.87 / Type Two Philadelphia Mint hallmark / 1939 / FINE / 999 / SILVER. The serial number 12 is centered on the back side. The date is almost non-existent on the lower portion of the middle two digits, but close examination shows an abrupt curve in the lower half of the third digit, making it possible to only to be a 3. The word SILVER is likewise obscured, undoubtedly partially cut off in the shearing process. It can best be reconstructed by reading the letters right-to-left. Why the word SILVER is even present is another unanswered question about this unique item. The surfaces are original and mostly still bright-silver with occasional streaks and patches of darker toning.
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TYPE ONE LARGE SIZE SAN FRANCISCO SILVER INGOT

San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot
19.95 Ounces
Uncommon Type



- 4156** Silver Ingot. 19.95 Ounces. Type One Oval Hallmark (early 1930 to mid-1940s). Small Serial Number Font, Straight Stem 9s, 999.75. This is an uncommon type in the Small Font series. This attractive 20-ounce class bar is well laid out. The top side shows the oval hallmark with the top of the oval just grazing the top of the edge / 1264 / 999.75 FINE. The back side has the weight deeply impressed in the center of that side: 19.95 . OZs. Original surfaces with just a hint of light gray patina on all six sides.

SAN FRANCISCO SHEARED PLATE SILVER INGOT

San Francisco Silver Ingot, 64.86 Ounces
Sheared Plate Silver Ingot



- 4157** Sheared Plate Silver Ingot. 64.86 Ounces. Type III Oval Hallmark (early 1950s to 1956). The complete story has yet to be told about this special class of ingots. What we do know is they were cut from a larger plate of silver to the final size. Only 2,000 or so sheared plate silver ingots were ever made, making them highly collectible. The low serial number of this bar indicates it was probably poured in 1953. Imprints are seen on both top and bottom sides. The top side reads: Type III Oval Hallmark / 234 / 64.86 / 999.75 / FINE / OZS. The back side leads off with 999.75 FINE / digits effaced / OZS (double punched). An interesting example of this short-lived ingot type.

TYPE ONE SMALL SIZE SAN FRANCISCO SILVER INGOTS

San Francisco Silver Ingot, 5.58 Ounces
Large Font Serial Number, Straight Stem 9s



- 4158** San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot. 5.58 Ounces. Type One Oval Hallmark, Large Font Serial # 1857, Straight Stem 9s in 999.5 Fine, 5.58 Ounces. Early 1930s to mid-1940s. This is an original ingot with the hallmark just off the bar a bit on the right side. All the other devices are well-centered and the surfaces are richly toned.

San Francisco Silver Ingot, 5.58 Ounces
Large Font Serial Number, Straight Stem 9s



- 4159** San Francisco Mint Silver Ingot. 6.28 Ounces. Type One Oval Hallmark, Large Font Serial # 1703, Straight Stem 9s in 999.5 Fine, 5.58 Ounces. Early 1930s to mid-1940s. This is an attractive bar with almost all the hallmark on the top side, the leftmost part of the oval just grazes the left side of the ingot. Well laid out with bright silver surfaces overall.

ERRORS

1944-P War Nickel, MS63
Struck on a Silver Dime Planchet



- 4160** 1944-P Jefferson Nickel — Struck on a Silver Dime Planchet — MS63 PCGS. Our online auction archives show two other 1944-P nickels struck on dime planchets: an AU50 PCGS piece that appeared in the January 2006 FUN and August 2019 ANA Signatures, and an AU55 NGC coin in our September 2010 Long Beach Signature. The present lot is a lustrous example with light honey-gold toning and minimal post-strike abrasions. The high points are incompletely brought up, and those areas retain the planchet surface. The date and mintmark are clear and complete. The strike is uncentered, with most of WE TRUST and UNITED STATES OF off the flan. LIBERTY and the date have a stretched appearance due to unrestrained outward metal flow. *From The Mahal Collection, Part IX.*

2018-P Roosevelt Dime, MS61
Struck on a 98% Iron Planchet



- 4161** 2018-P Roosevelt Dime — Struck on a Foreign Planchet — MS61 PCGS. 1.5 grams. Steel, 98% Iron. A typical clad dime weighs 2.27 grams. A predominantly steel planchet, likely made for coinage in an unknown foreign country, was struck between Roosevelt dime dies. We know of four such pieces, one each for PCGS certification IDs 45559216 through 45559219. Customary for an undersized planchet, the strike is mushy at the borders and centers. Nonetheless, Roosevelt's profile is bold. The surfaces are predominantly gray but display peripheral walnut-brown shades.

2002-P Indiana Quarter, MS64
Struck on a Dime Planchet



- 4162** 2002-P Indiana Statehood Quarter — Struck on a Dime Planchet — MS64 PCGS. A wrong planchet error on a briefly produced type. The Philadelphia mintmark is bold and complete, though close to the edge. The Indy racecar and the Washington bust are also complete. The date and E PLURIBUS UNUM are off the flan, as is most of UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. A hint of gold toning visits lustrous and unblemished surfaces. An entry point into a 50-state collection of wrong planchet errors. *From The Mahal Collection, Part IX.*

1972-S Silver Ike Dollar, PR67 Cameo
Struck Twice Off Center



- 4163** 1972-S Eisenhower Dollar, Silver — Double Struck, Both Strikes Off Center — PR67 Cameo NGC. Type Two Reverse. The first strike was approximately 40% off center toward 12 o'clock. The second strike is about 35% off center toward 1 o'clock. The date and mintmark from the second strike are bold. The date and mintmark from the first strike are faint, but visible, due north of their second strike impression. Most of DOLLAR, ICA, and ERTY are absent. Colorfully toned apple-green, cream-gray, and autumn-brown. A dramatic error on a "Brown Ike" proof 40% silver Eisenhower dollar. *Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2022), lot 4652.*

End of Session Three

SESSION FOUR

HALF CENT

- 7001 1826 C-1, B-1, R.1, MS64 Brown PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (5/5). NGC Census: (5/2). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 234,000.
NGC ID# 222U, PCGS# 35252 Base PCGS# 1144

LARGE CENT

- 7002 1796 Reverse of 1794, S-106, B-14, High R.4 — Environmental Damage — NGC Details. XF.**

INDIAN CENTS

- 7003 1908 MS65 Red NGC. Gold CAC.** Eagle Eye Photo Seal. NGC Census: (150/42). PCGS Population: (273/121). CDN: \$525 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 32,327,987.
NGC ID# 2295, PCGS# 2231
- 7004 1908-S MS65 Red PCGS.** PCGS Population: (246/72). NGC Census: (89/33). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,115,000.
From The Monrovia Collection.
NGC ID# 2296, PCGS# 2234

PROOF INDIAN CENTS

- 7005 1862 PR65 NGC.** NGC Census: (77/32). PCGS Population: (89/33). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR65. Mintage 550.
From The Monrovia Collection.
NGC ID# 229C, PCGS# 2259
- 7006 1886 Type One PR67 Brown PCGS.** PCGS Population: (14/1). NGC Census: (9/0). CDN: \$1,700 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR67. Mintage 4,290.
NGC ID# 272Z, PCGS# 2345

LINCOLN CENTS

- 7007 1909-S MS65+ Red PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (500/189 and 9/36+). NGC Census: (181/71 and 4/1+). CDN: \$950 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,825,000.
NGC ID# 22B4, PCGS# 2434
- 7008 1923 MS67 Red PCGS.** PCGS Population: (19/2). NGC Census: (14/0). CDN: \$1,350 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 74,723,000.
NGC ID# 22CA, PCGS# 2545
- 7009 1925-S MS65 Red and Brown PCGS.** PCGS Population: (12/0 and 1/0+). NGC Census: (11/0 and 1/0+). CDN: \$2,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 26,380,000.
NGC ID# 22CH, PCGS# 2565

- 7010 1995 Doubled Die Obverse MS69 Red NGC.** NGC Census: (91/0). PCGS Population: (20/0). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS69.
NGC ID# 22JS, PCGS# 3127

PROOF LINCOLN CENT

- 7011 1978-S PR70 Red Deep Cameo PCGS.** PCGS Population: (51). NGC Census: (9). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR70.
NGC ID# 22MA, PCGS# 93455

TWO CENT PIECE

- 7012 1867 MS65 Red PCGS.** PCGS Population: (22/5). NGC Census: (9/0). CDN: \$2,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 2,938,750.
NGC ID# 22NB, PCGS# 3593

PROOF TWO CENT PIECE

- 7013 1867 PR64 Red PCGS.** PCGS Population: (26/26). NGC Census: (7/22). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR64. Mintage 625.
NGC ID# 274W, PCGS# 3635

THREE CENT SILVER

- 7014 1856 MS65 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (39/3). NGC Census: (19/6). CDN: \$1,750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,458,000.
NGC ID# 22Z5, PCGS# 3672

PROOF THREE CENT SILVER

- 7015 1864 PR65 NGC. CAC.** NGC Census: (37/21). PCGS Population: (26/25). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR65. Mintage 470.
NGC ID# 27CA, PCGS# 3714
- 7016 1867 PR66 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (25/5). NGC Census: (27/10). CDN: \$1,440 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR66. Mintage 625.
NGC ID# 27CD, PCGS# 3717
- 7017 1870 PR66 Cameo PCGS.** PCGS Population: (11/2 and 3/1+). NGC Census: (4/3 and 0/0+). PR66.
NGC ID# 27CF, PCGS# 83721

SHIELD NICKELS

- 7018 1866 Rays MS65 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (172/54). NGC Census: (177/23). CDN: \$1,150 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 14,742,500.
NGC ID# 22NX, PCGS# 3790

- 7019 1867 No Rays MS66 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (23/0 and 4/0+). NGC Census: (28/1 and 2/0+). CDN: \$1,350 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 28,800,000.
NGC ID# 22NZ, PCGS# 3794

- 7020 1870 MS65 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (45/17). NGC Census: (38/6). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 4,806,000.
NGC ID# 22P4, PCGS# 3797

- 7021 1883/2 FS-301, VP-001, AU58 NGC.** NGC Census: (4/7). PCGS Population: (4/6). AU58. Mintage 1,456,919.
NGC ID# 22PD, PCGS# 38416 Base PCGS# 3814

PROOF SHIELD NICKEL

- 7022 1866 Rays PR64 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (87/129). NGC Census: (68/85). CDN: \$1,560 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR64. Mintage 600.
From The Monrovia Collection.
NGC ID# 276G, PCGS# 3817

LIBERTY NICKELS

- 7023 1885 AU55 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (72/411). NGC Census: (14/264). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 1,476,490.
NGC ID# 2773, PCGS# 3846
- 7024 1886 MS64 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (119/69). NGC Census: (63/26). CDN: \$2,250 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 3,330,290.
NGC ID# 22PK, PCGS# 3847



- 7025 1891 MS66 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (35/4). NGC Census: (16/2). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 16,834,350.
NGC ID# 2776, PCGS# 3852

- 7026 1912-S MS65 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (258/50). NGC Census: (97/10). CDN: \$1,980 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 238,000. NGC ID# 277R, PCGS# 3875

PROOF LIBERTY NICKEL

- 7027 1885 PR67 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (27/4 and 6/0+). NGC Census: (19/3 and 1/0+). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR67. Mintage 3,790. NGC ID# 277T, PCGS# 3883

BUFFALO NICKELS

- 7028 1915-S MS64 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (288/180). NGC Census: (191/92). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,505,000. NGC ID# 22R9, PCGS# 3929

- 7029 1917-S MS64 NGC.** NGC Census: (152/76). PCGS Population: (228/133). CDN: \$2,100 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 4,193,000. NGC ID# 22RE, PCGS# 3936

- 7030 1923-S MS64+ NGC.** NGC Census: (315/46 and 10/5+). PCGS Population: (482/60 and 9/15+). CDN: \$1,350 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 6,142,000.

- 7031 1927-S MS63 NGC.** NGC Census: (81/193). PCGS Population: (182/347). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 3,430,000. NGC ID# 22SA, PCGS# 3962

PROOF BUFFALO NICKEL

- 7032 1913 Type One PR64 NGC.** NGC Census: (59/247). PCGS Population: (72/331). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR64. Mintage 1,520. *From The Monrovia Collection.* NGC ID# 278R, PCGS# 3988

BUST HALF DIME

- 7033 1834 V-4, LM-4, R.1, MS65 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (1/0). NGC Census: (3/5). CDN: \$2,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,480,000. NGC ID# 232G, PCGS# 38703 Base PCGS# 4281

SEATED HALF DIMES

- 7034 1838 Large Stars, No Drapery, MS65 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (59/38). NGC Census: (75/67). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 2,225,000. NGC ID# 2TXX, PCGS# 4317

- 7035 1839 No Drapery MS65 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (25/31). NGC Census: (38/31). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,069,150. NGC ID# 232S, PCGS# 4319

- 7036 1839-O No Drapery MS64 NGC.** NGC Census: (7/4). PCGS Population: (8/5). CDN: \$2,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,000,000. NGC ID# 232T, PCGS# 4320

- 7037 1852 MS66 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (14/3). NGC Census: (9/5). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 1,000,500. NGC ID# 233K, PCGS# 4349

- 7038 1857 MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (39/17 and 7/5+). NGC Census: (49/21 and 1/9+). CDN: \$750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 7,280,000. NGC ID# 233S, PCGS# 4365

- 7039 1863 MS65 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (26/34). NGC Census: (23/38). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 18,000. NGC ID# 234C, PCGS# 4382

- 7040 No Lot.**

- 7041 No Lot.**

PROOF SEATED HALF DIMES

- 7042 1858 PR65 Cameo NGC.** NGC Census: (2/1). PCGS Population: (2/2). PR65. Mintage 300. NGC ID# 235N, PCGS# 84437

- 7043 1867 PR67 NGC.** NGC Census: (7/1). PCGS Population: (5/0). CDN: \$2,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR67. Mintage 625. NGC ID# 2364, PCGS# 4450

SEATED DIME

- 7044 1880 MS66 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (26/19 and 1/2+). NGC Census: (33/12 and 1/2+). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 36,000. NGC ID# 23AT, PCGS# 4688

PROOF SEATED DIMES

- 7045 1873 No Arrows, Closed 3 PR66 NGC.** NGC Census: (8/6). PCGS Population: (6/5). CDN: \$1,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR66. Mintage 1,100. NGC ID# 23CX, PCGS# 4766

- 7046 1880 PR66 Cameo PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (18/9). NGC Census: (13/17). PR66. Mintage 1,355. NGC ID# 23D5, PCGS# 84777

- 7047 1882 PR67 Cameo NGC. CAC.** NGC Census: (7/2). PCGS Population: (7/2). PR67. Mintage 1,100. NGC ID# 23D7, PCGS# 84779

PROOF BARBER DIME

- 7048 1899 PR66 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (33/20). NGC Census: (31/26). CDN: \$950 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR66. Mintage 846. NGC ID# 23GC, PCGS# 4883

MERCURY DIMES



- 7049 1936 MS68 Full Bands PCGS.** PCGS Population: (23/0 and 6/0+). NGC Census: (17/0 and 1/0+). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS68. Mintage 87,504,130. NGC ID# 23JE, PCGS# 4999

- 7050 1939-S MS67 Full Bands NGC.** NGC Census: (13/1). PCGS Population: (56/2). CDN: \$2,260 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 10,540,000. NGC ID# 23JT, PCGS# 5021

- 7051 1942 MS68 Full Bands PCGS.** PCGS Population: (20/0 and 1/0+). NGC Census: (17/0 and 1/0+). CDN: \$2,250 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS68. Mintage 205,432,329. NGC ID# 23K3, PCGS# 5035

ROOSEVELT DIME

- 7052 1999-D MS69 Full Bands PCGS.** PCGS Population: (4/0). NGC Census: (0/0). CDN: \$1,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS69. *From The Mahal Collection, Part IX.* NGC ID# 434F, PCGS# 85198

SEATED QUARTERS

- 7053 1850-O MS61 NGC.** NGC Census: (7/21). PCGS Population: (5/10). CDN: \$1,750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 412,000. NGC ID# 23T5, PCGS# 5416

- 7054 1877-S MS66+ PCGS.** PCGS Population: (11/1 and 7/1+). NGC Census: (8/4 and 1/0+). CDN: \$2,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 8,996,000. NGC ID# 23V7, PCGS# 5506

- 7055 1877-S S Over Horizontal S, FS-501, MS65 NGC.** FS-007. NGC Census: (0/0). PCGS Population: (1/0). MS65. Mintage 8,996,000. PCGS# 145562 Base PCGS# 5507

7056 1891-S MS65 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (22/7). NGC Census: (11/5). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 2,216,000. NGC ID# 23VT, PCGS# 5526

PROOF SEATED QUARTERS

7057 1860 PR64 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (48/33). NGC Census: (34/30). CDN: \$1,550 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR64. Mintage 1,000. *From The Monrovia Collection.* NGC ID# 23WM, PCGS# 5556

7058 1865 PR64 NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (38/33). PCGS Population: (35/19). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR64. Mintage 500. NGC ID# 23WT, PCGS# 5561

7059 1877 PR65 Cameo PCGS. PCGS Population: (10/6). NGC Census: (6/8). PR65. NGC ID# 23X9, PCGS# 85578

7060 1885 PR66 Cameo NGC. NGC Census: (12/8). PCGS Population: (16/13). PR66. Mintage 930. *From The Monrovia Collection.* NGC ID# 23XH, PCGS# 85586

PROOF BARBER QUARTER

7061 1899 PR66 PCGS. PCGS Population: (27/4). NGC Census: (26/28). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR66. Mintage 846. NGC ID# 242E, PCGS# 5685

STANDING LIBERTY QUARTERS

7062 1917 Type One MS66+ Full Head NGC. NGC Census: (388/83 and 22/10+). PCGS Population: (596/105 and 68/21+). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 8,740,000. NGC ID# 242Z, PCGS# 5707

7063 1917 Type Two MS66 Full Head NGC. CAC. NGC Census: (61/21). PCGS Population: (121/21). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 13,880,000. NGC ID# 2434, PCGS# 5715

WASHINGTON QUARTERS

7064 1932-D MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (679/98). NGC Census: (234/25). CDN: \$2,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 436,800. NGC ID# 2448, PCGS# 5791

7065 1937-S MS67 PCGS. PCGS Population: (73/0 and 10/0+). NGC Census: (35/0 and 3/0+). CDN: \$1,560 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 1,652,000. NGC ID# 244M, PCGS# 5805

7066 1951-D MS67+ PCGS. PCGS Population: (82/2 and 25/0+). NGC Census: (157/3 and 11/0+). CDN: \$160 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 35,354,800. NGC ID# 245X, PCGS# 5847

7067 1953 MS68 NGC. NGC Census: (2/0). PCGS Population: (0/0). CDN: \$4,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS68. Mintage 18,500,000. NGC ID# 2464, PCGS# 5852

7068 1954 MS67+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (114/2 and 25/0+). NGC Census: (231/2 and 16/0+). CDN: \$130 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 54,400,000. NGC ID# 2467, PCGS# 5855

EARLY HALF DOLLARS

7069 1795 Two Leaves, O-108a, T-17, R.4, Fine 12 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2/7). NGC Census: (3/7). CDN: \$2,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS Fine 12. NGC ID# 24E7, PCGS# 39226 Base PCGS# 6052

7070 1806/5 Large Stars, O-103, T-8, R.2, XF45 PCGS. PCGS Population: (5/10 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (8/9 and 0/0+). CDN: \$2,100 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS XF45. NGC ID# 24EK, PCGS# 39299 Base PCGS# 6077

7071 1806 Pointed 6, No Stem, O-109, T-15, R.1, XF40 NGC. NGC Census: (11/35). PCGS Population: (6/13). CDN: \$1,350 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS XF40. *From The Monrovia Collection.* NGC ID# 24EJ, PCGS# 39310 Base PCGS# 6073

7072 1806 6 Over Inverted 6, O-111a, T-11, R.3, VF30 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1/1). NGC Census: (4/8). CDN: \$1,750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VF30. NGC ID# CZEY, PCGS# 39337 Base PCGS# 6078

7073 1806 6 Over Inverted 6, O-111a, T-11, R.3, VF35 PCGS. PCGS Population: (0/1). NGC Census: (3/5). CDN: \$2,100 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VF35. NGC ID# CZEY, PCGS# 39337 Base PCGS# 6078

BUST HALF DOLLAR

7074 1814 E Over A in STATES, O-108a, R.1, AU53 NGC. NGC Census: (1/6). PCGS Population: (2/9). CDN: \$1,900 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU53. NGC ID# 24F3, PCGS# 39490 Base PCGS# 6107

REEDDED EDGE HALF DOLLAR

7075 1839 Large Letters AU58 NGC. NGC Census: (96/123). PCGS Population: (61/138). CDN: \$1,250 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 1,392,976. *From The Monrovia Collection.* NGC ID# 24G6, PCGS# 6179

SEATED HALF DOLLARS

7076 1846-O Tall Date XF40 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (12/22). NGC Census: (2/17). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS XF40. Mintage 2,304,000. NGC ID# 24H9, PCGS# 6256 Base PCGS# 6256

7077 1861 MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (80/41). NGC Census: (57/28). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 2,888,400. NGC ID# 24J7, PCGS# 6302 Base PCGS# 6302

7078 Three-Piece S.S. Republic Half Dollar Issuers Set. Ex: S.S. Republic. This lot includes: **1861-O WB-101, Die Pair 1, R.5 — Shipwreck Effect (C) — NGC Details**, issued by the United States, designated as Wiley-01A on the NGC insert; **1861-O WB-101, Die Pair 7, R.2 — Shipwreck Effect — NGC Details**, issued by the state of Louisiana, designated as Wiley-07 on the NGC insert; and **1861-O Bisected Date, WB-103, Die Pair 13, R.2 — Shipwreck Effect (C) — NGC Details**, issued by the Confederate States of America, designated as Wiley-13 on the NGC insert. (Total: 3 coins)

7079 1868 MS63 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (10/12). NGC Census: (4/6). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 417,600. NGC ID# 24JV, PCGS# 6323 Base PCGS# 6323

7080 1871 MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (22/7). NGC Census: (13/8). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,204,560. NGC ID# 24K4, PCGS# 6330 Base PCGS# 6330

7081 1874 Large Arrows Over Small Arrows, WB-103, Low R.8, MS63 PCGS. From the Dick Osburn Collection. This is the scarce Large Arrows recut over Small Arrows variety. In Mint State, the WB-103 variety is estimated to be a Low R.8 rarity. This coin is the finest example we have seen. Olive-gold toning surrounds sharply struck, brilliant centers. Interested bidders are encouraged to see the July 2010 *Gobrecht Journal* article by Dennis Fortier that discusses this important variety. NGC ID# 24LA, PCGS# 6346 Base PCGS# 6346

- 7082 1876-S Type One Reverse, Micro S, WB-101, Die Pair 9, R.3, MS64 PCGS.** A brilliant and frosty near-Gem. Sharply struck throughout both sides with Choice surfaces.
PCGS# 800943 Base PCGS# 6354

PROOF SEATED HALF DOLLAR

- 7083 1879 PR64 Cameo PCGS.** PCGS Population: (22/24). NGC Census: (13/27). PR64. Mintage 1,100.
NGC ID# 27UE, PCGS# 86440

BARBER HALF DOLLARS

- 7084 1894 MS65 NGC.** NGC Census: (13/7). PCGS Population: (20/13). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,148,972.
From The Monrovia Collection.
NGC ID# 24LN, PCGS# 6468
- 7085 1901 MS65 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (14/8). NGC Census: (9/3). CDN: \$1,900 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 4,268,813.
NGC ID# 24MC, PCGS# 6489
- 7086 1906-S MS64 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (43/22). NGC Census: (19/15). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,740,154.
NGC ID# 24MX, PCGS# 6507

WALKING LIBERTY HALF DOLLARS

- 7087 1918-D MS62 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (95/547). NGC Census: (75/329). CDN: \$1,680 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 3,853,040.
NGC ID# 24PW, PCGS# 6575
- 7088 1919-S AU53 NGC.** NGC Census: (19/183). PCGS Population: (33/322). CDN: \$2,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU53. Mintage 1,552,000.
NGC ID# 24R2, PCGS# 6579
- 7089 1927-S MS61 NGC.** NGC Census: (20/417). PCGS Population: (5/691). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 2,392,000.
NGC ID# 24RA, PCGS# 6587
- 7090 1929-D MS65 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (234/76 and 12/12+). NGC Census: (83/18 and 2/1+). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,001,200.
NGC ID# 24RC, PCGS# 6589
- 7091 1944-S MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (740/14 and 187/0+). NGC Census: (257/22 and 36/1+). CDN: \$380 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 8,904,000.
NGC ID# 24SE, PCGS# 6623 Base PCGS# 6623

FRANKLIN HALF DOLLAR

- 7092 1958 MS67 Full Bell Lines PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (35/0 and 4/0+). NGC Census: (29/0 and 2/0+). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67.
NGC ID# 24TG, PCGS# 86674

EARLY DOLLAR

- 7093 1795 Flowing Hair, Two Leaves, B-4, BB-14, R.4 — Plugged — PCGS Genuine. Fine Details.**

SEATED DOLLARS

- 7094 1843 AU55 PCGS. CAC. OC-1, R.1.** PCGS Population: (84/109). NGC Census: (95/119). CDN: \$1,071 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 165,100.
NGC ID# 24YD, PCGS# 6929
- 7095 1859-O OC-1, R.1, AU55 NGC. CAC.** From the Dick Osburn Collection. Osburn-Cushing Die State b/a. Frosty silver-gray surfaces with a tinge of pale-gold toning. Mint luster remains beneath a few light abrasions on this CAC-endorsed, Choice About Uncirculated example.
NGC ID# 24YY, PCGS# 6947
- 7096 1860-O MS61 PCGS. OC-1, R.1.** From the Dick Osburn Collection. Osburn-Cushing Die State c/c. Light golden-gray toning with a few light abrasions and minor scuffs. Sharply struck with partially prooflike surfaces.
NGC ID# 24Z3, PCGS# 6950
- 7097 1868 AU58 NGC. OC-4, High R.3.** From the Dick Osburn Collection. Osburn-Cushing Die State a/d. Natural silver-gray toning over lightly reflective fields and well-struck motifs. A few areas of deep-gray patina confirm the near-Mint original, minimally marked surfaces.
NGC ID# 24ZB, PCGS# 6961
- 7098 1869 OC-3, High R.3 — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc.** From the Dick Osburn Collection. Osburn-Cushing Die State b/e. A Top 30 Variety. The flag of a secondary 1 exists (looks like a hyphen) midway between 1 and 8 in the date. This is the Obverse 3 plate coin in the Osburn-Cushing Seated dollar reference. Partially prooflike, bluish-gray surfaces display Mint State sharpness and only minor signs of cleaning. A few light abrasions are seen in the right obverse field.

- 7099 1870 AU58 NGC. OC-3, R.2.** From the Dick Osburn Collection. Osburn-Cushing Die State a/c. An uncommonly well-preserved example of this heavily melted issue, luminous under silver, gold-orange, and violet patina. Just slight rub appears on the high points, though there is some striking weakness most visible on the right-side obverse stars. This is the Obverse 3 plate coin in the Osburn-Cushing Seated dollar reference. Census: 27 in 58, 65 finer (5/23).
NGC ID# 24ZD, PCGS# 6963

PROOF SEATED DOLLARS

- 7100 1870 OC-P1, Low R.3 — Improperly Cleaned — NGC Details. Proof.** From the Dick Osburn Collection. Osburn-Cushing Die State a/a. Plate coin for Obverse P1 in the Osburn-Cushing Seated dollar reference. Minor doubling on the wing feathers, almost fully finished around the leaves. A brilliant, sharp, and mirrorlike proof, with only minor hairlines visible under magnification. Mintage 1,000.
Ex: Fred Yee Collection/Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2012), lot 4696.
- 7101 1870 PR62 NGC.** NGC Census: (29/112). PCGS Population: (46/138). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR62. Mintage 1,000.
NGC ID# 252S, PCGS# 7018

PROOF TRADE DOLLAR

- 7102 1879 PR63 NGC.** NGC Census: (97/211). PCGS Population: (160/211). CDN: \$2,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS PR63. Mintage 1,541.
From The Monrovia Collection.
NGC ID# 27YR, PCGS# 7059

MORGAN DOLLARS

- 7103 1878 8TF Alligator Eye, VAM-14.1A, MS65 NGC.** Ken Bressett Signature. NGC Census: (3/0). PCGS Population: (15/4). CDN: \$2,250 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65.
NGC ID# 253H, PCGS# 133796 Base PCGS# 7072
- 7104 1878 7/8TF 7/4 Strong, VAM-37, MS65 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (13/3). NGC Census: (3/1). CDN: \$2,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65.
NGC ID# 2TXZ, PCGS# 134034 Base PCGS# 7078
- 7105 1878 7/8TF 7/4 Strong, VAM-37, MS65+ NGC.** NGC Census: (3/1 and 0/0+). PCGS Population: (13/3 and 3/0+). CDN: \$2,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65.
NGC ID# 2TXZ, PCGS# 134034 Base PCGS# 7078

- 7106 1878 7/8TF Strong, VAM-38, MS65 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (13/2 and 5/0+). NGC Census: (4/0 and 0/0+). CDN: \$2,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. NGC ID# 2TXZ, PCGS# 134035 Base PCGS# 7078
- 7107 1878 7TF Reverse of 1879 MS65 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (456/43 and 46/3+). NGC Census: (191/15 and 7/3+). CDN: \$1,825 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 4,300,000. NGC ID# 253L, PCGS# 7076
- 7108 1878 7TF Reverse of 1879 MS65 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (456/43 and 46/3+). NGC Census: (191/15 and 7/3+). CDN: \$1,825 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 4,300,000. NGC ID# 253L, PCGS# 7076
- 7109 1878-CC MS65+ PCGS.** PCGS Population: (2270/349 and 116/51+). NGC Census: (1295/223 and 35/14+). CDN: \$1,750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 2,212,000. NGC ID# 253M, PCGS# 7080
- 7110 1879-CC XF40 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (434/3209 and 0/131+). NGC Census: (230/1788 and 0/39+). CDN: \$1,850 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS XF40. Mintage 756,000. NGC ID# 253T, PCGS# 7086
- 7111 1879-S MS67+ PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (1799/161 and 238/15+). NGC Census: (2161/196 and 131/4+). CDN: \$850 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 9,110,000. NGC ID# 253X, PCGS# 7092
- 7112 1879-S MS67 Prooflike PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (52/4). NGC Census: (64/3). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 9,110,000. NGC ID# 253X, PCGS# 7093
- 7113 1880 MS66 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (216/1 and 44/0+). NGC Census: (56/1 and 9/0+). CDN: \$1,340 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 12,601,355. NGC ID# 253Y, PCGS# 7096
- 7114 1880 8 Over 7 Stem, VAM-9, MS65+ PCGS.** Ex: California. PCGS Population: (16/3 and 3/0+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). CDN: \$500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. PCGS# 133874 Base PCGS# 7096
- 7115 1880-CC 8 Over High 7, VAM-5, MS65+ PCGS.** PCGS Population: (8/4 and 0/1+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). MS65. PCGS# 133877 Base PCGS# 7100
- 7116 1880-CC 8/7, Reverse of 1878, VAM-7A, MS65 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (30/6 and 1/1+). NGC Census: (147/22 and 6/2+). CDN: \$2,100 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. NGC ID# AP7P, PCGS# 134049 Base PCGS# 7108
- 7117 1880-O 8 Over 7 Ear, VAM-6A, MS64 PCGS.** A Top 100 Variety. PCGS Population: (28/0 and 5/0+). NGC Census: (14/1 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,550 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. NGC ID# 2543, PCGS# 133883 Base PCGS# 7114
- 7118 1880-S MS67 Prooflike PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (139/23). NGC Census: (155/9). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 8,900,000. NGC ID# 2544, PCGS# 7119
- 7119 1880/79-S Medium S, VAM-8, MS67 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (5/0). NGC Census: (0/0). CDN: \$1,375 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. PCGS# 133886 Base PCGS# 7120
- 7120 1880-S Checkmark, VAM-12, MS67+ PCGS.** A Hit List 40 Variety. PCGS Population: (10/0 and 5/0+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). CDN: \$800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. PCGS# 41324 Base PCGS# 7118
- 7121 1881-CC MS65 Prooflike PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (173/36). NGC Census: (60/17). CDN: \$1,175 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 296,000. NGC ID# 2547, PCGS# 7127
- 7122 1881-O MS65+ PCGS.** Ex: Duke's Dollars. PCGS Population: (827/46 and 95/9+). NGC Census: (483/10 and 10/1+). CDN: \$780 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 5,708,000. NGC ID# 2548, PCGS# 7128
- 7123 1881-S MS67+ PCGS.** PCGS Population: (2703/243 and 442/23+). NGC Census: (4594/360 and 308/19+). CDN: \$760 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 12,760,000. NGC ID# 2549, PCGS# 7130
- 7124 1881-S MS67 Prooflike PCGS.** PCGS Population: (88/5). NGC Census: (121/9). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 12,760,000. NGC ID# 2549, PCGS# 7131
- 7125 1882 MS66+ PCGS.** PCGS Population: (465/22 and 78/2+). NGC Census: (227/9 and 8/1+). CDN: \$930 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 11,101,100. NGC ID# 254A, PCGS# 7132
- 7126 1882-CC MS66 Prooflike PCGS.** PCGS Population: (105/5). NGC Census: (38/5). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 1,133,000. NGC ID# 254B, PCGS# 7135
- 7127 1882-CC VAM-2B, Stage 3, MS66 Prooflike PCGS.** A Hit List 40 Variety. PCGS Population: (1/0). NGC Census: (0/0). MS66. NGC ID# 254B, PCGS# 413029 Base PCGS# 7135
- 7128 1883 MS67 NGC.** NGC Census: (148/6). PCGS Population: (167/5). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 12,291,039. NGC ID# 254G, PCGS# 7142
- 7129 1883-CC MS65+ PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (9527/2858 and 471/496+). NGC Census: (4574/1199 and 99/131+). CDN: \$475 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,204,000. *From The Del Mar Collection.* NGC ID# 254H, PCGS# 7144
- 7130 1883-CC MS66+ Prooflike PCGS.** PCGS Population: (195/9 and 24/0+). NGC Census: (84/7 and 7/0+). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 1,204,000. NGC ID# 254H, PCGS# 7145
- 7131 1883-CC MS66 Prooflike PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (196/9). NGC Census: (83/8). CDN: \$1,050 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 1,204,000. NGC ID# 254H, PCGS# 7145
- 7132 1884-CC MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (2135/156 and 382/23+). NGC Census: (971/180 and 134/19+). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 1,136,000. NGC ID# 254M, PCGS# 7152
- 7133 1884-CC MS66 Prooflike PCGS.** PCGS Population: (131/4). NGC Census: (59/8). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 1,136,000. NGC ID# 254M, PCGS# 7153
- 7134 1884-S AU58 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (1407/347). NGC Census: (2062/482). CDN: \$1,900 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 3,200,000. NGC ID# 254P, PCGS# 7156
- 7135 1885-CC MS66 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (1324/143). NGC Census: (718/127). CDN: \$1,750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 228,000. NGC ID# 254S, PCGS# 7160
- 7136 1885-S MS65 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (668/82 and 52/10+). NGC Census: (247/13 and 4/2+). CDN: \$1,550 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,497,000. NGC ID# 254U, PCGS# 7164
- 7137 1885-S MS65+ PCGS.** PCGS Population: (668/82 and 52/10+). NGC Census: (247/13 and 4/2+). CDN: \$1,550 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 1,497,000. NGC ID# 254U, PCGS# 7164
- 7138 1886-S/S VAM-2, Top 100, MS65 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (17/3). NGC Census: (4/1). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 750,000. NGC ID# 254X, PCGS# 133906 Base PCGS# 7170

- 7139 1887/6 VAM-2, Top 100, MS65 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (4/5 and 1/1+). NGC Census: (79/8 and 6/1+). CDN: \$1,850 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. NGC ID# 254Z, PCGS# 133908 Base PCGS# 7174
- 7140 1887-O MS65 PCGS.** Ex: Duke's Dollars. PCGS Population: (405/16 and 56/1+). NGC Census: (83/7 and 8/0+). CDN: \$1,700 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 11,550,000. NGC ID# 2552, PCGS# 7176
- 7141 1888-O Hot Lips, Doubled Die Obverse, VAM-4, Top 100, AU58 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (10/6 and 1/0+). NGC Census: (32/8 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU58. NGC ID# 2556, PCGS# 133919 Base PCGS# 7308
- 7142 1888-S MS65 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (382/47 and 34/5+). NGC Census: (108/15 and 2/0+). CDN: \$2,050 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 657,000. NGC ID# 2557, PCGS# 7186
- 7143 1889-S MS65 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (764/97). NGC Census: (247/35). CDN: \$1,550 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 700,000. NGC ID# 255B, PCGS# 7194
- 7144 1889-S MS65 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (764/97). NGC Census: (248/36). CDN: \$1,550 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 700,000. NGC ID# 255B, PCGS# 7194
- 7145 1890-CC MS64 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (2464/411). NGC Census: (1043/92). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 2,309,041. NGC ID# 255D, PCGS# 7198
- 7146 1890-CC MS64 Prooflike PCGS.** PCGS Population: (113/17). NGC Census: (61/7). CDN: \$2,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 2,309,041. NGC ID# 255D, PCGS# 7199
- 7147 1890-O MS65+ PCGS.** PCGS Population: (856/37 and 91/3+). NGC Census: (219/2 and 17/0+). CDN: \$875 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 10,701,000. NGC ID# 255E, PCGS# 7200
- 7148 1890-O MS65+ PCGS.** Ex: Duke's Dollars. PCGS Population: (856/37 and 91/3+). NGC Census: (219/2 and 17/0+). CDN: \$875 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 10,701,000. NGC ID# 255E, PCGS# 7200
- 7149 1891-CC MS64+ PCGS.** PCGS Population: (3899/818 and 214/83+). NGC Census: (1167/139 and 29/4+). CDN: \$1,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,618,000. NGC ID# 255H, PCGS# 7206
- 7150 1891-CC MS64 Prooflike PCGS.** PCGS Population: (113/21). NGC Census: (63/4). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,618,000. NGC ID# 255H, PCGS# 7207
- 7151 1893-O AU55 NGC.** NGC Census: (419/1199). PCGS Population: (540/1505). CDN: \$1,700 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 300,000. NGC ID# 255T, PCGS# 7224
- 7152 1894-S MS62 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (990/2446 and 14/128+). NGC Census: (677/1079 and 11/32+). CDN: \$1,550 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 1,260,000. NGC ID# 255X, PCGS# 7232
- 7153 1895-O AU50 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (845/2123). NGC Census: (485/2208). CDN: \$1,550 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 450,000. NGC ID# 255Y, PCGS# 7236
- 7154 1895-O AU50 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (845/2123 and 0/29+). NGC Census: (487/2215 and 1/15+). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 450,000. NGC ID# 255Y, PCGS# 7236
- 7155 1895-O AU53 NGC.** NGC Census: (644/1564). PCGS Population: (683/1440). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU53. Mintage 450,000. NGC ID# 255Y, PCGS# 7236
- 7156 1895-S XF40 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (340/2422). NGC Census: (150/1470). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS XF40. Mintage 400,000. NGC ID# 255Z, PCGS# 7238
- 7157 1896-O MS61 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (491/994 and 0/32+). NGC Census: (581/600 and 2/9+). CDN: \$1,750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 4,900,000. NGC ID# 2563, PCGS# 7242
- 7158 1897 MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (585/98 and 103/9+). NGC Census: (194/15 and 24/1+). CDN: \$850 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 2,822,731. NGC ID# 2565, PCGS# 7246
- 7159 1897-O MS62 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (716/387). NGC Census: (441/241). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 4,004,000. NGC ID# 2566, PCGS# 7248
- 7160 1898-S MS65+ PCGS.** PCGS Population: (502/120 and 30/14+). NGC Census: (113/12 and 3/2+). CDN: \$1,825 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 4,102,000. NGC ID# 256A, PCGS# 7256
- 7161 1899 MS66 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (358/37). NGC Census: (91/11). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 330,846. NGC ID# 256B, PCGS# 7258
- 7162 1899-S MS65 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (557/144 and 30/19+). NGC Census: (164/36 and 6/2+). CDN: \$1,700 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 2,562,000. NGC ID# 256D, PCGS# 7262
- 7163 1899-S MS65 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (557/144 and 30/19+). NGC Census: (164/36 and 6/2+). CDN: \$1,700 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 2,562,000. NGC ID# 256D, PCGS# 7262
- 7164 1900-O/CC VAM-8, Top 100, MS65 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (9/4). NGC Census: (4/0). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. NGC ID# 256G, PCGS# 133960 Base PCGS# 7268
- 7165 1901 AU58+ PCGS.** PCGS Population: (1366/831 and 23/20+). NGC Census: (1710/762 and 9/11+). CDN: \$1,100 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 6,962,813. NGC ID# 256J, PCGS# 7272
- 7166 1901 Doubled Die Reverse, VAM-3, AU55+ PCGS.** PCGS Population: (15/7 and 0/1+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). CDN: \$3,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU55. PCGS# 133965 Base PCGS# 7302
- 7167 1901-S MS64 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (1069/357 and 50/27+). NGC Census: (623/109 and 15/6+). CDN: \$1,750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 2,284,000. NGC ID# 256L, PCGS# 7276
- 7168 1903-O MS66+ PCGS.** Ex: Duke's Dollars. PCGS Population: (851/139 and 115/11+). NGC Census: (379/79 and 39/10+). CDN: \$1,150 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 4,450,000. NGC ID# 256S, PCGS# 7286
- 7169 1903-S Micro S, VAM-2, Top 100, XF45 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (13/9 and 0/0+). NGC Census: (23/23 and 0/0+). CDN: \$1,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS XF45. NGC ID# 256T, PCGS# 133967 Base PCGS# 7306
- 7170 1904 MS65+ PCGS.** PCGS Population: (390/61 and 29/10+). NGC Census: (110/5 and 4/2+). CDN: \$1,700 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 2,788,650. NGC ID# 256U, PCGS# 7290
- 7171 1921 MS66+ PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (826/27 and 196/0+). NGC Census: (814/19 and 75/1+). CDN: \$525 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 44,690,000. NGC ID# 256X, PCGS# 7296
- 7172 1923-S MS65 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (225/4 and 17/0+). NGC Census: (88/2 and 2/0+). CDN: \$1,950 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 19,020,000. NGC ID# 257H, PCGS# 7362

PEACE DOLLARS

- 7173 1925-S MS64+ PCGS.** PCGS Population: (2265/54 and 296/2+). NGC Census: (1670/77 and 125/5+). CDN: \$600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,610,000. NGC ID# 257M, PCGS# 7366

PROOF EISENHOWER DOLLAR

- 7174 1973-S Clad PR70 Cameo PCGS.** PCGS Population: (3). NGC Census: (0). NGC ID# 282A, PCGS# 87430

GOLD DOLLAR

- 7175 1852 MS65 NGC.** NGC Census: (83/20). PCGS Population: (72/31). CDN: \$1,375 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 2,045,351. NGC ID# 25BP, PCGS# 7517

CLASSIC QUARTER EAGLES

- 7176 1838-C HM-1, R.4 — Rim Damage, Cleaned — NGC Details.** AU. Mintage 7,880.
- 7177 1839-D — Polished — NCS.** VF Details. Mintage 13,674.

LIBERTY QUARTER EAGLES

- 7178 1840-C — Scratched — NGC Details.** AU. Mintage 12,822.
- 7179 1847-C — Damaged, Cleaned — ANACS Details.** AU55. Mintage 23,226.
- 7180 1847-D — Rim Filed, Improperly Cleaned — NCS.** AU Details. Mintage 15,784.
- 7181 1847-O AU55 NGC.** NGC Census: (66/82). PCGS Population: (18/39). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 124,000. NGC ID# 25H8, PCGS# 7747
- 7182 1847-O AU58 NGC.** NGC Census: (48/34). PCGS Population: (13/26). CDN: \$2,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 124,000. NGC ID# 25H8, PCGS# 7747
- 7183 1848-C — Reverse Damage — NCS.** AU Details. Mintage 16,788.
- 7184 1850-D — Scratched, Cleaned — ANACS Details.** AU50. Mintage 12,148.
- 7185 1859-S AU50 NGC.** NGC Census: (6/62). PCGS Population: (4/44). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 15,200. NGC ID# 25JN, PCGS# 7790

- 7186 1875-S AU58 NGC.** CAC. NGC Census: (59/34). PCGS Population: (12/12). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 11,600. NGC ID# 25KT, PCGS# 7823

- 7187 1901 MS66+ NGC.** CAC. NGC Census: (98/25 and 2/1+). PCGS Population: (135/32 and 9/1+). CDN: \$1,020 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 91,100. NGC ID# 25LS, PCGS# 7853

- 7188 1907 MS67 NGC.** NGC Census: (149/8). PCGS Population: (131/2). CDN: \$2,400 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 336,200. NGC ID# 25LY, PCGS# 7859

PROOF LIBERTY QUARTER EAGLE

- 7189 1898 — Obverse Scratched — NGC Details.** Proof. Mintage 165.

INDIAN QUARTER EAGLES

- 7190 1909 MS63 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (1129/1087). NGC Census: (1125/1071). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 441,700. NGC ID# 288Z, PCGS# 7940
- 7191 1911-D Weak D — Removed From Jewelry — NGC Details.** AU.
- 7192 1911-D — Mount Removed, Improperly Cleaned — NCS.** AU Details. Mintage 55,680.
- 7193 1911-D Strong D — Mount Removed — PCGS Genuine.** AU Details. Mintage 55,680.
- 7194 1912 MS63 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (1052/775). NGC Census: (1134/763). CDN: \$1,550 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 616,000. NGC ID# 2896, PCGS# 7944
- 7195 1912 MS63 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (1052/775). NGC Census: (1139/771). CDN: \$1,550 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 616,000. NGC ID# 2896, PCGS# 7944
- 7196 1914-D MS63 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (1418/871). NGC Census: (1551/1056). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 448,000. NGC ID# 2899, PCGS# 7947
- 7197 1925-D MS65 NGC.** NGC Census: (1064/87). PCGS Population: (747/60). CDN: \$1,530 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 578,000. NGC ID# 289B, PCGS# 7949
- 7198 1926 MS65 NGC.** NGC Census: (648/34). PCGS Population: (896/59). CDN: \$1,530 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 446,000. NGC ID# 289C, PCGS# 7950

THREE DOLLAR GOLD PIECE

- 7199 1868 AU55 NGC.** NGC Census: (83/220). PCGS Population: (80/171). CDN: \$2,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 4,875. NGC ID# 25MP, PCGS# 7989

EARLY HALF EAGLES

- 7200 1800 BD-5, High R.3 — Mount Removed, Polished — NCS.** XF Details. Mintage 37,628.
- 7201 1807 Bust Right, Large Date, BD-6, High R.4 — Damaged, Cleaned — ANACS.** AU50 Details. Mintage 32,488.

LIBERTY HALF EAGLES

- 7202 1839-C — Filed Rims — PCGS Genuine.** In our opinion, this coin has AU details. Mintage 17,205.
- 7203 1840-C VF25 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (10/115). NGC Census: (3/98). CDN: \$2,100 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VF25. Mintage 18,992. NGC ID# 25SD, PCGS# 8196
- 7204 1847-C VF35 NGC.** NGC Census: (18/239). PCGS Population: (28/195). CDN: \$1,875 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VF35. Mintage 84,151. NGC ID# 25TN, PCGS# 8233
- 7205 1852-D — Scratches — NGC Details.** AU. Mintage 91,584.
- 7206 1860 AU55 NGC.** NGC Census: (40/34). PCGS Population: (21/16). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 19,700. NGC ID# 25VF, PCGS# 8284
- 7207 1873-S XF45 NGC.** NGC Census: (16/59). PCGS Population: (21/33). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS XF45. Mintage 31,000. NGC ID# 25WM, PCGS# 8332

INDIAN HALF EAGLES

- 7208 1908-D MS63 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (1430/443). NGC Census: (979/525). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 148,000. NGC ID# 28DF, PCGS# 8511
- 7209 1908-D MS63 NGC.** NGC Census: (980/530). PCGS Population: (1435/444). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 148,000. NGC ID# 28DF, PCGS# 8511
- 7210 1909 MS63 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (1283/621 and 56/78+). NGC Census: (881/452 and 8/16+). CDN: \$1,625 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 627,138. NGC ID# 28DH, PCGS# 8513

7211 1909-D MS62 NGC. NGC Census: (11002/11813). PCGS Population: (11547/15435). CDN: \$710 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 3,423,560. NGC ID# 28DJ, PCGS# 8514

7212 1910 MS63 NGC. NGC Census: (1549/359). PCGS Population: (893/317). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 604,250. NGC ID# 28DK, PCGS# 8517

7213 1910 MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (893/317). NGC Census: (1551/361). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 604,250. NGC ID# 28DK, PCGS# 8517

7214 1910 MS63 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (893/317). NGC Census: (1551/361). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 604,250. NGC ID# 28DK, PCGS# 8517

7215 1911-S MS62 NGC. NGC Census: (398/106). PCGS Population: (718/307). CDN: \$1,550 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 1,416,000. NGC ID# 25ZM, PCGS# 8522

7216 1912 MS63 NGC. NGC Census: (1193/411). PCGS Population: (1842/567). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 790,000. NGC ID# 28DS, PCGS# 8523

7217 1913 MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1949/736). NGC Census: (1134/460). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 915,900. NGC ID# 28DT, PCGS# 8525

7218 1913-S MS61 NGC. NGC Census: (228/166). PCGS Population: (211/347). CDN: \$1,900 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 408,000. NGC ID# 25ZP, PCGS# 8526

7219 1914 MS63 NGC. NGC Census: (323/218). PCGS Population: (789/327). CDN: \$1,700 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 247,000. NGC ID# 28DU, PCGS# 8527

7220 1914-S MS61 NGC. NGC Census: (280/218). PCGS Population: (139/378). CDN: \$2,025 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 263,000. NGC ID# 28DW, PCGS# 8529

7221 1915-S AU58 NGC. NGC Census: (515/301). PCGS Population: (331/415). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 164,000. NGC ID# 25ZR, PCGS# 8531

LIBERTY EAGLES

7222 1847-O AU55 NGC. NGC Census: (227/128). PCGS Population: (45/36). CDN: \$2,100 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 571,500. NGC ID# 2632, PCGS# 8598

7223 1849 AU58 NGC. NGC Census: (130/47). PCGS Population: (30/47). CDN: \$2,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 653,618. NGC ID# 2635, PCGS# 8601

7224 1854-S AU50 NGC. NGC Census: (64/300). PCGS Population: (84/133). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU50. Mintage 123,826. NGC ID# 263K, PCGS# 8615

7225 1859 AU53 NGC. NGC Census: (33/73). PCGS Population: (9/27). CDN: \$2,100 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU53. Mintage 16,013. NGC ID# 263Z, PCGS# 8628

7226 1872-S XF45 NGC. NGC Census: (39/78). PCGS Population: (36/55). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS XF45. Mintage 17,300. NGC ID# 2653, PCGS# 8665

7227 1881-S MS62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (734/92). NGC Census: (645/46). CDN: \$1,475 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 970,000. NGC ID# 265Z, PCGS# 8694

7228 1883 MS62 NGC. NGC Census: (487/162). PCGS Population: (466/144). CDN: \$1,450 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 208,740. NGC ID# 2666, PCGS# 8699

7229 1888-S MS62 NGC. NGC Census: (708/112). PCGS Population: (865/338). CDN: \$1,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 648,700. NGC ID# 266M, PCGS# 8714

7230 1889-S MS63 NGC. NGC Census: (129/17). PCGS Population: (428/84). CDN: \$1,510 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 425,400. NGC ID# 266P, PCGS# 8716

7231 1890 MS62 PCGS. PCGS Population: (110/21). NGC Census: (57/7). CDN: \$1,550 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 57,980. NGC ID# 266R, PCGS# 8717

7232 1893 MS63 NGC. NGC Census: (7700/815). PCGS Population: (5283/780). CDN: \$1,510 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 1,840,840. NGC ID# 266Z, PCGS# 8725

7233 1894 MS63 NGC. NGC Census: (7308/473). PCGS Population: (3987/388). CDN: \$1,510 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 2,470,778. NGC ID# 2675, PCGS# 8729

7234 1895-O MS62 NGC. NGC Census: (85/11). PCGS Population: (146/31). CDN: \$1,700 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 98,000. NGC ID# 2679, PCGS# 8733

7235 1900 MS64 NGC. NGC Census: (382/70). PCGS Population: (340/39). CDN: \$1,950 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 293,960. NGC ID# 267M, PCGS# 8745

7236 1901 MS62 NGC. NGC Census: (9579/14527). PCGS Population: (6427/13011). CDN: \$1,450 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 1,718,825. NGC ID# 267P, PCGS# 8747

7237 1902-S MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1027/784). NGC Census: (1130/930). CDN: \$1,510 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 469,500. NGC ID# 267U, PCGS# 8751

7238 1906-D MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (690/300 and 37/33+). NGC Census: (605/171 and 6/6+). CDN: \$1,510 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 981,000. NGC ID# 2685, PCGS# 8760

INDIAN EAGLES

7239 1907 No Motto MS62 NGC. NGC Census: (2606/2651). PCGS Population: (2962/3490). CDN: \$1,475 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 239,400. NGC ID# 28GF, PCGS# 8852

7240 1907 No Motto MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (2084/1406). NGC Census: (1295/1356). CDN: \$2,050 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 239,400. NGC ID# 28GF, PCGS# 8852

7241 1908 Motto MS63 PCGS. PCGS Population: (1148/515 and 45/39+). NGC Census: (542/353 and 11/29+). CDN: \$1,850 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 341,300. NGC ID# 28GJ, PCGS# 8859

7242 1909-S AU58 PCGS. PCGS Population: (298/469). NGC Census: (296/298). CDN: \$1,380 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 292,350. NGC ID# 28GP, PCGS# 8864

7243 1910 MS63 NGC. NGC Census: (1256/495). PCGS Population: (1617/542). CDN: \$1,590 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 318,500. NGC ID# 28GR, PCGS# 8865

7244 1910-D MS63 NGC. NGC Census: (2742/1157). PCGS Population: (3103/1019). CDN: \$1,520 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 2,356,640. NGC ID# 28GS, PCGS# 8866

7245 1910-D MS63 NGC. NGC Census: (2743/1158). PCGS Population: (3103/1019). CDN: \$1,540 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 2,356,640. NGC ID# 28GS, PCGS# 8866

7246 1910-S AU58 PCGS. PCGS Population: (667/1037). NGC Census: (777/629). CDN: \$1,265 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 811,000. NGC ID# 268D, PCGS# 8867

7247 1910-S MS61 NGC. NGC Census: (331/245). PCGS Population: (349/662). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 811,000. NGC ID# 268D, PCGS# 8867

- 7248 1911 MS63 NGC.** NGC Census: (2045/1335). PCGS Population: (3002/1318). CDN: \$1,540 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 505,595. NGC ID# 28GT, PCGS# 8868
- 7249 1911 MS63 NGC.** NGC Census: (2046/1338). PCGS Population: (3002/1318). CDN: \$1,540 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 505,595. NGC ID# 28GT, PCGS# 8868
- 7250 1911-S AU55 NGC.** NGC Census: (102/265). PCGS Population: (86/284). CDN: \$1,650 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 51,000. NGC ID# 28GV, PCGS# 8870
- 7251 1912 MS63 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (1603/513). NGC Census: (1118/365). CDN: \$1,640 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 405,000. NGC ID# 28GW, PCGS# 8871
- 7252 1912-S MS61 NGC.** NGC Census: (138/187). PCGS Population: (179/393). CDN: \$1,482 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 300,000. NGC ID# 28GX, PCGS# 8872
- 7253 1913 MS62 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (2787/1942). NGC Census: (2282/1301). CDN: \$1,315 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 442,071. NGC ID# 28GY, PCGS# 8873
- 7254 1913 MS63 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (1339/603). NGC Census: (854/447). CDN: \$1,590 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 442,071. NGC ID# 28GY, PCGS# 8873
- 7255 1913-S AU55 NGC.** NGC Census: (259/441). PCGS Population: (164/384). CDN: \$2,100 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 66,000. NGC ID# 28GZ, PCGS# 8874
- 7256 1914-S MS61 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (123/484). NGC Census: (184/262). CDN: \$1,750 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 208,000. NGC ID# 28H4, PCGS# 8877
- 7257 1926 MS63 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (15568/5637). NGC Census: (18647/5747). CDN: \$1,540 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 1,014,000. NGC ID# 28H9, PCGS# 8882
- 7258 1926 MS64 NGC.** NGC Census: (5081/666). PCGS Population: (5073/564). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,014,000. NGC ID# 28H9, PCGS# 8882
- 7259 1926 MS64 NGC.** NGC Census: (5081/666). PCGS Population: (5073/564). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,014,000. NGC ID# 28H9, PCGS# 8882
- 7260 1926 MS64 NGC.** NGC Census: (5081/666). PCGS Population: (5073/564). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,014,000. NGC ID# 28H9, PCGS# 8882

- 7261 1926 MS64 NGC. CAC.** NGC Census: (5079/666). PCGS Population: (5070/563). CDN: \$1,660 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,014,000. *From The Duquesne Collection, Part V.* NGC ID# 28H9, PCGS# 8882
- 7262 1932 MS62 PCGS. CAC.** PCGS Population: (16434/42602). NGC Census: (16743/55038). CDN: \$1,265 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 4,463,000. NGC ID# 28HB, PCGS# 8884
- 7263 1932 MS63 NGC.** NGC Census: (33645/21381). PCGS Population: (27146/15422). CDN: \$1,565 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 4,463,000. NGC ID# 28HB, PCGS# 8884
- 7264 1932 MS64 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (13514/1915). NGC Census: (18159/3234). CDN: \$1,600 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 4,463,000. NGC ID# 28HB, PCGS# 8884

LIBERTY DOUBLE EAGLES

- 7265 1851 VF30 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (10/1066). NGC Census: (5/1172). CDN: \$1,968.36. Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VF30. Mintage 2,087,155. NGC ID# 268H, PCGS# 8904
- 7266 1852 AU53 NGC.** NGC Census: (438/940). PCGS Population: (146/477). CDN: \$2,193.36. Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU53. Mintage 2,053,026. NGC ID# 268K, PCGS# 8906
- 7267 1858-S — Graffiti — PCGS Genuine. AU Details.** Mintage 846,710.
- 7268 1867-S VF35 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (34/895). NGC Census: (11/1293). CDN: \$1,901.62. Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS VF35. Mintage 920,750. NGC ID# 26A2, PCGS# 8952
- 7269 1873 Open 3 AU58 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (1096/6846). NGC Census: (2480/4857). CDN: \$2,056.62. Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 1,709,825. NGC ID# 26AH, PCGS# 8967
- 7270 1873-S Open 3 AU55 NGC.** NGC Census: (268/453). PCGS Population: (96/298). CDN: \$2,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU55. NGC ID# 26AM, PCGS# 8979
- 7271 1875-S AU55 NGC.** NGC Census: (753/3174). PCGS Population: (626/2574). CDN: \$1,981.62. Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 1,230,000. NGC ID# 26AU, PCGS# 8975
- 7272 1876-CC — Harshly Cleaned — PCGS Genuine. VF Details.** Mintage 138,441.
- 7273 1876-S AU55 NGC.** NGC Census: (1224/5123). PCGS Population: (926/5000). CDN: \$1,981.62. Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 1,597,000. NGC ID# 26AX, PCGS# 8978
- 7274 1876-S AU58 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (1570/3430). NGC Census: (2685/2438). CDN: \$2,056.62. Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 1,597,000. NGC ID# 26AX, PCGS# 8978
- 7275 1876-S MS60 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (752/2678). NGC Census: (546/1892). CDN: \$2,300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS60. Mintage 1,597,000. NGC ID# 26AX, PCGS# 8978
- 7276 1877 MS60 NGC.** NGC Census: (234/530). PCGS Population: (307/727). CDN: \$1,975 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS60. Mintage 397,670. NGC ID# 26AY, PCGS# 8982
- 7277 1877 MS60 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (307/725 and 0/16+). NGC Census: (234/530 and 0/9+). CDN: \$2,010 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS60. Mintage 397,670. NGC ID# 26AY, PCGS# 8982
- 7278 1877 MS60 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (307/725). NGC Census: (234/530). CDN: \$2,010 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS60. Mintage 397,670. NGC ID# 26AY, PCGS# 8982
- 7279 1877-S MS60 NGC.** NGC Census: (434/1267). PCGS Population: (374/1328). CDN: \$2,010 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS60. Mintage 1,735,000. NGC ID# 26B2, PCGS# 8984
- 7280 1878-S MS60 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (315/1004 and 0/13+). NGC Census: (302/697 and 0/7+). CDN: \$1,975 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS60. Mintage 1,739,000. NGC ID# 26B5, PCGS# 8987
- 7281 1880-S AU55 NGC.** NGC Census: (119/784). PCGS Population: (148/797). CDN: \$1,960 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU55. Mintage 836,000. NGC ID# 26BB, PCGS# 8993
- 7282 1882-S MS60 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (143/1236). NGC Census: (203/689). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS60. Mintage 1,125,000. NGC ID# 26BG, PCGS# 8998
- 7283 1883-CC — Harshly Cleaned — NGC Details. AU.** Mintage 59,962.
- 7284 1883-S AU58 NGC.** NGC Census: (467/1713). PCGS Population: (508/3155). CDN: \$1,965 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 1,189,000. NGC ID# 26BJ, PCGS# 9000
- 7285 1883-S AU58 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (508/3155). NGC Census: (467/1713). CDN: \$1,965 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 1,189,000. NGC ID# 26BJ, PCGS# 9000

- 7286 1883-S MS60 NGC.** NGC Census: (232/1481). PCGS Population: (159/2996). CDN: \$1,975 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS60. Mintage 1,189,000. NGC ID# 26BJ, PCGS# 9000
- 7287 1885-S AU58 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (267/3024). NGC Census: (246/2078). CDN: \$1,965 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 683,500. NGC ID# 26BP, PCGS# 9005
- 7288 1888-S MS60 NGC.** NGC Census: (178/2101). PCGS Population: (113/2647). CDN: \$1,975 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS60. Mintage 859,600. NGC ID# 26BU, PCGS# 9009
- 7289 1891-S AU58 NGC.** NGC Census: (428/5412). PCGS Population: (503/5504). CDN: \$1,965 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 1,288,125. NGC ID# 26C4, PCGS# 9018
- 7290 1892-S AU58 NGC.** NGC Census: (357/4179). PCGS Population: (399/4361). CDN: \$1,965 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS AU58. Mintage 930,150. NGC ID# 26C7, PCGS# 9021
- 7291 1892-S MS61 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (1092/3079). NGC Census: (1782/2141). CDN: \$1,980 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 930,150. NGC ID# 26C7, PCGS# 9021
- 7292 1894 MS61 NGC.** NGC Census: (6563/8148). PCGS Population: (3970/11183). CDN: \$1,980 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS61. Mintage 1,368,990. NGC ID# 26CB, PCGS# 9025
- 7293 1894 MS62 Prooflike PCGS.** PCGS Population: (0/0). NGC Census: (7/5). MS62. Mintage 1,368,990. NGC ID# 26CB, PCGS# 79025
- 7294 1895 MS62 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (11707/4744 and 313/260+). NGC Census: (10316/4870 and 14/34+). CDN: \$1,990 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 1,114,656. NGC ID# 26CD, PCGS# 9027
- 7295 1895 MS63 NGC.** NGC Census: (4259/611). PCGS Population: (4058/686). CDN: \$2,270 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 1,114,656. NGC ID# 26CD, PCGS# 9027
- 7296 1896-S MS62 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (4989/2177). NGC Census: (3816/1252). CDN: \$2,090 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 1,403,925. NGC ID# 26CG, PCGS# 9030
- 7297 1897 MS62 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (8482/3234). NGC Census: (8789/3622). CDN: \$1,990 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 1,383,261. NGC ID# 26CH, PCGS# 9031
- 7298 1897 MS63 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (2800/434). NGC Census: (3237/385). CDN: \$2,320 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 1,383,261. NGC ID# 26CH, PCGS# 9031
- 7299 1898-S MS63 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (5966/2200). NGC Census: (4883/1371). CDN: \$2,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 2,575,175. NGC ID# 26CL, PCGS# 9034
- 7300 1898-S MS63 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (5966/2200). NGC Census: (4883/1371). CDN: \$2,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 2,575,175. NGC ID# 26CL, PCGS# 9034
- 7301 1900-S MS62 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (3268/1563). NGC Census: (2827/973). CDN: \$2,015 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 2,459,500. NGC ID# 26CR, PCGS# 9038
- 7302 1900-S MS62 NGC.** NGC Census: (2827/973). PCGS Population: (3268/1563). CDN: \$2,015 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 2,459,500. NGC ID# 26CR, PCGS# 9038
- 7303 1903 MS64 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (3731/633). NGC Census: (3401/749). CDN: \$2,395 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 287,428. NGC ID# 26CW, PCGS# 9043
- 7304 1904 MS63 NGC.** NGC Census: (87605/49968). PCGS Population: (76342/47930). CDN: \$2,285 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 6,256,797. NGC ID# 26CY, PCGS# 9045
- 7305 1904 MS64 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (41688/6388). NGC Census: (42171/7952). CDN: \$2,295 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 6,256,797. NGC ID# 26CY, PCGS# 9045
- SAINT-GAUDENS
DOUBLE EAGLES**
- 7306 1910 MS63 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (4332/2149). NGC Census: (2795/1055). CDN: \$2,250 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 482,000. NGC ID# 26FF, PCGS# 9154
- 7307 1910-D MS63 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (2455/4193 and 31/213+). NGC Census: (2271/2305 and 6/43+). CDN: \$2,240 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 429,000. NGC ID# 26FG, PCGS# 9155
- 7308 1910-D MS64 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (2776/1417). NGC Census: (1800/505). CDN: \$2,500 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 429,000. NGC ID# 26FG, PCGS# 9155
- 7309 1911-D MS63 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (3306/7558 and 34/373+). NGC Census: (3433/6867 and 10/190+). CDN: \$2,340 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 846,500. NGC ID# 26FK, PCGS# 9158
- 7310 1911-S MS64 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (2102/771). NGC Census: (1548/342). CDN: \$2,570 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 775,750. NGC ID# 26FL, PCGS# 9159
- 7311 1914-D MS62 NGC.** NGC Census: (1562/5111). PCGS Population: (1349/7372). CDN: \$2,090 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS62. Mintage 453,000. NGC ID# 26FT, PCGS# 9165
- 7312 1914-S MS63 NGC.** NGC Census: (8791/7797). PCGS Population: (7936/9444). CDN: \$2,150 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 1,498,000. NGC ID# 26FU, PCGS# 9166
- 7313 1914-S MS63 NGC.** NGC Census: (8786/7785). PCGS Population: (7921/9438). CDN: \$2,240 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 1,498,000. NGC ID# 26FU, PCGS# 9166
- 7314 1914-S MS63 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (7931/9441). NGC Census: (8791/7790). CDN: \$2,240 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 1,498,000. NGC ID# 26FU, PCGS# 9166
- 7315 1915-S MS63 NGC.** NGC Census: (5792/7793). PCGS Population: (4890/7989). CDN: \$2,340 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 567,500. NGC ID# 26FW, PCGS# 9168
- 7316 1915-S MS63 NGC.** NGC Census: (5792/7793). PCGS Population: (4890/7989). CDN: \$2,340 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 567,500. NGC ID# 26FW, PCGS# 9168
- 7317 1915-S MS64 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (5332/2657). NGC Census: (5769/2024). CDN: \$2,470 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 567,500. NGC ID# 26FW, PCGS# 9168
- 7318 1916-S MS63 NGC.** NGC Census: (1024/2349). PCGS Population: (1155/3229). CDN: \$2,350 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS63. Mintage 796,000. NGC ID# 26FX, PCGS# 9169
- 7319 1922 MS64+ NGC.** NGC Census: (9384/573 and 205/19+). PCGS Population: (11143/1662 and 329/62+). CDN: \$2,270 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 1,375,500.
- 7320 1924 MS64 PCGS.** PCGS Population: (114097/64917). NGC Census: (115191/45344). CDN: \$2,270 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 4,323,500. NGC ID# 26G7, PCGS# 9177

7321 1924 MS65+ PCGS. PCGS Population: (54389/10540 and 1368/370+). NGC Census: (39457/5917 and 669/320+). CDN: \$2,310 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 4,323,500. NGC ID# 26G7, PCGS# 9177

7322 1925 MS65 NGC. NGC Census: (4938/708). PCGS Population: (7661/1317). CDN: \$2,425.50. Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 2,831,750. NGC ID# 26GA, PCGS# 9180

7323 1927 MS64 NGC. NGC Census: (56897/24985). PCGS Population: (57110/39121). CDN: \$2,270 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 2,946,750. NGC ID# 26GG, PCGS# 9186

7324 1927 MS64 PCGS. PCGS Population: (57110/39121). NGC Census: (56911/25003). CDN: \$2,270 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS64. Mintage 2,946,750. NGC ID# 26GG, PCGS# 9186

COMMEMORATIVE SILVER

7325 1938 Arkansas MS67 NGC. NGC Census: (13/0). PCGS Population: (19/0). CDN: \$2,250 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 3,156. NGC ID# BYFE, PCGS# 9245

7326 1935/34-S Boone MS67+ NGC. NGC Census: (27/4 and 7/0+). PCGS Population: (23/3 and 4/0+). CDN: \$2,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 2,004. NGC ID# BYFW, PCGS# 9264

7327 1936 Gettysburg MS67+ NGC. NGC Census: (109/7 and 46/0+). PCGS Population: (212/7 and 60/0+). CDN: \$1,380 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 26,928. NGC ID# BYGM, PCGS# 9305

7328 1938 New Rochelle MS67+ PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (242/11 and 71/4+). NGC Census: (100/17 and 9/1+). MS67. Mintage 15,266. NGC ID# BYDX, PCGS# 9335

7329 1938-S Oregon MS66 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (632/238). NGC Census: (531/195). CDN: \$300 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS66. Mintage 6,006. NGC ID# BYHK, PCGS# 9350

7330 1915-S Panama-Pacific MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (592/438). NGC Census: (506/294). MS65. Mintage 27,134. *From The Duquesne Collection, Part V.* NGC ID# BYHP, PCGS# 9357

7331 1927 Vermont MS67 NGC. NGC Census: (40/1). PCGS Population: (80/2). CDN: \$2,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 28,142. NGC ID# BYJR, PCGS# 9401

7332 1927 Vermont MS67 PCGS. PCGS Population: (80/2 and 16/1+). NGC Census: (40/1 and 5/0+). CDN: \$2,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 28,142. NGC ID# BYJR, PCGS# 9401

7333 1951-S Washington-Carver MS67+ NGC. NGC Census: (33/0 and 7/0+). PCGS Population: (15/1 and 1/0+). CDN: \$950 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 10,000. NGC ID# BYL2, PCGS# 9432

7334 1953-S Washington-Carver MS67 NGC. NGC Census: (18/1). PCGS Population: (19/0). CDN: \$3,000 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 108,020. NGC ID# BYL8, PCGS# 9440

7335 1954-S Washington-Carver MS67 NGC. NGC Census: (21/0). PCGS Population: (11/0). CDN: \$4,250 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS67. Mintage 122,024. NGC ID# BYLB, PCGS# 9444

COMMEMORATIVE GOLD

7336 1904 Lewis and Clark Gold Dollar MS65 NGC. NGC Census: (193/130). PCGS Population: (339/201). CDN: \$2,200 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 10,025. NGC ID# BYLE, PCGS# 7447

7337 1915-S Panama-Pacific Gold Dollar MS65 PCGS. CAC. PCGS Population: (1355/953). NGC Census: (771/617). CDN: \$900 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 15,000. *From The Duquesne Collection, Part V.* NGC ID# BYLH, PCGS# 7449

7338 1922 Grant Gold Dollar, With Star, MS65 PCGS. PCGS Population: (572/967). NGC Census: (336/485). CDN: \$1,800 Whsle. Bid for NGC/PCGS MS65. Mintage 5,016. NGC ID# BYPS, PCGS# 7459

TERRITORIAL GOLD

7339 (1842-50) A. Bechtler Dollar, 27G. 21C., Plain Edge — Mount Removed — PCGS Genuine. AU Details.

CALIFORNIA FRACTIONAL GOLD

7340 1878/6 Indian Octagonal 50 Cents, BG-952, High R.5, MS67 NGC. NGC Census: (1/0). PCGS Population: (0/0). MS67. NGC ID# 2BXL, PCGS# 10810

7341 1871 Liberty Round 50 Cents, BG-1029, High R.4, MS66+ Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. PCGS Population: (0/0 and 1/0+). NGC Census: (0/0 and 0/0+). PCGS# 787432

PATTERN

7342 1865 Motto Seated Half Dollar, Judd-430, Pollock-503, High R.6 — Corrosion Removed — PCGS Genuine. Proof, Unc Details.

NUGGET

7343 California Gold Rush Gold Nugget PCGS Genuine. Ex: S.S. Central America. 12.3 grams.

PHILIPPINES

7344 1910-S Philippines One Centavo MS66 Red PCGS; 1913-S Philippines One Centavo MS63 Brown PCGS; 1917-S Philippines One Centavo MS65 Red and Brown PCGS; 1926-M Philippines One Centavo MS64 Red PCGS; and a 1936-M Philippines One Centavo MS65 Red PCGS. *From The Mahal Collection, Part IX.* (Total: 5 coins) PCGS# 90053

7345 1903 Philippines Five Centavos PR66 PCGS; 1904 Philippines Five Centavos PR66 PCGS; 1906 Philippines Five Centavos PR66 PCGS; and a 1908 Philippines Five Centavos PR65 PCGS. *From The Mahal Collection, Part IX.* (Total: 4 coins)

7346 1903 Philippines 10 Centavos PR66 PCGS; 1915-S Philippines 10 Centavos AU58 PCGS; 1918-S Philippines 10 Centavos MS65 PCGS; 1919-S Philippines 10 Centavos MS64 PCGS; and a 1945-D Philippines 10 Centavos MS65 PCGS. *From The Mahal Collection, Part IX.* (Total: 5 coins)

7347 1903-S Philippines 20 Centavos AU58 PCGS; 1909-S Philippines 20 Centavos VG10 PCGS; 1918-S Philippines 20 Centavos MS64 PCGS; and a 1928/7-M Philippines 20 Centavos MS64 PCGS, Allen-11.18. *From The Mahal Collection, Part IX.* (Total: 4 coins)

7348 1905-S Philippines 50 Centavos MS62 PCGS; and a 1907-S Philippines 50 Centavos AU55 PCGS. *From The Mahal Collection, Part IX.* (Total: 2 coins)

7349 1907-S Philippines Peso MS63 PCGS; and a 1908-S Philippines Peso MS63 PCGS. *From The Mahal Collection, Part IX.* (Total: 2 coins)

ERRORS

- 7350** 1995 Lincoln Cent — Double Denomination on a Struck Dime — MS65 PCGS; 1996 Lincoln Cent — Double Denomination on a Dime Planchet — MS65 PCGS; 1999 Lincoln Cent — Struck on Clad Dime Planchet — MS65 PCGS.
From The Mahal Collection, Part IX.
(Total: 3 coins)
- 7351** 1999 Lincoln Cent — Struck on a Clad Dime Planchet — MS66 PCGS; 2000 Lincoln Cent — Double Denomination on a Struck Dime — MS66 PCGS; 2001 Lincoln Cent — Double Denomination on a Struck Dime — MS65 PCGS.
From The Mahal Collection, Part IX.
(Total: 3 coins)
- 7352** 1952 Jefferson Nickel — Struck on a Silver Dime Planchet — AU58 PCGS; 1956 Jefferson Nickel — Struck on a Cent Planchet — MS65 Red and Brown NGC.
From The Mahal Collection, Part IX.
(Total: 2 coins)
- 7353** 1968-S Jefferson Nickel — Double Denomination on a Struck Cent — MS64 Red PCGS; 1968-S Jefferson Nickel — Struck on a Cent Planchet — MS65 Red PCGS.
From The Mahal Collection, Part IX.
(Total: 2 coins)
- 7354** 1970-S Jefferson Nickel — Struck on a Struck Cent — MS63 Brown PCGS; 1976-D Jefferson Nickel — Double Struck, 2nd Strike Off-Center — MS64 NGC; 1978 Jefferson Nickel — Struck on a Cent Planchet — MS61 Brown NGC. 3.1 grams.
From The Mahal Collection, Part IX.
(Total: 3 coins)
- 7355** 1979 Jefferson Nickel — Struck on a Cent Planchet — MS64 Red PCGS; 1979-D Jefferson Nickel — Struck on a Cent Planchet — MS64 Red and Brown PCGS; 1980-P Jefferson Nickel — Struck on a Cent Planchet — MS65 Red PCGS; 1980-D Jefferson Nickel — Struck on a Cent Planchet — MS65 Red NGC. 3.1 grams. Ex: New England Collection.
From The Mahal Collection, Part IX.
(Total: 4 coins)
- 7356** 1981-P Jefferson Nickel — Struck on a Cent Planchet — MS65 Red PCGS; 1999-P Jefferson Nickel — Triple Struck, Broadstrike — MS65 PCGS; 2000-P Jefferson Nickel — 40% Brockage Obverse & Broadstrike — MS65 PCGS; 2000-P Jefferson Nickel — Struck on a Cent Planchet — MS66 Red NGC. 2.5 grams. Ex: New England Collection.
From The Mahal Collection, Part IX.
(Total: 4 coins)
- 7357** 1985-P Jefferson Nickel — Overstruck on a 1985 Cent — MS62 Red and Brown NGC. Ex: New England Collection.
From The Mahal Collection, Part IX.
- 7358** 1997-P Jefferson Nickel — Struck on a Clad Dime Planchet — MS62 PCGS; 1998-P Jefferson Nickel — Struck on a Dime Planchet — MS65 PCGS.
From The Mahal Collection, Part IX.
(Total: 2 coins)
- 7359** 1982-P Washington Quarter — Struck on a Jefferson Nickel Planchet — MS65 PCGS; 1983-P Washington Quarter — Struck on a Jefferson Nickel Planchet — AU58 PCGS; 1996-D Washington Quarter — Struck on a Jefferson Nickel Planchet — MS65 PCGS; 1990-P Kennedy Half Dollar — Struck 12% Off Center — MS65 PCGS.
From The Mahal Collection, Part IX.
(Total: 4 coins)
- 7360** 1998-P Washington Quarter — Struck on a Clad Dime Planchet — MS65 PCGS; 1979 Washington Quarter — Struck on a Jefferson Nickel Planchet — MS65 PCGS; 1996-D Washington Quarter — Struck on a Jefferson Nickel Planchet — MS63 PCGS.
From The Mahal Collection, Part IX.
(Total: 3 coins)
- 7361** 2004-P Florida Statehood Quarter — Struck on a Jefferson Nickel Planchet — MS66 PCGS.
From The Mahal Collection, Part IX.

End of Auction

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2. All bids are subject to a Buyer's Premium which is in addition to the placed successful bid. The Buyer's Premium for each Auction is published by Auctioneer in the printed catalog and on the Internet.

Bidders:

3. Any person participating or registering for the Auction agrees to be bound by and accepts these Terms and Conditions of Auction (“Bidder(s)”).
4. All Bidders must meet Auctioneer's qualifications to bid. Any Bidder who is not a client in good standing of the Auctioneer may be disqualified at Auctioneer's sole option and will not be awarded lots. Such determination may be made by Auctioneer in its sole and unlimited discretion, at any time prior to, during, or even after the close of the Auction. Auctioneer reserves the right to exclude any person from the auction.
5. If an entity places a bid, then the person executing the bid on behalf of the entity agrees to personally guarantee payment for any successful bid.

Credit:

6. In order to place bids, Bidders who have not established credit with the Auctioneer must either furnish satisfactory credit information (including two collectibles-related business references) or supply valid credit card information along with a social security number, well in advance of the Auction. Internet bids will only be accepted from pre-registered Bidders. Bidders who are not members of HA.com or affiliates should preregister at least 48 hours before the start of the first session (exclusive of holidays or weekends) to allow adequate time to contact references. Credit will be granted at the discretion of Auctioneer. Auctioneer may, in its sole discretion, require a deposit in good funds of twenty-five percent (25%) of the amount of each bid prior to acceptance of the bid. Additionally Bidders who have not previously established credit or who wish to bid in excess of their established credit history may be required to provide their social security so a credit check may be performed prior to Auctioneer's acceptance of a bid. Settlement via check and immediate delivery of merchandise may also be determined by pre-approval of credit based on a combination of: HA.com history, related industry references, bank verification, a credit bureau report and/or a personal guarantee for a corporate or partnership entity in advance of the auction.

Bidding Options:

7. Auctioneer accepts bids from the Internet, telephone, fax, mail, floor, and HeritageLive! from registered clients.
8. Bids in Signature Auctions may be placed as set forth in the printed catalog section entitled “Choose your bidding method.” For auctions held solely on the Internet, see the alternatives on HA.com. Review at <http://www.ha.com/c/ref/web-tips.zx#biddingTutorial>.
9. Presentment of Bids: Non-Internet bids (including but not limited to podium, fax, phone and mail bids) and floor bids must be on-increment or at a half increment (“Cut Bid”). Any podium, fax, phone, or mail bids that do not conform to a full or half increment will be rounded up or down to the nearest full or half increment and this revised amount will be considered your high bid.
10. Auctioneer's Execution of Certain Bids. Auctioneer cannot be responsible for your errors in bidding or entry of bids. When identical mail or fax bids are submitted, preference is given to the first received. To ensure the greatest accuracy, written bids should be entered on the standard printed bid sheet and received by Auctioneer at least two business days prior to Auction start. Auctioneer is not responsible for executing mail bids or fax bids received on or after the day the first lot is sold, nor Internet bids submitted after the published closing time; nor is Auctioneer responsible for proper execution of bids submitted by telephone, mail, fax, email, Internet, or in person once Auction begins. Bids placed electronically via the internet may not be withdrawn until your written request is received and acknowledged by Auctioneer (FAX: 214-409-1425); such requests must state the reason, and may constitute grounds for withdrawal of bidding privileges. Lots won by mail Bidders will not be delivered at the Auction unless prearranged.
11. Bid Increments. Bid increments (over the current bid level) determine the lowest amount you may bid on a particular lot. Bids greater than one increment over the current bid can be any whole dollar amount. It is possible under several circumstances for winning bids to be between increments, sometimes only \$1 above the previous increment. Please see: “How can I lose by less than an increment?” on our website. Bids will be accepted in whole dollar amounts only. No “buy” or “unlimited” bids will be accepted.

Current bidding increments during any live auction session or components thereof (e.g. mail/fax bids and LiveProxy bidding) (see HA.com/c/ref/web-tips.zx#guidelines-increments) are:

Current Bid	Bid Increment	Current Bid	Bid Increment
< \$10	\$1	\$10,000 - \$19,999	\$1,000
\$10 - \$49	\$2	\$20,000 - \$49,999	\$2,000
\$50 - \$99	\$5	\$50,000 - \$99,999	\$5,000
\$100 - \$199	\$10	\$100,000 - \$199,999	\$10,000
\$200 - \$499	\$20	\$200,000 - \$499,999	\$20,000
\$500 - \$999	\$50	\$500,000 - \$999,999	\$25,000
\$1,000 - \$1,999	\$100	\$1,000,000 - \$1,999,999	\$50,000
\$2,000 - \$4,999	\$200	\$2,000,000 - \$9,999,999	\$100,000
\$5,000 - \$9,999	\$500	>= \$10,000,000	\$200,000

Note: Half-increment bidding is available prior to the live auction session.

12. If Auctioneer calls for a full increment, Bidder may request Auctioneer to accept a Cut Bid only once per lot. After offering a Cut Bid, Bidder may continue to bid on lot only at full increments. Off-increment bids may be accepted by the Auctioneer at Signature Auctions. Bids solicited by Auctioneer at other than the expected increment will not be considered Cut Bids.

Conducting the Auction:

13. Notice of the consignor's liberty to place bids on his lots in the Auction is hereby made in accordance with Article 2 of the Texas Business and Commercial Code. A “Minimum Bid” is an amount below which the lot will not sell. THE CONSIGNOR OF PROPERTY MAY PLACE WRITTEN “Minimum Bids” ON HIS LOTS IN ADVANCE OF THE AUCTION; ON SUCH LOTS, IF THE HAMMER PRICE DOES NOT MEET THE “Minimum Bid”, THE CONSIGNOR MAY PAY A REDUCED COMMISSION ON THOSE LOTS. “Minimum Bids” are generally posted online several days prior to the Auction closing. Any successful bid placed by a consignor on his property on the Auction floor, by any means during the live session, or after the “Minimum Bid” for an Auction have been posted, will require the consignor to pay full Buyer's Premium and Seller's Commissions on such lot. Auctioneer or its affiliates expressly reserve the right to modify any such bids at any time prior to the hammer based upon data made known to the Auctioneer or its affiliates.
14. The highest qualified Bidder recognized by the Auctioneer shall be the Buyer. In the event of a tie bid, the earliest bid received or recognized wins. In the event of any dispute between any Bidders at an Auction, Auctioneer may at his sole discretion reoffer the lot. Auctioneer's decision and declaration of the winning Bidder shall be final and binding upon all Bidders. Bids properly offered, whether by floor Bidder or other means of bidding, may on occasion be missed or go unrecognized; in such cases, the Auctioneer may declare the recognized bid accepted as the winning bid, regardless of whether a competing bid may have been higher. Auctioneer reserves the right after the hammer fall to accept bids and reopen bidding for bids placed through the Internet or otherwise. Regardless of placed bids, Auctioneer reserves the right to withdraw any lot, or any part of a lot, from Auction at any time prior to the opening of any such lot by the auctioneer (crier), or in the

case of Internet-only auctions when the bid opens for either live Internet bidding or the beginning of any extended period.

15. Auctioneer reserves the right to refuse to honor any bid or to limit the amount of any bid, in its sole discretion. A bid is considered not made in “Good Faith” when made by an insolvent or irresponsible person, a person under the age of eighteen, or is not supported by satisfactory credit, references, or otherwise. Regardless of the disclosure of his identity, any bid by a consignor or his agent on a lot consigned by him is deemed to be made in “Good Faith.” Any person apparently appearing on the OFAC list is not eligible to bid.
16. Nominal Bids. The Auctioneer in its sole discretion may reject nominal bids, small opening bids, or very nominal advances.
17. Lots bearing bidding estimates shall open at Auctioneer's discretion (generally 40%-60% of the low estimate). In the event that no bid meets or exceeds that opening amount, the lot shall pass as unsold or the Auctioneer may place a protective bid on behalf of the consignor.
18. All items are to be purchased per lot as numerically indicated and no lots will be broken.
19. Auctioneer reserves the right to rescind the sale in the event of nonpayment, breach of a warranty, disputed ownership, auctioneer's clerical error or omission in exercising bids and reserves, or for any other reason and in Auctioneer's sole discretion.
20. Auctioneer occasionally experiences Internet and/or Server service outages, and Auctioneer periodically schedules system downtime for maintenance and other purposes, during which Bidders cannot participate or place bids. If such outages occur, bidding may be extended at Auctioneer's discretion. Bidders unable to place their bids through the Internet are directed to contact Client Services at 877-HERITAGE (437-4824).
21. The Auctioneer, its affiliates, or their employees consign items to be sold in the Auction, and may bid on those lots or any other lots.
22. The Auctioneer may extend advances, guarantees, or loans to certain consignors.
23. The Auctioneer has the right to sell certain unsold items after the close of the Auction. Such lots shall be considered sold during the Auction and all these Terms and Conditions shall apply to such sales including but not limited to the Buyer's Premium, return rights, and disclaimers.

Payment:

24. All sales are strictly for cash in United States dollars (including U.S. currency, bank wire, cashier checks, travelers checks, eChecks, and bank money orders, and are subject to all reporting requirements). All deliveries are subject to good funds; funds being received in Auctioneer's account before delivery of the merchandise; and all payments are subject to a clearing period. Auctioneer reserves the right to determine if a check constitutes “good funds”: checks drawn on a U.S. bank are subject to a ten business day hold, thirty days when drawn on an international bank. Clients with pre-arranged credit may receive immediate credit for payments via eCheck, personal, or corporate checks. All others will be subject to a hold of 5 business days, or more, for the funds to clear prior to releasing merchandise. (Ref. T&C item 7 Credit for additional information.) Payments can be made 24-48 hours post auction from the My Orders page of the HA.com website. Payment via credit card (Visa, Mastercard, and Discover) will be accepted upon prior approval by Auctioneer. All payments by credit card will incur a surcharge of 2.5%. Payment by eCheck, wire transfer, or check will not incur a surcharge. This fee only applies to credit transactions, and does not exceed Auctioneer's cost of processing.
25. Payment is due upon closing of the Auction session, or upon presentment of an invoice. Auctioneer reserves the right to void an invoice if payment in full is not received within 7 days after Auction close. In cases of nonpayment, Auctioneer's election to void a sale does not relieve the Bidder from their obligation to pay Auctioneer its fees (seller's and buyer's premium) on the lot and any other damages pertaining to the lot or Auctioneer. Alternatively, Auctioneer at its sole option, may charge a twenty (20%) fee based on the amount of the purchase. In either case the Auctioneer may offset amount of its claim against any monies owing to the Bidder or secure its claim against any of the Bidder's properties held by the Auctioneer.
26. Purchased lots may be subject to taxes or fees imposed by various foreign taxing agencies. Buyer is responsible for paying all foreign imposed taxes whether VAT, GST, etc. prior to delivery unless other arrangements are made in writing. Lots delivered to Buyer, or Buyer's representative are subject to all applicable state and local taxes, unless appropriate permits are on file with Auctioneer. Should state sales tax become applicable in the state for delivery prior to delivery of the property on the invoice, Buyer agrees to pay all applicable state sales tax as required by the delivery state as of the shipping date. Buyer agrees to pay Auctioneer the actual amount of tax due in the event that sales tax is not properly collected due to: 1) an expired, inaccurate, or inappropriate tax certificate or declaration, 2) an incorrect interpretation of the applicable statute, 3) or any other reason. The appropriate form or certificate must be on file at and verified by Auctioneer five days prior to Auction, or tax must be paid; only if such form or certificate is received by Auctioneer within 4 days after Auction can a refund of tax paid be made. Lots from different Auctions may not be aggregated for sales tax purposes.
27. In the event that Buyer's payment is dishonored upon presentment(s), Buyer shall pay the maximum statutory processing fee set by applicable state law. If Buyer attempts to pay via eCheck and Buyer's financial institution denies this bank account, or the payment cannot be completed using the selected funding source, Buyer agrees to complete payment using your credit card on file (subject to the surcharge detailed in paragraph 24).
28. If any Auction invoice submitted by Auctioneer is not paid in full when due, the unpaid balance will bear interest at the highest rate permitted by law from the date of invoice until paid. Any invoice not paid when due will bear a three percent (3%) late fee on the invoice amount. If the Auctioneer refers any invoice to an attorney for collection, Buyer agrees to pay attorney's fees, court costs, and other collection costs incurred by Auctioneer. If Auctioneer assigns collection to its in-house legal staff, such attorney's time expended on the matter shall be compensated at a rate comparable to the hourly rate of independent attorneys.
29. In the event Buyer fails to pay any amounts due, Buyer authorizes Auctioneer to charge the Buyer's credit card on file with Auctioneer in the amount required to pay the invoice in full or sell the lot(s) securing the invoice to any underbidders in the Auction that the lot(s) appeared, or at subsequent private or public sale, or relist the lot(s) in a future auction conducted by Auctioneer. A defaulting Buyer agrees to pay for the reasonable costs of resale (including a 15% seller's commission, if consigned to an auction conducted by Auctioneer). The defaulting Buyer is liable to pay any difference between his total original invoice for the lot(s), plus any applicable interest, and the net proceeds for the lot(s) if sold at private sale or the subsequent hammer price of the lot(s) less the 15% seller's commissions, if sold at an Auctioneer's auction.
30. Title shall not pass to Buyer until all invoices are paid in full. Auctioneer shall have a lien against the merchandise purchased by Buyer to secure payment of any and all outstanding Auction invoices. Auctioneer is further granted a lien and the right to retain possession of any other property of Buyer then held by Auctioneer or its affiliates to secure payment of any Auction invoice or any other amounts due Auctioneer or affiliates from Buyer. With respect to these lien rights, Auctioneer shall have all the rights of a secured creditor under Article 9 of the Texas Uniform Commercial Code, including but not limited to the right of sale (including a 15% seller's commission, if consigned to an auction conducted by Auctioneer). Any Heritage foreclosure auction venue is deemed a reasonably commercial sale. In addition, with respect to payment of the Auction invoice(s), Buyer waives any and all rights of offset he might otherwise have against Auctioneer and the consignor of the merchandise included on the invoice. If Buyer owes Auctioneer or its affiliates on any account, Auctioneer and its affiliates shall have the right to offset such unpaid account by any credit balance due Buyer, and it may secure by possessory lien any unpaid amount by any of the Buyer's property in their possession.

Delivery, Shipping, and Handling Charges:

31. Buyer is liable for all shipping, handling, registration, and renewal fees, if any. Please refer to Auctioneer's website HA.com/c/shipping.zx for the latest charges or call Auctioneer. Auctioneer is unable to combine purchases from other auctions or affiliates into one package for shipping purposes. Merchandise will be shipped in a commercially reasonable time after payment in good funds for the merchandise and the shipping fees is received or credit extended, except when third-party shipment occurs. Buyer on lots designated for third-party shipment must designate the common carrier, accept risk of loss, and prepay shipping costs. Buyer

agrees that Service and Handling charges related to shipping items which are not pre-paid may be charged to the credit card on file with Auctioneer (subject to the surcharge detailed in paragraph 24).

32. Successful international Bidders shall provide written shipping instructions, including specified customs declarations, to Auctioneer for any lots to be delivered outside of the United States. NOTE: Declaration value shall be the item(s) hammer price together with its buyer's premium and Auctioneer shall use the correct harmonized code for the lot.
33. On all shipments in which Auctioneer charges the Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee *infra*, any risk of loss during shipment will be borne by Auctioneer until the common carrier's confirmation of delivery to the address of record in Auctioneer's file, this is the "Secure Location". A common carrier's confirmation is conclusive to prove delivery to Buyer; if the client has a Signature release on file with the carrier, the package is considered delivered without Signature. Auctioneer shall arrange, select, and engage common carriers and other transportation vendors on your behalf. Transit services are subject to the following terms and conditions:
 - a. **Scope of Transit Services:** Merchandise for transit will be insured under one or more insurance policies issued by an authorized broker to Auctioneer. The merchandise will be insured for the invoice price of the properties (hammer price plus Buyer's Premium) ("Insured Value"). For each shipment, Buyer will provide a Secure Location to which the items will be delivered. NOTICE: **Auctioneer is neither an insurance company nor a common carrier of any type.**
 - b. **Auctioneer's Compensation for Transit Services:** Auctioneer will provide transit services to Buyer for ¼ of 1% of the Insured Value, plus packaging and handling fees and fees for the common carrier (collectively, "Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee"). Buyer agrees to pay Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee and comply with all terms of payment as set forth herein.
 - c. **Auctioneer's Limitation of Liability for Transit Services:** Buyer understands and agrees that Auctioneer's liability for loss of or damage to the items, if any, ends when the items have been delivered to the Secure Location, and Auctioneer has received evidence of delivery. Any claim that property has sustained loss or damage during transit must be reported to Auctioneer within seventy-two (72) hours of the delivery date. Any recovery for loss of or damage to any merchandise is limited to the lesser of actual cash value of the merchandise or the Insured Value. **Under no circumstances is Auctioneer liable for consequential or punitive damages.**
34. It shall be the responsibility for Buyer to arrange pick-up or shipping in a timely manner (within 10 days). Merchandise will be subject to storage and moving charges, including a \$100 administration fee plus \$10 daily storage for larger items and \$5 daily for smaller items (storage fee per item) after 35 days. In the event the merchandise is not removed within ninety days, the merchandise may be offered for sale to recover any past due storage or moving fees, including a 20% Seller's Commission.
35. A. NOTICE OF CITES COMPLIANCE: The purchase of items made from protected species: Any property made of or incorporating endangered or protected species or wildlife may have import and/or export restrictions established by the Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in various countries and domestically. Plant and animal properties include (but are not limited to) items made of (or including) Brazilian rosewood, ivory, whalebone, turtle shell, coral, crocodile, alligator, lizard, or other wildlife. These items may not be available to ship internationally or, in some cases, domestically. Domestic bans and restrictions exist in these states: 1) California state law prohibits the importation of any product containing Python skin into the State of California, thus no lot containing Python skin will be shipped to or invoiced to a person or company in California. 2) Fossil Ivory is currently banned or restricted in 5 U.S. states: New York, New Jersey, California, Hawaii, and New Mexico. By placing a bid, the bidder acknowledges that he or she is aware of any restriction in their country or place of residence and takes responsibility for: 1) obtaining all information on such restricted items for both export and import; 2) obtaining all such licenses and/or permits. Delay, failure, or incapacity to obtain any such license or permit does not relieve the buyer of timely payment or afford them the capacity to void their purchase or payment. Lots containing potentially regulated wildlife material are noted in the description as a convenience to our clients. Heritage Auctions does not accept liability for errors or failure to mark lots containing protected or regulated species. For further assistance, please contact client services at 1-800-872-6467.
35. B. California State law prohibits the importation of any product containing Python skin into the State of California. No merchandise containing Python skin will be shipped to or invoiced to a person or company in California.
35. C. Auctioneer shall not be liable for any loss caused by or resulting from:
 - a. Seizure or destruction under quarantine or Customs regulation, or confiscation by order of any Government or public authority, or risks of contraband or illegal transportation of trade, or
 - b. Breakage of statuary, marble, glassware, bric-a-brac, porcelains, jewelry, and similar fragile articles.
36. Any request for shipping verification for undelivered packages must be made within 30 days of shipment by Auctioneer.

Cataloging, Warranties, and Disclaimers:

37. NO WARRANTY, WHETHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE WITH RESPECT TO ANY DESCRIPTION CONTAINED IN THIS AUCTION OR ANY SECOND OPINE. Any description of merchandise or second opine contained in this Auction is for the sole purpose of identifying merchandise for those Bidders who do not have the opportunity to view merchandise prior to bidding, and no description of merchandise has been made part of the basis of the bargain or has created any express warranty that merchandise would conform to any description made by Auctioneer. Color variations can be expected in any electronic or printed imaging, and are not grounds for the return of any lot. NOTE: Auctioneer, in specified auction venues, e.g. Fine Art, may have express written warranties and Bidder is referred to those specific terms and conditions.
38. Auctioneer is selling only such right or title to merchandise being sold as Auctioneer may have by virtue of consignment agreements on the date of auction and disclaims any warranty of title to the merchandise. Auctioneer disclaims any warranty of merchantability or fitness for any particular purposes. All images, descriptions, sales data, and archival records are the exclusive property of Auctioneer, and may be used by Auctioneer for advertising, promotion, archival records, and any other uses deemed appropriate.
39. Translations of foreign language documents may be provided as a convenience to interested parties. Auctioneer makes no representation as to the accuracy of those translations and will not be held responsible for errors in bidding arising from inaccuracies in translation.
40. Auctioneer disclaims all liability for damages, consequential or otherwise, arising out of or in connection with the sale of any merchandise by Auctioneer to Bidder. No third party may rely on any benefit of these Terms and Conditions and any rights, if any, established hereunder are personal to Bidder and may not be assigned. Any statement made by the Auctioneer is an opinion and does not constitute a warranty or representation. No employee of Auctioneer may alter these Terms and Conditions, and, unless signed by a principal of Auctioneer, any such alteration is null and void.
41. Auctioneer shall not be liable for breakage of glass or damage to frames (patent or latent); such defects, in any event, shall not be a basis for return or reduction in purchase price.

Release:

42. In consideration of participation in Auction and the placing of a bid, Bidder expressly releases Auctioneer, its officers, directors and employees, its affiliates, and its outside experts that provide second opinions, from any and all claims, cause of action, chose of action, whether at law or equity or any arbitration or mediation rights existing under the rules of any professional society or affiliation based upon the assigned description, or a derivative theory, breach of warranty express or implied, representation or other matter set forth within these Terms and Conditions of Auction or otherwise. In the event of a claim, Bidder agrees that such rights and privileges conferred therein are strictly construed as specifically declared herein, and are the exclusive remedy. Bidder, by non-compliance to these express terms of a granted remedy, shall waive any claim against Auctioneer.
43. Notice: Some merchandise sold by Auctioneer is inherently dangerous e.g. firearms, cannons, and small items that may be swallowed or ingested or may have latent defects all of which may cause harm to a person. Buyer accepts all risk of loss or damage from its purchase of these items and Auctioneer disclaims any liability whether under contract or tort for damages and losses, direct or inconsequential, and expressly disclaims any warranty as to safety or usage of any lot sold.

Dispute Resolution, Arbitration, and Remedies:

By placing a bid or otherwise participating in Auction, Bidder accepts these Terms and Conditions of Auction, and specifically agrees to the dispute resolution provided herein.

44. Exclusive Dispute Resolution Process: All claims, disputes, or controversies in connection with, relating to, and/or arising out of Bidder's participation in Auction or purchase of any lot, any interpretation of the Terms and Conditions of Sale or any amendments thereto, any description of any lot or condition report, any damage to any lot, any alleged verbal modification of any term of sale or condition report or description, and/or any purported settlement whether asserted in contract, tort, under Federal or State statute or regulation, or any claim made by Bidder of a lot or Bidder's participation in Auction involving the auction or a specific lot involving a warranty or representation of a consignor or other person or entity including Auctioneer [which claim Bidder consents to be made a party] (collectively, "Claim") shall be exclusively heard by, and the claimant (or respondent) and Auctioneer each consent to the Claim being presented in a confidential binding arbitration before a single arbitrator administrated by and conducted under the rules of, the American Arbitration Association. The locale for all such arbitrations shall be Dallas, Texas. The arbitrator's award may be enforced in any court of competent jurisdiction. In the event that any Claim needs to be litigated, including actions to compel arbitration, construe the agreement, actions in aid of arbitration, or otherwise, such litigation shall be exclusively in the Courts of the State of Texas, in Dallas County, Texas, and if necessary the corresponding appellate courts. If a Claim involves a consumer, exclusive subject matter jurisdiction for the Claim is in the State District Courts of Dallas County, Texas and the consumer consents to subject matter and in personam jurisdiction; further CONSUMER EXPRESSLY WAIVES ANY RIGHT TO TRIAL BY JURY. A consumer may elect arbitration as specified above. Any claim involving the purchase or sale of numismatic or related items may be submitted through binding PNG arbitration. A Claim is not subject to class certification.
45. Choice of Law: Agreement and any Claim shall be determined and construed under Texas law. For auctions conducted by Heritage Auctions (HK) Limited, any Agreement and any Claim shall be determined and construed under Hong Kong law.
46. Fees and Costs: The prevailing party (a party that is awarded substantial and material relief on its damage claim based on damages sought versus awarded or the successful defense of a Claim based on damages sought versus awarded) may be awarded reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.
47. Remedies: Any Claim must be brought within two (2) years of the alleged breach, default or misrepresentation or the Claim is waived. After one (1) year has elapsed, Auctioneer's maximum liability shall be limited to any commissions and fees Auctioneer earned on that lot. Auctioneer in no event shall be responsible for consequential damages, incidental damages, compensatory damages, or any other damages arising or claimed to be arising from the auction of any lot. Exemplary or punitive damages are not permitted and are waived. In the event that Auctioneer cannot deliver the lot or subsequently it is established that the lot lacks title, or other transfer or condition issue is claimed, in such cases the sole remedy shall be limited to rescission of sale and refund of the amount paid by Buyer; in no case shall Auctioneer's maximum liability exceed the high bid on that lot, which bid shall be deemed for all purposes the value of the lot. In the event of an attribution error, Auctioneer may at its sole discretion, correct the error on the Internet, or, if discovered at a later date, refund Buyer's purchase price without further obligation. Nothing herein shall be construed to extend the time of return or conditions and restrictions for return.
48. These Terms & Conditions provide specific remedies for occurrences in the auction and delivery process. Where such remedies are afforded, they shall be interpreted strictly. Bidder agrees that any claim shall utilize such remedies; Bidder making a claim in excess of those remedies provided in these Terms and Conditions agrees that in no case whatsoever shall Auctioneer's maximum liability exceed the high bid on that lot, which bid shall be deemed for all purposes the value of the lot.

Miscellaneous:

49. Agreements between Bidders and consignors to effectuate a non-sale of an item at Auction, inhibit bidding on a consigned item to enter into a private sale agreement for said item, or to utilize Auctioneer's Auction to obtain sales for non-selling consigned items subsequent to Auction, are strictly prohibited. If a subsequent sale of a previously consigned item occurs in violation of this provision, Auctioneer reserves the right to charge Bidder the applicable Buyer's Premium and consignor a Seller's Commission as determined for each auction venue and by the terms of the seller's agreement.
50. Acceptance of these Terms and Conditions qualifies Bidder as a client who has consented to be contacted by Heritage in the future. In conformity with "do-not-call" regulations promulgated by the Federal or State regulatory agencies, participation by Bidder is affirmative consent to being contacted at the phone number shown in his application and this consent shall remain in effect until it is revoked in writing. Heritage may from time to time contact Bidder concerning sale, purchase, and auction opportunities available through Heritage and its affiliates and subsidiaries.
51. Rules of Construction: Auctioneer presents properties in a number of collectible fields, and as such, specific venues have promulgated supplemental Terms and Conditions. Nothing herein shall be construed to waive the general Terms and Conditions of Auction by these additional rules and shall be construed to give force and effect to the rules in their entirety.

State Notices:

Notice as to an Auction in California. Auctioneer has in compliance with Title 2.95 of the California Civil Code as amended October 11, 1993 Sec. 1812.600, posted with the California Secretary of State its bonds for it and its employees, and the auction is being conducted in compliance with Sec. 2338 of the Commercial Code and Sec. 535 of the Penal Code.

Notice as to an Auction in Texas. Notice is hereby given that the auctioneer is licensed by the Texas Department of Professional Licensing and Regulation, and any concerns may be addressed to Department at P. O. Box 12157, Austin, TX 78711, (512) 463-6599, or <https://www.tdlr.texas.gov/>.

Additional Terms & Conditions: COINS & CURRENCY

COINS & CURRENCY TERM A: Signature® Auctions are not on approval. No certified material may be returned because of possible differences of opinion with respect to the grade offered by any third-party organization, dealer, or service. No guarantee of grade is offered for uncertified Property sold and subsequently submitted to a third-party grading service. There are absolutely no exceptions to this policy. Under extremely limited circumstances, (e.g. gross cataloging error) a purchaser, who did not bid from the floor, may request Auctioneer to evaluate voiding a sale: such request must be made in writing detailing the alleged gross error; submission of the lot to the Auctioneer must be pre-approved by the Auctioneer; and bidder must notify Ron Brackemyre (1-800-872-6467 Ext. 1312) in writing of such request within three (3) days of the non-floor bidder's receipt of the lot. Any lot that is to be evaluated must be in our offices within 30 days after Auction. Grading or method of manufacture do not qualify for this evaluation process nor do such complaints constitute a basis to challenge the authenticity of a lot. **AFTER THAT 30-DAY PERIOD, NO LOTS MAY BE RETURNED FOR REASONS OTHER THAN AUTHENTICITY.** Lots returned must be housed intact in their original holder. No lots purchased by floor Bidders may be returned (including those Bidders acting as agents for others) except for authenticity. Late remittance for purchases may be considered just cause to revoke all return privileges.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM B: Auctions conducted solely on the Internet **THREE (3) DAY RETURN POLICY:** Certified Coin and Uncertified and Certified Currency lots paid for within seven days of the Auction closing are sold with a three (3) day return privilege unless otherwise noted in the description as "Sold As Is, No Return Lot". You may return lots under the following conditions: Within three days of receipt of the lot, you must first notify Auctioneer by contacting Client Service by phone (877-HERITAGE (437-4824)) or e-mail (Bid@HA.com), and immediately ship the lot(s) fully insured to the attention of Returns, Heritage Auctions, 2801 W. Airport Freeway, Dallas TX 75261. Lots must be housed intact in their original holder and condition. You are responsible for the insured, safe delivery of any lots. A non-negotiable return fee of 5% of the purchase price (\$10 per lot minimum) will be deducted from the refund for each returned lot or billed directly. Postage and handling fees are not refunded. After the three-day period (from receipt), no items may be returned for any reason. Late remittance for purchases revokes these Return privileges.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM C: Bidders who have inspected the lots prior to any Auction, or attended the Auction, or bid through an Agent, will not be granted any return privileges, except for reasons of authenticity.

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Upcoming Auctions

NUMISMATICS	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINES
The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part IV	Pittsburgh	August 10, 2023	Closed
U.S. Coins: ANA	Dallas	August 15-20, 2023	Closed
World & Ancient Coins Platinum Session	Dallas	August 17-19, 2023	Closed
U.S. Coins & U.S. Currency: Long Beach Expo	Dallas	September 13-17, 2023	Closed
World Coins Platinum Session	Dallas	October 27-28, 2023	August 28, 2023
World Paper Money	Dallas	November 9, 2023	September 19, 2023
FINE & DECORATIVE ARTS	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINES
Asian Art	Dallas	September 21, 2023	Closed
Illustration Art	Dallas	October 6, 2023	August 3, 2023
Fine Minerals	Dallas	October 11, 2023	August 16, 2023
Photographs	Dallas	October 17, 2023	August 14, 2023
Nature & Science	Dallas	October 20, 2023	August 25, 2023
Prints & Multiples	Dallas	October 24, 2023	August 22, 2023
Pursuit of Beauty: Art Nouveau, Art Deco & Art Glass	Dallas	October 26, 2023	August 16, 2023
Design	Dallas	November 7, 2023	August 28, 2023
Ethnographic Art: American Indian, Pre-Columbian & Tribal Art	Dallas	November 9, 2023	August 30, 2023
Modern & Contemporary Art	Dallas	November 14, 2023	September 12, 2023
POP CULTURE COLLECTIBLES	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINES
Music Memorabilia & Concert Posters	Dallas	August 4-6, 2023	Closed
Action Figures & Toys: The Ultimate Batman Collection	Dallas	August 4-5, 2023	Closed
Guitars and Musical Instruments	Dallas	August 11, 2023	Closed
Summer Platinum Night® Sports	Dallas	August 19-20, 2023	Closed
VHS and Home Entertainment	Dallas	September 13-14, 2023	Closed
Comics & Comic Art	Dallas	September 14-17, 2023	Closed
The Art of Anime and Everything Cool Volume IV	Dallas	September 15-17, 2023	Closed
Trading Card Games	Dallas	September 23-24, 2023	August 3, 2023
Fall Sports Cards	Dallas	September 29-30, 2023	August 8, 2023
Movie Posters	Dallas	Sep 30 - Oct 1, 2023	August 8, 2023
International Original Art and Anime	Dallas	October 6-8, 2023	August 3, 2023
Hollywood/Entertainment	Dallas	October 14-15, 2023	Closed
Trading Card Games	Dallas	October 20-21, 2023	August 30, 2023
Eric Clapton's Crossroads Guitar Festival	Dallas	October 21, 2023	Closed
Hollywood/Entertainment	Dallas	October 25-27, 2023	August 25, 2023
Video Games	Dallas	November 2-4, 2023	September 12, 2023
Sneakers	Dallas	November 8, 2023	September 8, 2023
Movie Posters	Dallas	November 11-12, 2023	September 12, 2023
Guitars and Musical Instruments	Dallas	November 12, 2023	September 12, 2023
HISTORICAL COLLECTIBLES	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINES
Historical Manuscripts	Dallas	September 21, 2023	Closed
Americana & Political	Dallas	Sep 30 - Oct 1, 2023	Closed
Book	Dallas	November 1, 2023	September 1, 2023
Americana & Political: Kennedy and His Times	Dallas	November 15-16, 2023	September 15, 2023
LUXURY LIFESTYLE	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINES
Fine & Rare Wine	Beverly Hills	September 1, 2023	Closed
Fall Fine Jewelry	Dallas	September 28, 2023	Closed
Fine & Rare Wine: The Lawrence Collection II	Beverly Hills	September 29, 2023	August 21, 2023
Luxury Accessories	Dallas	October 5, 2023	August 1, 2023
Watches & Fine Timepieces	Dallas	November 15, 2023	August 31, 2023

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SHOWCASE & SELECT AUCTIONS

Modern World Coins | 7 PM Last Sunday
 U.S. Coins & World Paper Money | 7 PM Tuesdays
 U.S. Coins | 7 PM Tuesdays & Wednesdays
 Ancient Coins | 7 PM Wednesdays
 World Coins | 7 PM Thursdays
 Jewelry | 2 PM Tuesdays

Wine | 8 PM Second Thursday
 Photographs | 1 PM Second Wednesday
 Minerals | 7 PM Second Wednesday
 Prints & Multiples | 1 PM Third Wednesday
 Nature & Science | 8 PM Thursdays
 Fine & Decorative Arts | 1 PM Second Thursday

Vintage Posters | 10 PM Sundays
 Comics | 6 PM Sundays, Mondays & Tuesdays
 Sports | 10 PM Sundays & Third Thursday
 Video Games | 8 PM Tuesdays
 Comic & Animation Art | 6 PM Wednesdays
 Trading Card Games | 8 PM Wednesdays

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7/10/2023



Lot 4163



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FLOOR Sessions 1-3

(Floor, Telephone, HERITAGELive!®, Internet, Fax, and Mail)

Session 1 – PLATINUM

Tuesday, August 15 • 5:00 PM CT • Lots 3001–3329

Session 2 (see separate catalog)

Thursday, August 17 • 1:00 PM CT • Lots 3330–3787

Session 3 (see separate catalog)

Thursday, August 17 • 5:00 PM CT • Lots 3788–4163

Session 4 (see separate catalog)

(HERITAGELive!®, Internet, Fax, & Mail only Session)

Sunday, August 20 • 2:00 PM CT • Lots 7001–7361

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LOT VIEWING

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1000 Fort Duquesne Blvd | Pittsburgh, PA 15222

Monday, August 7 | 10:00 AM – 6:00 PM ET

Tuesday, August 8 – Friday, August 11 | 8:00 AM – 6:00 PM ET

Saturday, August 12 | 8:00 AM – 12:00 PM ET

View lots & auction results online at **HA.com/1364**

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HERITAGE AUCTIONS

Dear Bidder,

Platinum Night shines brightly on Tuesday evening, August 15 at 5:00 pm Central Time when 330 sensational rarities await your bids. Heritage is pleased to serve as an Event Auctioneer Partner of the 2023 ANA World's Fair of Money® —with multiple Signature® Auction sessions from our Dallas World Headquarters that highlight the week following the ANA convention. The Dallas Signature® auction is a fitting follow-up to our presentation of The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part IV held on Thursday evening, August 10 at the Pittsburgh ANA event.

Some of the rarest and most spectacular coins we have ever offered grace this year's August 15 Platinum Session™. While numerous gold rarities deserve special mention, colonial issues and an amazing group of gold ingots share the spotlight. Several rare Territorial gold issues are sure to satisfy the growing interest in the historic Gold Rush private issues.

Be sure to pay extra attention to these exceptional lots:

- **Lot 3086:** 1795 Two Leaves Flowing Hair half dollar, MS64 PCGS. CAC. The popular O-121 "Y Over Star" variety, the former H.P. Smith-Eliasberg-Pogue coin.
- **Lot 3155:** 1854-S Liberty quarter eagle, VF30 NGC. An iconic U.S. gold rarity, one of only 246 pieces struck and one of 12 examples known to us.
- **Lot 3133:** Recovered from the S.S. Central America, this remarkable ingot is the largest Blake & Co. ingot known and the first time it is offered for public sale. While most Blake & Co. ingots are small and square in shape, this one weighs 157.40 ounces and is 55 mm x 149 mm in size. For the gold ingot collector, there is no greater treasure. From The Del Mar Collection.
- **Lot 3258:** 1861-S Paquet Reverse double eagle, AU58 NGC. A borderline Condition Census example – one of the most sought-after issues in the entire Liberty Head twenty dollar series.
- **Lot 3044:** 1793 Chain cent, S-2, B-2, certified MS62+ Brown PCGS, a Condition Census quality Sheldon-2 example suitable for a top-ranking Set Registry collection.
- **Lot 3199:** 1858 Liberty half eagle, PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC. JD-1, R.7. The finest of only five examples traced. Ex: Ten Eyck-Eliasberg-Trompeter. From The Duquesne Collection, Part V.
- **Lot 3315:** 1850 Baldwin & Co. five dollar gold, MS61 PCGS. K-2, R.5. Tied for the finest certified example, with lustrous orange-gold surfaces.
- **Lot 3002:** (1652) New England shilling, XF40 PCGS. CAC. Noe 3-B, W-80, Salmon 3-C, R.7. One of the first coins actually produced in colonial America. One of 11 examples known of this variety.
- **Lot 3009:** (circa 1670) New Yorke in America token, Rulau E-NY-621, W-1705. AU50 NGC. Among the finest known. Ex: Donald G. Partrick Collection. **From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.**

As always, Featured Collections contribute mightily to Platinum Night and our FUN Signature® sessions. A multitude of named collections add their pedigreed coins to the event, so watch for them and be sure to click the link to view each collection in its entirety. You can link to a Featured Collection from the auction home page or when viewing any single coin from a Featured Collection.

The Featured Collection list is long and impressive.

- **The Del Mar Collection**
- **The Duquesne Collection, Part V**
- **The HJS 1907 Collection**
- **The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens**
- **Selections from The Perfection Collection**
- **The Bender Family Collection, Part V**
- **The Wilton Collection of Type 1 \$20 Liberties**
- **The Kurt A. Oster Collection**
- **The Delta Ingot Collection**
- **The Monrovia Collection**
- **The Archipelago Collection**
- **The Mahal Collection, Part IX**

For those attending the ANA Convention in Pittsburgh, we hope you have an enjoyable week and plan to participate at Heritage's live Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part IV auction, to be held Thursday evening August 10 at 5:00 Central Time (6:00 pm Eastern Time). Lot viewing is available in the days prior to Thursday evening's Bass Collection auction.

Then, action continues from Heritage's World Headquarters in Dallas, Texas. Our traditional high-value Platinum Session™ is on Tuesday evening, August 15, starting at 5:00 p.m. Central Time. Two additional Floor Sessions are on Thursday, August 17, followed by our traditional online-only Signature® Session on Sunday afternoon August 20.

For those who wish to attend the live auction sessions in Dallas, we look forward to welcoming you! As always, Heritage offers many convenient ways to bid in person or remotely. We accept bids through HA.com, email, U.S. mail, and fax. Real-time options for remote bidding include bids by phone or computer. Instantaneous bids worldwide are possible through HERITAGE Live!®—our award-winning online platform.

We wish everyone good luck and great success at the ANA World's Fair of Money® and throughout each Heritage Auction session. Our email addresses are shown below for any questions you might have, or if you would like to discuss consigning to any of Heritage's many auction categories for virtually any kind of collectible.

Sincerely,



Greg Rohan
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Todd Imhof
Executive Vice-President
Todd@HA.com

COLONIALS



(1652) New England Shilling, VF35
Noe 3-B, Late Reverse State

3001 (1652) New England Shilling VF35 NGC. Noe 3-B, W-80, R.7. 69.4 grains. Punch alignment: 180°. An attractive and wholly original example of this foundational American coinage, with much to interest variety specialists. Both punches are more boldly impressed toward the top than the bottom. On the obverse, the NE fades into the background at the very bottom of the letters, obscuring the oblique flourish of the N, and the lower margin of the XII punch is indistinct. The obverse punch is a late state, with the fine die break within the left curvature of the first upright of the N, which proceeds upward toward the middle of the upright from the curved lower serif at the left, deteriorating further, and with some new recutting of the diagonal crossbar of the N along the top near the first upright. A chip in the cartouche can be seen clearly at the middle right margin. The XII punch is also of a late state, with the linear die break that is usually seen running from the lower margin of the cartouche to the left base of the second I having widened to the point where the entire base of the first I is obscured, spreading into the bases of the X and second I. This variety is the only known use of this punch, which apparently could not be salvaged and recut for further use.

Although the Massachusetts mint adopted the sterling alloy, its standard was set at 72 grains of .925 silver to the shilling. This was substantially less than the British standard of 92.6 grains, a difference intended to keep the Boston issues in circulation within the Commonwealth and discourage its exportation. The efforts to limit the circulation of Massachusetts silver outside the Commonwealth failed, however, despite the deliberate overvaluation intended to maintain the circulating money supply. As early as August 22, 1654, the General Court had to specifically prohibit the exportation of the Boston's mint's products, implying that such exportation had begun to cause problems. This would have been at a time when the only Massachusetts coinage was of the NE and Willow Tree types, their earliest and most cursory products. Silver was silver, however, and it recognized no borders. Further prohibitions were passed in 1669 and even in 1697, long after the mint had ceased production around 1682 or 1683. Philip Mossman has reported the circulation of Massachusetts silver in Virginia, New York, New Jersey, West Jersey, and Maryland, and as far afield as Barbados and the Leeward Islands. It may not be a coincidence that John Hull himself conducted extensive trade in the West Indies and owned more than one ship that plied that route. While the coin bears a number of marks and small hairlines commensurate with the grade assigned, the surface quality is good, and it retains a glossy appearance that enhances its eye appeal. The coloration is an attractive mottled gunmetal-gray with lighter highlights and is entirely original. A handsome piece with much to commend it. Listed on page 34 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Ellis Robison Collection (Stack's, 2/1982), lot 4; Stack's (3/1984), lot 915; Christopher J. Salmon Collection (Heritage Auctions, 8/2022), lot 3241.

From The Del Mar Collection.

NGC ID# 2AR9, PCGS# 13



(1652) New England Shilling, XF40 Salmon 3-C, Recently Discovered Specimen

3002 (1652) New England Shilling XF40 PCGS. CAC. Noe 3-B, W-80, Salmon 3-C, R.7. 68.3 grains. The NE coinage, consisting of shillings, sixpence, and threepence, were the first coins actually produced in colonial America and hold a special fascination of historically minded collectors. Heritage cataloger Mark Borckardt headed a team that created an updated census of all known NE silver coins, building on the early work of colonial researcher Jack Howes. The revised census was published in the December 2022 issue of the *Journal of Early American Numismatics* (JEAN).

For all shilling varieties, 69 individual examples are recorded including 11 examples of Salmon 3-C. The present piece is one of those 11 as recorded here:

Census of Salmon 3-C NE Shillings

1. **MS61 NGC.** 72.2 grains. Honorable Wentworth Beaumont; Beaumont Family Collection (Morton & Eden, 11/2021), lot 1034; Stack's Bowers (11/2022), lot 3103.
2. **AU55 PCGS.** 71.8 grains. Robert Coulton Davis; Dr. Thomas Hall; Virgil Brand; Carl Würtzbach; T. James Clarke; F. C. C. Boyd; John J. Ford, Jr. (Stack's, 10/2005), lot 2; Donald G. Partrick (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 5517.
3. **AU55 PCGS.** 71.5 grains. Property of the Trustees of the late Walter, Lord Cunliffe of Headley, the property of E. J. Willes, Esq. etc. (Sotheby's, London, 5/1966), lot 154; Henry P. Kendall Foundation (Stack's Bowers, 3/2015), lot 2305.
4. **AU53 PCGS.** 71.1 grains. William Cutler Atwater (B. Max Mehl, 6/1946), lot 1; Oliver E. Futter Collection; B. Max Mehl (11/1954), lot 1965-A; R. R. Wilson (1980); Alan Weinberg (Heritage, 1/2020), lot 4054.
5. **AU53 PCGS.** 70 grains. Abner Kreisberg (10/1978), lot 2.
6. **AU53 PCGS.** 71.2 grains. George H. Clapp; Mayflower Coin Auctions (10/1957), lot 5; James E. Stiles Collection (Stack's, 6/1981), lot 2; Rex Starck (sold privately in 1/2014).
7. **EF40 PCGS CAC.** 68.3 grains. Discovered in Great Britain in 2012; Stack's Bowers (1/2013), lot 10615, realized \$352,500; Poulos Family Collection (Heritage, 8/2019), lot 3630. **The present piece.**
8. **EF40.** Peter Gschwend Collection (Thomas L. Elder, 6/1908) lot 1.
9. **EF40.** 72.6 grains. William B. Osgood Field; American Numismatic Society, 1946.89.72.
10. **VF35 NGC.** 69.4 grains. Ellis Robison Collection (Stack's, 2/1982), lot 4; Stack's (3/1984), lot 915; Christopher J. Salmon Collection (Heritage Auctions, 8/2022), lot 3241.
11. **VF30.** Chauncey C. Nash; Harvard University.

This piece, after its discovered in Great Britain in 2012, realized \$352,500 in its first auction appearance (Stack's Bowers, 1/2013). The coin exhibits a blend of light silver-gray, antique gray, and steel on both sides, on a well-formed and nearly round planchet. Both punches are bold, although the cartouche outlines are weak in places. The cracks in the punches are prominent and serve to identify the variety. This piece, like perhaps all NE coins, is slightly wavy with a few small dents and microscopic hairlines. Listed on page 34 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.

From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.

NGC ID# 2AR9, PCGS# 13

1652 Willow Tree Shilling, XF40 The Finest Known Salmon 3-D Ex: Wurtzbach, Clarke, Boyd

3003 1652 Willow Tree Shilling XF40 PCGS. Noe 3-D, W-190, Salmon 3-D, R.7. 69.6 grains. Ex: Donald G. Partrick Collection. A well-defined Willow Tree shilling that displays all but the upper-left portion of the tree. The denomination is bold, as is the 16 in the date. The obverse legend is sharp except for the V and second A. The reverse peripheral legend is mostly present but lacks GLA and the A in AN DOM. There is little evidence of the multiple strikes associated with Willow Tree coinage, aside from a jumbled reverse legend near 5 o'clock. The sea-green and dove-gray surfaces are attractive, and problem-free aside from a dull, narrow mark on the upper left branches of the tree.

The present lot is the Noe plate coin for Reverse Die D (plate XI). It is also featured on Noe plate V, along with four other examples of the variety available to Sydney P. Noe. In addition, it is the 1914 ANS Exhibition plate coin for the variety, then on loan from Carl Wurtzbach. Since it is absent from the 1937 Wurtzbach photographic plates of his collection, it had to have been sold by Wurtzbach to Virgil Brand prior to that time. Wurtzbach acquired the coin a second time from the Brand estate in 1937.

Walter Breen's notes on the coin were included in the Ford lot description:

"Noe 16 (3-D); only six known. Fine or better, all but 2 or 3 letters of inscription legible; much better than it appears in Noe's illustration (Plate V and Enl. Pl. XI). Ex Wurtzbach (1938), Brand estate (1937), Wurtzbach (1911) and S.H. Chapman, who purchased it in England. Ill. Plate 1, ANS 1914 Exhibition. Said by its former owner to be one of the 3 finest known, but we will be conservative and say that we know only three or four distinctly better-looking examples."

All Willow Tree die varieties are very rare. We are aware of only nine Salmon 3-D shillings:

- 1. XF40 PCGS.** Noe #16 and Plate XI. S.H. Chapman; Carl Wurtzbach; Virgil Brand; Carl Wurtzbach; T. James Clarke; F.C.C. Boyd; John J. Ford, Jr. Collection, Part XII (Stack's, 10/2005), lot 8; Donald Groves Partrick (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 5522; Collection of a Patriotic American / ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2019), lot 3632. **The present coin.**
- 2. XF.** Purchased by Emery May Norweb from Fred Baldwin, 5/1963; Norweb Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987), lot 1156; Hain Family Collection (Stack's, 1/2002), lot 9.
- 3. VF.** Emanuel Wertman Collection (Henry Chapman, 11/1910); Norweb Collection, Part I (Bowers and Merena, 10/1987), lot 1155; Hain Family Collection (Stack's, 1/2002), lot 10.
- 4. VF, estimated grade.** Noe #17 and Plate XI. Dr. Thomas Hall; Virgil Brand.
- 5. Fine to VF.** Noe #18. J.W. Scott; ANS Exhibition 1914, Plate XIII; Ezra Collection (Bowers and Merena, 1/1986), lot 1103.
- 6. Fine.** Noe #20. Waldo C. Newcomer; Col. Green; F.C.C. Boyd; John J. Ford, Jr.; Philip Benedetti; Gore Collection; Kensington Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 12/1975), lot 216. Called the finest known in the Bowers and Ruddy catalog.
- 7. Good-VG.** New York Public Library Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1982), lot 2002. Indistinct at centers.
- 8. Damaged.** Noe #19. (Barney Bluestone, 12/1942), lot 615; American Numismatic Society. Clipped to 53.4 grains.
- 9. Damaged.** Hudson Valley Collection (Heritage, 4/2002), lot 7630. Corroded and repaired.

Listed on page 35 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.

From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.

NGC ID# 2ARC, PCGS# 16



1652 Noe-4 Oak Tree Shilling, MS65 Extraordinary Gem Uncirculated Example Finest Known of the Variety

3004 1652 Oak Tree Shilling, IN at Bottom, MS65 PCGS. Noe-4, W-460, Salmon 2-D, R.4. 71.60 grains. Die alignment: 345°. An exceptional Gem Uncirculated piece, almost certainly the finest of its type and die variety. The central tree dominates the obverse of this coin unlike any other example of Oak Tree silver we recall seeing. MASATHVSETS wraps pleasingly around the tree, nearly symmetrically and with only the first and final letter running slightly off the planchet. The reverse is nearly perfect: well-centered and firmly struck from the earliest state of the die. Close examination of each side provides the viewer with the rare opportunity to observe the most minute engraving work in the legends and devices, and even the fine lines in the die fields resulting from polishing the dies before use. These are details that would be lost with a slightly softer strike or even brief circulation. The coloration on both sides is profound and obviously the result of centuries of care. This is the quintessential Oak Tree shilling, combining stunning eye appeal with an extraordinary level of detail.

The Noe-4 variety combines Crosby's Obverse 3 and Reverse D dies. The Crosby-3 obverse is characterized by a very full tree, which fills nearly all of the inner circle; the Crosby-D reverse is immediately recognizable by the flaw within the O of DOM. This variety is routinely found with a well-centered reverse, but with an obverse that is noticeably off-center toward 6 o'clock, a feature shared by this example, though it emphatically does not share the weak strike also generally encountered toward 6 o'clock on the obverse. Christopher Salmon (*Silver Coins of Massachusetts*, 2010) notes that the action of the rocker press used to produce these pieces often caused the tops of NGL at 12 o'clock of the reverse to appear somewhat streaked, which can be observed on this example under magnification. While the cataloger of the Ford sale speculated that two different engravers worked on the reverse die, Salmon points to several features that suggest that both dies were the work of the same person. This variety witnesses the only use of this obverse die.

The Weinberg Gem Uncirculated Noe-4 Oak Tree shilling offered here is almost certainly the finest known of its die variety, with perhaps only two other Uncirculated examples in existence. The Newman example, graded MS65 by NGC, is a well-produced Uncirculated example, but a comparison of the level of fine engraving detail clearly reveals the Weinberg shilling to be the superior coin. The Whitman plate coin, also from the Weinberg collection and sold by us in our 2019 ANA sale, is graded MS61 by PCGS. It is a beautifully toned Uncirculated example that is worthy of the finest collection, but is one that remains several grade increments below the present piece.

When we sold this piece in three years ago as part of the Alan Weinberg Collection, Alan added his own note about this coin:

"An utterly magnificent, superbly toned and fully lustrous Oak Tree shilling, probably the finest Oak Tree shilling I've seen of any variety. Every engraving detail is superbly brought up. To see an American-produced colonial from the era before the Witch Trials in such condition is simply amazing."

This coin was part of the landmark exhibition of Massachusetts silver coinage at the American Numismatic Society in 1991 (Kleeberg catalog No. 34). Listed on page 35 of the 2024 *Guide Book*. Population for the variety: 1 in 65, 0 finer (6/23).

Ex: Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part III / FUN Signature (Heritage, 2/2020), lot 4060.

From The Del Mar Collection.

NGC ID# 2ARL, PCGS# 45362 Base PCGS# 20





**1652 Oak Tree Threepence, XF45
Noe-27.1.1 Discovery Coin
Ex: Clarke, Boyd, Partrick**

3005 1652 Oak Tree Threepence, No IN on Obverse, XF45 PCGS. Noe-27.1.1, W-300, Salmon 5-Aii, R.5. 16.6 grains. The discovery coin for Noe-27.1.1. For its 1968 auction appearance, New Netherlands noted that the present coin was intermediate between Noe-26 and Noe-27. It had the die break at EW, removed for Noe-27, but the 6, 2, and EWEN differ from Noe-26. The 1 and 5 differ from Noe-27. It was listed by Ford as "Noe-26.8," then renumbered by Picker in his 1976 ANS article in *Studies on Money in Early America*. On this discovery piece, lavender borders frame lightly toned centers. Unmarked and pleasing with small flan flaws below the 6 in the date and above the E in the obverse legend. The strike shows softness on the right obverse and left reverse. Listed on page 35 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Purchased from Elmer Sears, 1930 Buffalo ANA; T. James Clarke; F.C.C. Boyd; 60th Public Auction Sale (New Netherlands, 12/1968), lot 204; John M. Foreman, Sr. Collection (Stack's, 5/1989), lot 1149; Donald Groves Partrick Collection (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 5553; Paul Gerrie Colonial Collection / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2022), lot 3148.

From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.

NGC ID# 2ARF, PCGS# 45357 Base PCGS# 18





**(1659) Lord Baltimore Fourpence, XF40
Hodder 1-A, Large Bust
Collectible Maryland Groat**

3006 (1659) Lord Baltimore Fourpence XF40 PCGS. CAC. Hodder 1-A, W-1010, R.6. 20.5 grains. Large Bust. Although moderate wear appears, this attractive silver-gray piece is well-centered on the nicely rounded planchet and shows most of the beading around the obverse rim, save for an area from about 1 to 2:30, where much of CAECILIUS is illegible. Bold detail remains on the peripheral legends elsewhere and the hair curls in the portrait. The reverse shows a similar appearance, well-matched to the obverse with weakness on the beading from about 4 to 6 o'clock. Planchet adjustment marks appear on the lower reverse through MUL and the lower shield, and a die crack between MUL and T makes the planchet no longer coplanar near the reverse rim there.

The Lord Baltimore groats in midgrade condition, as here, are "merely" rare as opposed to the unobtainable status of so many issues and varieties in this historic series. PCGS reports one each in F15, VF20, VF30, VF35, two in XF40 (including the present coin), one in XF45, two in AU53, one in AU55, and one in MS62 (7/23). Listed on page 37 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.

Ex: J. Troyan (5/21/1969); *The Donald Groves Partrick Collection* (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 5620; *FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2016), lot 5207; *Poulos Family Collection / Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 9/2019), lot 4486.

From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.

NGC ID# 2U3J, PCGS# 32





**(1659) Lord Baltimore Shilling, AU50
Hodder 1-A, W-1080, Large Bust**

3007 (1659) Lord Baltimore Shilling AU50 PCGS. Hodder 1-A, W-1080, R.6. Large Bust. Although he never visited colonial America, Cecil Calvert, the second Lord Baltimore, presided over the Maryland colony from 1632 until he died in 1675. During his guidance, Calvert authorized coinage for use in the colony. The four denominations were the copper penny, the silver groat (fourpence), the sixpence, and the shilling, the latter that is offered here. All of those coins are rare today, with rarity ratings suggesting that no more than 30 of these shillings exist. This example shows light wear on the high points. The surfaces display rich steel toning with tan highlights. The centering is imperfect, a common situation for these pieces. This is an important reminder of the struggles our early settlers faced in Maryland and all of the other colonies during the middle 17th century. Listed on page 37 of the 2024 *Guide Book*. Population: 9 in 50 (1 in 50+), 11 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 2U3L, PCGS# 34





1722 Hibernia Halfpenny, XF45 Rare Rocks Pattern, W-12650

3008 1722 Hibernia Pattern Halfpenny, Rocks XF45 NGC. M. 1.1-A.1, W-12650, R.7. Ex: Robinson, Long Island Collection. The rare Rocks variety is known in only one die pair, and is regarded as a pattern for the Hibernia series. The significance of the rock structure is unknown. The rich mahogany-brown surfaces are free from marks, although narrow planchet flaws (as issued) near the X in REX and Hibernia's left knee provide identifiers. The face of the harp angel and the leaves in the king's hair confirm brief service in commerce. It is remarkable that two examples are in the Long Island Collection, given that none other have appeared in a Heritage auction for more than four years. Listed on page 41 of the 2024 *Guide Book*. Census: 1 in 45, 0 finer (7/23).

From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.

NGC ID# 2AT9, PCGS# 164





(Circa 1670) New Yorke in America Token
Rulau-E-NY-621, W-1705, AU50
100 Greatest Plate Coin

3009 (Circa 1670) New Yorke in America Token, Brass, AU50 NGC. Rulau-E-NY-621, W-1705, R.6. Ex: Donald G. Partrick Collection. 37.3 grains. Attractive yellow-brass surfaces exhibit a few splashes of darker patina on both sides. Faint blue overtones add to the eye appeal of this exceptional example that is the finest certified by NGC. This is the plate coin in *100 Greatest American Medals and Tokens* where it is ranked as number 25.

Recent research by John Kleeberg suggests that these tokens were issued in the late 1660s during the administration of Francis Lovelace (1621-1675), the second English governor of New York, who served from 1668 to 1673. Accomplishments during his leadership in New York included the purchase of Staten Island for its strategic importance; he also organized militia and expanded New York's defense. However, while he was visiting the Connecticut governor in 1673, Dutch forces conquered New York with virtually no opposition. Lovelace was imprisoned in the Tower of London and died in 1675, shortly after his release.

The first public notice of the New Yorke in America tokens dates to May 1861, in an article by Fisk Parsons Brewer. His piece, "The Earliest New York Token" appeared in the *Historical Magazine*. Little was learned of these pieces for the next 130 years, until Kleeberg researched the tokens and presented his findings at the 1991 American Numismatic Society's Coinage of the Americas Conference. His study was published in *Money of Pre-Federal America* in 1992.

Will Nipper (*In Yankee Doodle's Pocket*) shares a theory about these pieces that are generally considered pattern issues produced in England: "Perhaps the tokens were for use in Manhattan's King's House tavern. Lovelace had it built next door to the old Dutch Stadt Huys (state house) in 1670. The tavern served as New York's city hall from 1697 to 1793." Of the 20 or so pieces known in brass, this example ranks as one of the finest. Listed on page 44 of the 2024 *Guide Book*. Census: 1 in 50, 1 finer (7/23).

Ex: Discovered in Belgium; Russell J. Logan & Gilbert G. Steinberg (*Bowers and Merena*, 11/2002), lot 31; Jon Hansen; Donald G. Partrick Collection / FUN Signature (*Heritage*, 1/2015), lot 5629; Dickson Collection / ANA Signature (*Heritage*, 8/2021), lot 3285.

From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.

NGC ID# AUBK, PCGS# 226



**1778-1779 Rhode Island Ship Token, AU58
Pewter, No Wreath, W-1735
Ex: Roper Collection**

3010 1778-1779 Rhode Island Ship Token, No Wreath, Pewter, AU58 PCGS. Betts-562, W-1735, R.7. Ex: Roper. The initial production of Rhode Island Ship tokens had the word VLUGTENDE below the ship. That word, translated to "fleeing," was removed, leaving a depression inside the border below the ship, as seen on this important piece. Later, the die was modified with a branch or wreath in place of the offensive legend. Examples are known in pewter and brass, with the former seldom encountered. This example is the finest of just three No Wreath varieties in pewter that PCGS has certified (7/23). The others grade AU50 and AU55. Nicely detailed with rich medium gray surfaces, this piece exhibits areas of lighter gray luster. The surfaces are exceptional for the grade, having only trivial rim bruises that pose little concern. Listed on page 47 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Lester Merkin (3/1968), lot 2; John L. Roper, 2nd Collection (Stack's, 12/1983), lot 173.

From *The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens*.
PCGS# 586



**1776 Continental Dollar, AU50
Pewter, Newman 1-C, CURENCY**

3011 1776 Continental Dollar, CURENCY, Pewter, AU50 PCGS. Newman 1-C, W-8445, R.3. The obverse die is broken in several places along a die crack from CO to TA in CONTINENTAL. The most prominent breaks are at the top of GI in FUGIO and at the base of the second NT. This is the usual variety of Continental Currency coins with the misspelling, CURENCY. Several hundred pewter examples survive from this die pair along with two examples in silver. Slight corrosion and trivial rim bumps are noted on this example, neither of concern to PCGS who assigned a numerical grade to this pleasing light gray example that exhibits splashes of steel toning. Listed on page 51 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.

From *The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens*.

NGC ID# 2AYN, PCGS# 791



1776 Continental Dollar, AU58 Newman 2-C, CURRENCY

3012 1776 Continental Dollar, CURRENCY, Pewter AU58 PCGS. Newman 2-C, W-8455, R.3. Origins of the Continental Currency coins remain mysterious. For many years, these pieces have been collected as strictly American colonial issues, and there are some colonial aficionados who believe they are exactly that. Recently, other observers have suggested that these pieces originated in Europe during the 1780s and that they were struck as medals for contemporary collectors. Several varieties are known and examples exist in brass, pewter, and silver. The introductory paragraphs on page 51 of the 2024 *Guide Book* provides the following commentary:

“These enigmatic pieces, colloquially known as Continental dollars, have long been conjectured to have been legal tender—possibly experimental or pattern pieces; possibly substitutes for a paper dollar in the Second Continental Congress’s system of Continental Currency. If they were indeed money, the exact nature of their monetary role is undocumented. Other theories suggest they were commemorative medals, possibly struck years after 1776, and perhaps made in Europe.”

Combining die varieties and compositions. We are aware of just one complete collection of these coins. The Resolute Americana Continental Dollar Collection that is posted on the NGC Registry includes 15 different pieces and provides considerable commentary about the series and the individual coins.

There are two usually encountered varieties of Continental Currency coins in pewter, attributed as Newman 1-C and Newman 2-C. While both are rated R.3, the Newman 2-C is the scarcer of those two varieties. In all grades, PCGS has certified 143 submissions of Newman 1-C and 83 submissions of Newman 2-C. This near-Mint example has rich medium gray surfaces with splashes of darker gray toning. Traces of luster remain on the pleasing surfaces of this piece. Population: 17 in 58 (2 in 58+), 17 finer (7/23). Listed on page 51 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.

From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.

NGC ID# 2AYT, PCGS# 794



1776 EG FECIT Continental Dollar, MS62 Pewter, CURRENCY, Newman 3-D

3013 1776 Continental Dollar, CURRENCY, Pewter, EG FECIT, MS62 PCGS. CAC. Newman 3-D, W-8460, R.4. Newman 3-D is the sole die marriage with the legend EG FECIT. The identity of E.G. was proposed as New York engraver Elisha Gallaudet by Eric P. Newman, who believed that the Continental dollars were patterns for a circulating dollar coin during the Revolutionary War. More recently, Erik Goldstein and David McCarthy wrote a January 2018 *Numismatist* article presenting evidence that the Continental dollars were produced in Europe shortly after the end of the Revolutionary War as commemorative medals for an English audience.

The article notes that early American numismatist Pierre Eugene du Simitière had plans to publish a reference book shortly before his 1784 death. One of his plates for the book describes "a coin the size of a crown, with devices and mottos taken from the continental money, stuck in London on type-metal, and dated 1776." The description most likely refers to the Continental dollar.

Although the origins of the Continental dollar remain uncertain, they have long been ardently collected. Newman 3-D is scarcer than Newman 1-C and Newman 2-C, and Mint State examples without distracting spots are rare. This satiny and evenly struck representative has an untuned obverse. The reverse shows minor oxidation near the A in ARE, and within a few of the state rings. A middle die state with faint cracks through the right-side rings. Close examination reveals a pair of intermittent diagonal depressions above the O and R in YOUR that extend to the UR in CURRENCY but do not impact the fields. There are no other detractors, and the eye appeal is undeniable. Listed on page 51 of the 2024 *Guide Book*. Population: 6 in 62, 28 finer. CAC: 3 in 62, 7 finer (6/23).

NGC ID# 2AYU, PCGS# 795





1776 Continental Dollar in Pewter, MS64 CURRENCY, EG FECIT, Newman 3-D

3014 1776 Continental Dollar, CURRENCY, Pewter, EG FECIT, MS64 PCGS. Newman 3-D, W-8460, R.4. The Continental dollars dated 1776 have long held an important place in American numismatics. These pieces were believed to have served as either prototypes for the United States' first dollar or as the first coins themselves. The late Eric P. Newman was a strong proponent of these coins' importance and he wrote extensively on the matter, cataloging their die varieties and working on an attribution for their maker, whose initials E.G. appear prominently on certain examples like the one offered here.

The past few years have witnessed a massive growth in interest in and research into the origin of Continental dollars. In July 2014, Newman and Maureen Levine argued in *The Numismatist* that sufficient "American, German, British, and French sources" existed in the form of "books, periodicals, personal communication and, surprisingly, poetry" to conclude with a reasonable amount of certainty that the Continental dollars were struck as coinage. Rob Rodriguez and Tony Lopez have also argued in favor of their status as coins. By contrast, Erik Goldstein and David McCarthy have published a compelling series of articles over the last few years that point to these being medals of German origin. Wherever the ongoing scholarship leads, the status of the Continental dollar as a widely sought-after and iconic design remains secure, as evidenced by the strong price supports that remain in place.

This satiny near-Gem showcases beautifully preserved pewter-gray surfaces with a bit of flashiness noted in the fields. The impression is uniformly strong from the centers out to the rims. The reverse die is rotated more than 90 degrees. Listed on page 51 of the 2024 *Guide Book*. Population: 14 in 64 (1 in 64+), 5 finer (7/23).

Ex: U.S. Coins Signature (Heritage, 8/2022), lot 3859, realized \$150,000.

NGC ID# 2AYU, PCGS# 795



1786 Non Vi Virtute Vici Copper
Small Head, XF Details
Rare Baker-13

3015 1786 New York Copper, NON VI VIRTUTE VICI, Small Head — Burnished — NGC Details. XF. Baker-13, W-5730, Musante GW-07, R.6. Ex: Long Island Collection. Only two examples of the Large Head variety are known, but the rare Small Head NON VI VIRTUEVICI copper is collectible with about three dozen known. The legend translates as “Not by force, but by virtue, have I conquered.” The reverse legend refers to New York. Believed to depict George Washington in military uniform. The Howes-Rosen-Trudgen *Machin’s Mills* reference opines that the variety was struck at Samuel Atlee’s brewery mint. This is a boldly defined example with smooth glossy surfaces. The reverse is cherry-red, as is the obverse center, while the obverse border is sea-green and olive-brown. Listed on page 64 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.

Ex: *Central States Signature* (Heritage, 5/2022), lot 3056.



1787 New York Excelsior Copper, XF45
Eagle on Globe Left, W-5785
Silvered, Finest at NGC

3016 1787 New York Excelsior Copper, Eagle on Globe Left, Silvered, XF45 NGC. W-5785, R.6. Ex: Donald G. Partrick Collection. 142.9 grains. Ephraim Brasher and John Bailey are believed responsible for the very rare New York Excelsior tokens. Five varieties were produced, and due to different designs, each receives a separate *Guide Book* listing. W-5780 and W-5785 pair the New York State arms with a spread eagle. The eagle on the globe faces right on W-5780, and faces left on W-5785. The 10/20 NGC Census lists only four W-5785 examples, one each as Fine, Very Fine, VF Details, and XF45. The XF45 example is not the present lot, but the Eric P. Newman specimen from lot 15022 in our November 2017 Signature Sale. That coin has a lamination at 9 o’clock and is less sharp than this impressive piece, which has smooth medium brown surfaces with olive-gray color where silvering remains. Listed on page 64 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.

Ex: “Col.” E.H.R. Green; *Farish-Baldenhofer Collection* (Stack’s, 11/1955), lot 49; *Boyd, Brand & Ryder Collections* (Bowers and Merena (3/1990), lot 1126; Jon Hanson (3/28/1990); Donald G. Partrick Collection / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2021), lot 3930.

From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.

NGC ID# 2B3M, PCGS# 427



**1787 New York Excelsior Token, VF Details
Indian, Eagle on Globe, W-5800
Rare Private Pattern**

3017 1787 New York Excelsior Copper, Indian and Eagle, NCS. **VF Details. W-5800, Low R.7.** Jack Howes, James Rosen, and Gary Trudgen state that W-5800 “may be the rarest of the three pattern coins believed to have been struck at Samuel Atlee’s New York City brewery mint in the early part of 1787 on behalf of Thomas Machin’s coinage petition to the New York State legislature.” This is an evenly and moderately granular example with predominantly deep lavender surfaces. The high points of the eagle are mahogany-brown. No marks are consequential, and the coin appears sharper and more attractive than the NCS grade and designation suggest. Listed on page 65 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.

From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.



**1788 New Jersey Copper, XF45
Head Left, Maris 50-f
Scarce and Popular**

3018 1788 New Jersey Copper, Head Left, M. 50-f, W-5475, R.3, **XF45 NGC.** Ex: Long Island Collection. One of just three Head Left New Jersey marriages. The other two pairings are rare, while Maris 50-f is merely very scarce, relative to demand from those who collect by *Guide Book* variety. The present example has a better central strike than usually seen. The horse head and shield display pleasing detail. No marks are noticeable on either side. Tan-brown high points contrast with magenta toning that fills design recesses. Struck on a flan with myriad brief and narrow horizontal imperfections, as produced. Listed on page 71 of the 2024 *Guide Book*. Census: 2 in 45, 1 finer (7/23).

From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.

PCGS# 766268 Base PCGS# 527



1785 Vermont - Immune Columbia Copper Fine 15, Rare RR-1 Machin's Mills Variety

3019 1785 Vermont Copper, Immune Columbia, RR-1, Bressett 26-Z, W-2250, Low R.6, Fine 15 NGC. Ex: Long Island Collection. A Bust Right obverse, associated with 1787 and 1788 Vermont coppers, is muled with the 1785 Immune Columbia reverse associated with Nova Constellatio patterns and Machin's Mills George III halfpence. W-2250 is a rare variety believed struck at Machin's Mills circa 1789. Grading the present piece poses a challenge. The date area and left-side legends suggest a much higher grade than Fine 15, but the centers are softly brought up, as are portions of the right-side legends. The planchet texture remains in lightly impressed areas. Nonetheless, the mahogany-brown and steel-blue surfaces are void of post-strike detractions. Listed on page 55 of the 2024 *Guide Book*. Census: 1 in 15, 1 finer (7/23).

From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.

PCGS# 800825 Base PCGS# 536



1788 Vermont Copper, VF35 Backward C, RR-30, W-2225

3020 Vermont Copper, Backward C in AUCTORI, RR-30, Bressett 23-S, W-2225, R.6, VF35 PCGS. The inverted C in AUCTORI identifies the popular and elusive RR-30 variety. Like many examples seen, this piece was struck with the inverted C about halfway off the planchet, along with the other letters in that word. The mahogany surfaces are lightly abraded, but extensive wear shows on the central devices. The peripheral legends remain bold and the surfaces are slightly granular in some areas. Listed on page 57 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2020), lot 3466; Stack's Bowers (6/2020), lot 235.

From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.

PCGS# 689362 Base PCGS# 566



1783 Chalmers Small Date Sixpence, XF40 Single Finest Certified, W-1775

3021 1783 Chalmers Sixpence, Small Date XF40 NGC. Breen-1015, W-1775, High R.6. Ex: Long Island Collection. 28.4 grains. W-1775 is the Small Date variety, with a narrow 8 relative to the other two die marriages (W-1765 and W-1770). Breen proposed a fourth variety (Breen-1017 and W-1780), a Small Date that never been confirmed. The Breen ANS plate coin is an example of W-1770. An unusually nice example of this rare and conditionally challenged denomination. The finest at PCGS grades VG10, and the best at NGC is the present lot, with the second-finest far back at Fine 15. Only one Chalmers sixpence was in the Ford sales, a Large Date. example. The present lot may well be the finest Chalmers Small Date sixpence. The steel-gray surfaces show occasional incompleteness of strike, but are better defined than all other seen. The obverse displays several slender marks, most of which were on the planchet prior to the strike. Listed on page 48 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.

Ex: *The Long Island Collection, Part III / Central States Signature* (Heritage, 5/2022), lot 3689.

From *The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens*.

NGC ID# 2AUR, PCGS# 593



1790 Standish Barry Threepence, AU58 Rare Privately Struck Maryland Issue High-End Survivor, W-8510

3022 1790 Standish Barry Threepence AU58 NGC. Rulau-E-Md-11A, W-8510, R.6. Ex: Garrett/Long Island Collection. The Standish Barry threepence is the last in a series of unrelated Maryland silver coinage issues, following the Lord Baltimore (1659) and John Chalmers (1783) pieces. Like Chalmers, Standish Barry (November 4, 1763 to November 6, 1844) worked as a silversmith from 1784 to 1810 and “was one of the leading members of his profession” in Baltimore according to Max Spiegel (*The Colonial Newsletter*, April 2010).

The design for this privately struck threepence features the left-facing portrait of a man at the central obverse with the legend JULY 4 90 BALTIMORE TOWN around the border. For decades the likeness was believed to be that of Standish Barry himself. However, Spiegel corrects the record in his authoritative article on the subject, citing a June 3, 1843 *Baltimore Sun* reference that identifies the man as James Calhoun, a prominent local politician who served as the city’s first mayor from 1797 to 1804. The reverse shows THREE / PENCE at the center with STANDISH BARRY around the rim with an elaborate pattern of dots separating each letter.

As for the coin’s intention, Spiegel suggests the date may provide a clue. Thomas Jefferson dated his “Plan for Establishing Uniformity in the Coinage, Weights, and Measures, of the United States” July 4, 1790 and submitted it to the House of Representatives a week later. Although Jefferson made no mention of a threepence or three cent coin in his plan, the Standish Barry threepence does contain the correct proportion of silver for a coin of its size based on Jefferson’s proposal for a dollar (eleven-twelfths of an ounce of pure silver). Writes Spiegel: “Perhaps only a small number of threepence were minted because Standish Barry intended them to be pattern coins minted to conform to Jefferson’s July 4, 1790 standard.”

Most of the 20 or 30 Standish Barry threepence coins extant exhibit considerable wear, but not this AU58 representative. Both sides are strongly struck and perfectly centered with hardly a trace of noticeable friction. Shades of steel and sky-blue, along with violet and stone-gray patina grace smooth, minimally marked surfaces. Listed on page 73 of the 2024 *Guide Book*. Census: 1 in 58, 2 finer (7/23).

Ex: *The Long Island Collection, Part III / Central States Signature* (Heritage, 5/2022), lot 3695.

From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.

PCGS# 609



**Albany Church Penny, VF35
D Above CHURCH, W-8500
Rare 18th Century Token**

3023 (1790) Albany Church Penny, D Above CHURCH, VF35 NGC. Breen-1170, W-8500, R.7. The Albany Church penny is a celebrated early American rarity. As of 7/23, NGC has certified just two examples, the present piece and another as VG10, which we auctioned as lot 3872 in our 2017 Denver ANA Signature Sale. The uniface penny was issued in January 1790 by the First Presbyterian Church of Albany, New York, with a mintage of 1,000 pieces. Two varieties are known, with or without a script D above CHURCH. Judging by auction appearances and grading service populations, W-8500 is moderately rarer than the No D variety, W-8495. This problem-free and well-defined medium brown representative would be a prized addition to any advanced early American collection. Listed on page 73 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.

Ex: C.E. Clapp; T. James Clarke; H. Gibbs; Donald G. Partrick Collection / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2021), lot 3941.

From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.

NGC ID# 2B5R, PCGS# 610



**1796 Myddelton Token, PR63 Brown
Copper, Plain Edge, W-8900**

3024 1796 Myddelton Token, Copper PR63 Brown NGC. Breen-1074, W-8900, R.7. 170.6 grains. In his 1875 colonial reference, *The Early Coins of America*, Sylvester S. Crosby described these pieces as “unsurpassed” for their beauty of design and execution. However, that was apparently a concern to Matthew Boulton. On February 12, 1796, he wrote to Myddelton about the design:

“I must acknowledge that for so small a piece as a halfpenny [sic], there are too many figures, too much intricacy, & too little Simplicity which is a beauty in Medals: moreover it will make the Dies rather too Expensive & take more time than I fear you can allow. Copper ½ pence will chiefly pass through the hands of unlettered [sic] persons & the device should be such as to be understood at first sight.”

This impressive proof reproduces Myddelton’s design concept in copper, with fully mirrored fields and bold design motifs. Both sides exhibit mahogany and blue-steel surfaces that show inconsequential hairlines. A delightful example of this rarity. Listed on page 75 of the 2024 *Guide Book*. Census: 2 in 63 Brown, 1 finer (7/23).

Ex: Roper Collection (Stack’s, 12/1983), lot 350; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; Eric P. Newman Collection, Part IV (Heritage, 5/2014), lot 30402; Dickson Collection / ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2021), lot 3301.

From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.

PCGS# 646



1818 New Spain Jola, XF40 Small Planchet Half Real, W-8540

3025 1818 New Spain (Texas) Jola Half Real, Small Planchet XF40 PCGS. W-8540, R.6. In 1958, members of the Zotz family discovered a group of crude copper tokens in a construction area near San Antonio, Texas. Research suggested they were struck by Jose Antonio de la Garza circa 1818 to pay workers at his ranch. Multiple die pairs were used; the present lot was struck from the same obverse die as lot 2221 in our 2008 Central States Signature. Less than 100 pieces are known for all varieties, which also includes 1817-dated pieces, and large planchet pieces dated 1818. Original survivors exhibit granularity from environmental exposure. This is a sharp example with bold legends. The moderately granular but minimally abraded surfaces are toned cobalt-blue and lavender-brown. Listed on page 76 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick Collection / US Coins Signature (Heritage, 6/2021), lot 3008.

From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.

NGC ID# 2B6G, PCGS# 661



1784-Dated Washington the Great Token VF25 Silvered White Metal, GW-56 Unknown Origin

3026 1784 Washington Ugly Head, Silvered White Metal, Baker-8, W-10595, Musante GW-56, R.8, VF25 NGC. 158.0 grains. This variety, also known as the Washington the Great token, has been the topic of debate for many years. NGC suggests that this piece is silvered pewter. Q. David Bowers reports in the *Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins* that John Ford had this piece tested, finding: 56% silver, 20% tin, 19% lead, 4% antimony, and traces of copper and iron. Breen suggested in his *Complete Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins* that the two known white metal examples are trial pieces. This example was likely struck on a cast planchet as Donald G. Partrick noted in his paper, "Washington the Great Coinage" that was presented at the 1984 American Numismatic Society Coinage of the Americas Conference. Papers from the conference were published in *America's Copper Coinage 1783-1857*. Partrick wrote:

"The silver piece is different. Someone has told me it is struck on a cast planchet. I would surmise that a cast planchet was used because rolled out and cut silver planchets were just not available for a limited striking. If indeed, the piece is on a cast planchet, it would be the only feasible avenue available to the makers at the time."

The origin of these enigmatic pieces remains unknown. Unevenly struck as are each of the few known examples in copper or silver, this piece displays smooth surfaces and scattered marks of little consequence. Light gray with hints of violet and steel toning. Listed on page 78 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Dr. D.W. Valentine (Thomas L. Elder, 12/1927), lot 227; Cy Hunter; Arthur Conn; Maurice Gould; Gould Estate; Donald G. Partrick.

From The Del Mar Collection.

NGC ID# E5WX, PCGS# 663 Base PCGS# 695



1792 Washington Getz Half Dollar in Silver SP10

W-10780, Musante GW-22
Impressive Provenance

3027 1792 Washington Getz Pattern Half Dollar, Small Eagle, Silver SP10 PCGS. Baker-24, W-10780, Musante GW-22, R.7. Ex: Hilles Family - Sydney F. Martin Collection. 33.5 mm. 203.9 grains. The edge is worn with some evidence of ornamentation. The host coin would likely be a Spanish 4 reales, which John Kraljevich has suggested, or a French ½ ecu, per George Fuld's roster, where this is the 19th piece listed. The eponymous Getz patterns were struck by Peter Getz of Lancaster, Pennsylvania and modeled after the 1791 Washington coppers that originated in Birmingham. Neil Musante (2016) describes the coins as "quasi-official" in nature, having been proposed (and rejected) as an experimental design for a new American coinage. He estimates that about 60 pieces exist in copper plus 20 or so in silver.

Silver-gray surfaces are well-worn from having been carried as a pocket piece, apparently by its original owner during the 1790s, according to Kraljevich's 2022 write-up. The strike was marginally off-center toward 12 o'clock, with resulting weakness on each side. Still, the legends remain fully readable and interior design detail is entirely pleasing for the grade. A singular horizontal pinscratch below Washington's chin is the only distracting imperfection. Listed on page 80 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Eli Hilles of Wilmington, Delaware (1783-1863); Elizabeth Barker Hilles, daughter of Eli Hilles (1813-1907); Samuel Eli Hilles; Margaret Hilles Shearman (1883-1964), who offered this piece to Eric P. Newman in 1955; unnamed descendant of the Hilles family; Herman Halpern Collection (Bowers and Merena, 3/1995), lot 3373; Lawrence R. Stack Collection (11/2006); Sydney F. Martin Collection (Stack's Bowers, 10/2022), lot 2022.

From The Del Mar Collection.

PCGS# 925



1792 Washington Getz Cent Pattern, AU53 Illustrated in *Antiques Magazine*, Baker-25

3028 1792 Washington Getz Pattern Cent, Small Eagle, Copper, AU53 NGC. Baker-25, W-10775, Musante GW-22, High R.5. Plain Edge, 32 mm. 255 grains, according to Fuld. The Narrow Flan variant of the copper Plain Edge 1792 Getz pattern represents a plurality of all known Getz patterns across all varieties. About 40 pieces are known. This coin displays uniform walnut-brown patina with undertones of steel-blue and green-gold that emerge beneath a lamp's illumination. The design detail is sharp and wear is faint, the only notable points of weakness being the very center of the eagle's shield and the expectedly soft P in PRESIDENT. Plated in the July 1981 issue of *Antiques Magazine*. Listed on page 80 of the 2024 *Guide Book*. Census: 2 in 53, 4 finer (7/23).

Ex: Jon Hanson (2/1/1973); Donald Groves Collection (*Stack's*, 11/1974), lot 425; Donald G. Partrick Collection / *FUN Signature* (Heritage, 4/2021), lot 3042.

From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.

NGC ID# 2B7B, PCGS# 921

1792 Washington Getz Pattern in Copper Small Eagle, 15 Stars Reverse, XF45 Baker-25A, Breen-1358, W-10775, GW-22 One of Three 'Jumbo Piedforts'

3029 1792 Washington Getz Pattern Cent, Small Eagle, Copper XF45 PCGS. Baker-25A, Breen-1358, W-10775, Musante GW-22, R.7. Ex: Sydney F. Martin Collection. 35.7 mm. 331.4 grains. The Getz half dollar patterns were struck in copper and silver as experimental or trial pieces, privately, by Peter Getz of Lancaster, PA. Getz was first referenced by Montroville Dickson in his 1859 *American Numismatological Manual*:

"Mr. Getz was personally complimented by Washington for his artistic skill in producing the die for what is called the 'Washington Cent,' and it was also officially recognized by the Government. This letter was often exhibited by Major John Getz, a son of the artist, during his lifetime. Memory must, however, supply the place of this documentary proof, as it cannot now be found."

According to Neil Musante (2016), citing Vivian Gerstell, Dickeson's

"source for the name Peter Getz was John Franklin Reigart, a well-known author and educator, also from Lancaster, whose father owned the dry goods store across the street from where John Getz (Peter's brother), maintained a silversmith and engraving establishment."

The copper examples of Getz's pattern, of which about 60 exist, are known with varying weights and diameters. This is a large-diameter variety with a plain edge, which Walter Breen has described as a "jumbo piedfort." Three representatives exist on these thick, heavy, wide-diameter flans. The two others are the Partrick coin and the example offered as part of the 1967 Charles Jay sale.

Struck in coin turn, like the Partrick piece, the Syd Martin example is sharply struck and mostly well-centered. The denticles are only marginally incomplete at 12 o'clock on the obverse, though centering is a bit further off toward 11 o'clock on the other side. The surfaces are deep brown and glossy with great eye appeal in spite of a series of thin marks and scratches left of and through Washington's portrait. Listed on page 80 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Robert C. Hall Estate (Bowers and Ruddy, 11/1978), lot 1165; Anthony Terranova; Henry Garrett; Early American History Auctions (12/1999), lot 19; Roger Siboni to Sydney Martin in trade (11/2006); Sydney F. Martin Collection (Stack's Bowers, 10/2022), lot 2023.

From The Del Mar Collection.

NGC ID# 2B7B, PCGS# 921







**(1800) Washington Funeral Medal, MS63
Skull and Crossbones Reverse, Musante GW-71A
Extremely Rare Gold Example
The Finer of Two Known**

3030 (1800) Washington Funeral Medal, Skull and Crossbones, Gold, Baker-165, GW-71A, MS63 NGC. Plain edge, 203.2 grains. Dies 2-A.2. Holed at 12 o'clock for suspension, as usual. This variety in gold has appeared in two of the great 20th century collections, Garrett and Norweb. Although a third example is rumored, no such piece has been seen, and the known population remains at only two examples of which this is the finer. The other medal is AU Details, Cleaned, NGC. It is the Garrett example.

Based on George Fuld's earlier descriptions, Neil Musante identified the various obverse and reverse dies for Jacob Perkins' funeral medals. For the Skull and Crossbones design, Musante recorded the 2-A.2 die pair as GW-71A, the only variety struck in gold. (The Norweb cataloger noted the die pairing as 1-A.1, but that was a misattribution.)

This gorgeous example has fully reflective fields of medium greenish-gold color. Design details are strikingly bold on both obverse and reverse. Washington's profile stands out prominently amid the wreath motif and legend, HE IS IN HIS GLORY, THE WORLD IN TEARS. A four-line curving abbreviated notation of important dates from Washington's birth to his death appears on the reverse, with the Skull and Crossbones symbol in higher relief at the bottom. That well-known *memento mori* (remember that you must die) is also a Masonic emblem. Jacob Perkins, a Mason himself, honored Washington by striking these medals for mourners to wear during the February 11, 1800, funeral procession organized by the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. The proceedings of that lodge recounts the ceremony in great detail, with the procession of over 1600 "Brethren" led by "Two Grand Pursuivants clad in sable robes and weeds, mounted on elegant white horses ... "

In his diary entry for that date, the officiating Reverend William Bentley of Salem discusses his post-funeral dinner with fellow lodge members Paul Revere, Isaiah Thomas, and Jacob Perkins, writing: "Mr. Perkins of Newburyport, so eminent for his Mechanic genius, & on this occasion so well known by his excellent medals, in a great variety, of our General Washington. He has also executed with great success, a Medallion on the same interesting occasion."

Each of the two known examples of this Perkins creation was probably struck over a circulating gold coin, likely a Spanish four escudos; no trace of the undertype is evident on the present piece. This gold Skull and Crossbones funeral medal is historically important, highly attractive, and extraordinarily rare.

In the April 1881 catalog of the L. F. Montanye sale, H.G. Sampson wrote: "An extremely rare, and probably unique funeral medal, which once sold for \$105. Very beautiful impression."

This will be only the fifth public offering of Perkins' iconic medal since it was struck in 1800.

Ex: L.F. Montanye (H.G. Sampson, 4/1881), lot 565; (H.G. Sampson, 6/1882), lot 388; later, Liberty Holden; Emory May Norweb; Norweb Family Collection (Stack's, 11/2006), lot 2122; Donald G. Partrick Collection / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2021), lot 3969.

From The Del Mar Collection.

PCGS# 879861



**(1800) Washington Funeral Medal, Fine 15
Skull and Crossbones Reverse
Baker-165B, Copper, Extremely Rare**

3032 (1800) Washington Funeral Medal, Skull and Crossbones, Copper, Baker-165B, Fuld 1-A1, Musante GW-71, Fine 15 NGC. The Washington Funeral medals were produced by Jacob Perkins of Newburyport, Massachusetts. They were issued with a small hole at 12 o'clock, and intended to be worn during the February 11, 1800, Grand Lodge of Massachusetts funeral procession. The Skull and Crossbones variety is much rarer than its Funeral Urn alternative. When encountered, it is usually silver (Baker-165A). The variety was also struck in gold (Baker-165), white metal (Baker-165C), and copper (Baker-165B), all extremely rare. The copper variety appears rarest of all, even rarer than the famous gold variety, and was probably made by Perkins as a test piece or sample. Baker (1885) omits copper under his number 165 listing. Fuld (1965) noted he owned an example. Only the present piece is certified by NGC or PCGS, and none has appeared at auction in recent years. We have never seen another example. All legends are fully readable, and the Washington bust shows inner detail. The deep brown surfaces display only minor marks. Another opportunity to acquire a copper example may never arise.

Ex: Donald G. Partrick; Donald Partrick Collection (Heritage, 3/2021), lot 15163.

From The Del Mar Collection.



(1800) Washington Urn Funeral Medal Baker-166A, Musante GW-70, AU53

3033 (1800) Washington Funeral Urn Medal, Silver, AU53 PCGS. Baker-166A, Fuld 1-B, Musante GW-70. Holed as issued. Newburyport, Massachusetts engraver Jacob Perkins prepared several sets of dies for the Washington Funeral medals. Most were similar to that offered here, although a rare variety exists with GW below the urn, and another rare variety is identified with a skull and crossbones motif instead of the urn on the reverse. Neil Musante states advertisements for the Perkins medals appeared as early as January 3, 1800.

Fuld 1-B was struck in gold, silver, copper, and white metal. This pleasing AU53 example has slightly reflective light gray fields. The borders display light walnut-brown toning. A few wispy hairlines cross the reverse. Population: 6 in 53 (1 in 53+), 8 finer (6/23).

Ex: Alan V. Weinberg Collection, Part III / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2020), lot 3043.

From The Del Mar Collection.
NGC ID# DGFP, PCGS# 928



**(1799) Washington Funeral Medal, MS65
The Finest Known Baker-169
Historic Provenance**

3034 (1799) Washington Funeral Medal, Gold, Baker-169, Musante GW-75, R.7, MS65 PCGS. The February 1954 issue of *The Numismatist*, carried an article titled "Washington Funeral Gold Medals" by Margaret W. Brown, the association curator of the division of civil history at the U.S. National Museum. Her article provides much of what is known about these medals today, including details of an advertisement that Eben Moulton placed in contemporary newspapers in January 1800 indicating that Jacob Perkins designed these medals to be placed in jewelry for ladies who mourned the death of President Washington.

When she prepared the article, Ms. Brown was aware of four examples including one in the Smithsonian Institution. Soon thereafter, Michael Zeddies announced in the August 1954 issue of *The Numismatist* that a fifth medal was included in his grandfather's collection. Zeddies was the grandson of Horace Brand. That fifth example is the one that is offered here.

This important gold funeral medal is one of approximately a dozen pieces that are known to us, and it ranks among the finest of those. In addition, the provenance extends back to 1893. One other example, certified MS65 NGC, rivals the quality of this piece, as does the Smithsonian medal. This exceptional example is sharply defined and exhibits brilliant yellow surfaces with no hole or other damage, unlike several others.

Ex: J.W. Scott and Company (6/1893); Virgil M. Brand; Horace Brand; Abner Kreisberg and Hans Schulman (3/1964), lot 1104; Marshall Fields (Chicago, 4/1965); John J. Ford, Jr. (Stack's, 5/2007), lot 564 and held privately for the past 16 years.

From The Del Mar Collection.

PCGS# 597419





1785 Immune Columbia Copper, AU53 W-1960, Nova Constellatio Reverse

3035 1785 Immune Columbia Copper, Nova Constellatio, 13 Stars, AU53 PCGS. CAC. Breen-1117, W-1960, High R.6. Ex: Bushnell, Warner, Whitman, Mills, Newcomer, Green, Newman. 144.8 grains, 99% copper per metallurgical tests. The reverse belongs to the series of Nova Constellatio coppers. There seems to be some confusion about the punctuation between those words. A period or dot clearly follows NOVA, but the other element that precedes NOVA is typically called a star or an "extra star." As that element has five lobes, and the stars between the rays have six points, that design element is better described as a cinquefoil, following Walter Breen's description. The reverse die is the same as the 1783 Nova Constellatio Crosby 2-B. Often labeled as products of Birmingham, England, recent evidence points to the possibility of an American manufacture.

Just over a dozen examples of this important variety are known, according to the URS-5 rating in the *Whitman Encyclopedia of Colonial and Early American Coins*. This piece is a little finer than the XF Ford coin.

A few trivial rim bumps are evident on each side of this exceptionally attractive copper. The lightly marked surfaces are pleasing olive-brown with faint maroon toning splashes on the obverse. The strike is a trifle blunt on the high points of this long-pedigreed piece. The impression is well-centered with a full date and complete legends that are well in from the partially detailed border. Listed on page 53 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Charles I. Bushnell; Thomas Warner; C.T. Whitman; John G. Mills; Waldo Newcomer; B. Max Mehl; "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$350.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; Eric P. Newman Collection, Part V (Heritage, 11/2014 as AU55 NGC with CAC), lot 3021; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2016), lot 5216; Dickson Collection / ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2021), lot 3303.

From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.

PCGS# 826



1785 Immune Columbia Copper, VG10 George III Obverse, W-1995

3036 1785 Immune Columbia Copper, George III, VG10 PCGS. Vlack 15-85NY, W-1995, High R.6. Die alignment: 150°. An intriguing mule combining a fairly crude George III obverse reading GEORGIUS III REX with the more refined figure of Columbia seated on a crate representing commerce, holding aloft the scales of justice, and bearing a Liberty cap on a pole. This example, while well-circulated, is largely problem-free, with a couple old scratches noted on the reverse. Struck distinctly off-center, as frequently seen on these, with the second half of GEORGIUS and the first half of IMMUNE being off-planchet. Free of the corrosion seen on several of the 15 or so surviving examples known. Listed on page 53 of the 2024 Guide Book.

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society (Heritage, 11/2017), lot 15020; Regency Auction 43 (Legend Rare Coin Auctions, 2/2021), lot 1.

From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.
PCGS# 835



Original Libertas Americana Medal in Copper Loubat-14, Betts-615, MS64+ Brown

3037 (1781) Libertas Americana Medal, Copper, MS64+ Brown NGC. Betts-615, Loubat-14. According to Joseph Loubat's *Medallic History of the United States of America, 1776-1876* (Vol. 1), the Libertas Americana medal was "ordered by [Benjamin] Franklin, in commemoration of the surrenders of Lieutenant-General Burgoyne and of General Lord Cornwallis." The medals were struck at the Paris Mint beginning in March and April of 1793. Production continued intermittently through 1791. It is believed that all told, 200 pieces were struck in copper, 60 to 80 in silver, plus two in gold that have been lost to time. Perhaps 100 to 125 of the copper representatives survive, and this near-Gem undoubtedly ranks among the better available examples. Clean glossy brown surfaces are remarkably preserved and show only a few tiny specks of carbon on the obverse.

From The Del Mar Collection.

NGC ID# DRPN, PCGS# 151815

FEDERAL CONTRACT COINAGE



1787 N. 2-C 'FUCIO' Cent, XF40
The Stickney-Ford Specimen

3038 1787 Fugio Cent, Club Rays, Concave Ends, FUCIO, N. 2-C, W-6630, R.6, XF40 PCGS. One of the rarities in the Fugio cent series, this pleasing XF example has excellent design definition and attractive light olive-brown surfaces that are mostly mark-free, with a splash of dark steel toning at the lower left reverse. This Club Rays Fugio cent, with concave ends to the rays, exhibits the incorrect FUCIO spelling on the obverse. This is the only collectible variety of the FUCIO type. One other variety is known of this type, N. 23-ZZ, and it is extremely rare with only two or three pieces known. Listed on page 85 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.

Ex: Matthew Adams Stickney (Henry Chapman, 6/1907), lot 1461; Hillyer C. Ryder; F.C.C. Boyd; John J. Ford, Jr. Collection (*Stack's*, 10/2003), lot 235; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2020), lot 3626.

From The James E. Blake Collection of United States Colonial Coins & Tokens.

PCGS# 878521 Base PCGS# 907

HALF CENTS



1793 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, AU53
The First Half Cent Variety

3039 1793 C-1, B-1, High R.3, AU53 PCGS. Manley Die State 2.0. Once the Mint was ready for copper coinage early in 1793, following a small number of pattern coins produced late the previous year, the Philadelphia coiners began producing cents in March and those Chain cents were our nation's first coins produced at the new government facility. Wreath cents followed, and soon afterward, these 1793 half cents were minted. Die state evidence shows that these historic 1793 Cohen-1 half cents were the first of their kind.

This pleasing walnut-brown example is finer than most that are known to us. A splash of gold toning appears on each side and the surfaces show trivial, scattered marks that are consistent with the grade. While the Condition Census published 40 years ago in Walter Breen's *Half Cent Encyclopedia* is no longer relevant, the present piece is likely among the top dozen examples known of the variety. Although this example is unattributed by them, PCGS has certified just four finer examples that they identify from the C-1 die pair (6/23).

NGC ID# 2222, PCGS# 35003 Base PCGS# 1000



1793 C-2, B-2 Half Cent, XF40
Second Obverse Die Use

3040 1793 C-2, B-2, R.3, XF40 PCGS. The obverse die was used for the second time on this variety following its appearance on the first Philadelphia Mint half cent that is identified as Cohen-1. The reverse die of this transitional variety was reused for 1793 Cohen-3, and the obverse of C-3 was reused for C-4. That sequence of obverse and reverse die usage confirms the emission sequence for these first year half cents. Chocolate and olive-brown are blended together on this sharply detailed 1793 half cent that exhibits tan and splashes of magenta on the reverse.

From The Kurt A. Oster Collection.

NGC ID# 2222, PCGS# 35006 Base PCGS# 1000

PROOF HALF CENTS



1843 B-1 Half Cent, PR65 Brown
Large Berries Reverse

3041 1843 Original, B-1, R.5, PR65 Brown NGC. Several articles in recent issues of *Penny-Wise*, the journal of Early American Coppers, have expanded our knowledge of proof half cents, although more remains to be learned. Roger Burdette examined National Archive documents and suggests the Large Berries coins, such as this piece, are contemporaneous and correctly called original strikes. Alternatively, a trio of authors, Craig Sholley, Bill Eckberg, and John Dannreuther, suggest that some Large Berries coins are original strikes, while others are restrikes, basing their research on die states of the physical coins. They write: "The only definitive criterion for distinguishing an original from a restrike is die state."

This Gem proof has short but distinct projections from the dentils near stars 2, 3, and 12, suggesting that it is, indeed, a "year of issue" proof half cent that was struck in 1843. The strike is bold and the mahogany surfaces are lightly reflective, showing hints of faded mint red through LIBERTY and above the coronet. This is an important, contemporary 1843 proof half cent. Census: 3 in 65 Brown, 0 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 223E, PCGS# 1266

1851 C-1, B-1 Half Cent, PR64 Brown Gold CAC Approved

3042 1851 PR64 Brown PCGS. Gold CAC. C-1, B-1, High R.7 as a Proof. Do proof 1851 half cents exist? Although specialists disagree, PCGS has certified three proofs as PR65 Red and Brown, PR64+ Brown, and PR64 Brown (6/23). NGC has never certified a proof. A few others have been cataloged as proofs in past offerings, although their status is uncertain today. For example, the Pittman coin was cataloged as a proof in the October 1953 New Netherlands catalog, as Mint State in David Akers' catalog of the Pittman catalog, and as PR60 ANACS in its January 2005 Bowers and Merena catalog.

This Choice proof exhibits a bold strike and pleasing brown surfaces, tending toward chocolate and bluish-olive. Hints of violet-red highlight the obverse with splashes of faded orange mint color on the reverse. The present piece is one of only a few 1851 half cents that the cataloger believes are true proofs. Our observations about several pieces are presented here and suggest that four or five proofs are known today:

Proof 1851 Half Cents

1. PR65 Red and Brown PCGS. Thomas Cleneay (S.H. & H. Chapman, 12/1890), lot 1985 as a bright red proof; Peter Mougey; William H. Woodin (Thomas L. Elder, 9/1910), lot 335 as a red proof; Hillyer Ryder; Wayte Raymond; New Netherlands Coin Co. (6/1954), lot 333 as an almost fully red brilliant proof; S.J. Ostrowski; Hal Webber; Missouri Cabinet (Goldberg Auctions, 1/2014), lot 201 as PR65 Red and Brown PCGS. This piece has considerable original orange mint color that is nearly full on the obverse. The strike is bold and the surfaces are mirrored. We agree with PCGS that this piece is a proof.

2. PR64+ Brown PCGS. 1976 ANA (Stack's, 8/1976), lot 208 as a brilliant proof; Ellis Robison (Stack's, 2/1982), lot 387 as Proof-60+; Auction '82 (Stack's, 7/1982), lot 11 as Proof-63; Carvin Goodridge; ANA Auction (Steve Ivy Numismatic Auctions, 8/1983), lot 1145, as Proof 67; Carvin Goodridge; American Numismatic rarities (6/2006), lot 514, as PR64 Brown PCGS, realized \$34,500; ESM Collection per PCGS CoinFacts. In 2006, ANR noted that this was the only certified proof by PCGS or NGC. This example is a proof strike in our opinion, and in the opinion of all past catalogers.

3. PR64 Brown PCGS. Gold CAC. The present specimen. No prior provenance information is available. This is an undoubted proof in our opinion, as well as that of PCGS and CAC.

4. MS65 Brown NGC. Walter Breen (1/1/1968); Jon Hanson; Donald Groves Partrick (Heritage, 4/2021), lot 3774, realized \$7,800. This piece is recorded as a proof in past census records and the price realized appears to support that opinion.

1851 Half Cents of Uncertain Status

A. MS65+ Brown NGC. Stack's (privately, 1/27/1969); Donald G. Partrick (Heritage, 4/2021), lot 3773, realized \$2,880. This is a possible proof strike although the price realized suggests that bidders consider this piece to be a prooflike Mint State example.

B. Mint State. New Netherlands Coin Co. (10/1953), lot 277 as a proof; John J. Pittman (David Akers Numismatics, 10/1997), lot 158, as Prooflike; Bowers and Merena (1/2005), lot 23, as PR60 ANACS. The \$2,300 price realized in 2005 suggests that bidders agreed with the opinion of David Akers, and later of Richard Coleman, that this piece is a prooflike Mint State example.

C. Proof. National Numismatic Collection (Mint Cabinet); Smithsonian Institution. We have not seen this piece and are unable to provide our opinion of its striking status.

D. Proof. Joseph Brobston Collection (Stack's, 1/1963 FPL). Red and purple, a trifle dull. We have not seen this example and the plate is insufficient to determine its status.

E. Proof. David Bland, Jr. Rare Coin Galleries (2/1974 FPL). We have not seen this piece nor the fixed price list where it was offered. NGC ID# 26ZR, PCGS# 1314



LARGE CENTS



1793 S-1 Chain Cent, AU50 AMERI. Reverse

3043 1793 Chain, AMERI., S-1, B-1, R.4, AU50 PCGS. The 1793 Chain AMERI. cent is our first national coinage that was struck in early March of that year. The new Philadelphia Mint building was constructed late the previous year and a few pattern coins were minted, although the only previous Federal coinage intended for circulation were the 1787 Fugio cents and the 1792 half dismes that, despite their status as circulating coinage, were not minted within the physical first Philadelphia Mint facility. These Chain AMERI. cents were the first issues produced there following passage of the Mint Act of April 2, 1792.

Known as the Coinage Act, the legislation required Mint officers to post a bond that the chief coiner, Henry Voigt, and the assayer, Albion Cox, were unable to meet. This is frequently termed the "coinage impediment" and explains why copper coins were the only issues during the year. Once the bond requirement was lowered to levels that each could post, silver coins were added in 1794 and gold coins in 1795.

Just over 36,000 Chain cents were struck in March 1793 before the design was changed to the Wreath cent, and eventually, the Liberty Cap cent. Meanwhile, half cents were introduced at the same time the Mint was striking the Wreath cents. A type collection of 1793 coins can be as simple as four coins, or as advanced as seven coins (or even eight if the extremely rare Strawberry Leaf cent is included). A variety collection of 1793 coinage includes 28 coins and one of those is a unique 1793 Wreath cent variety that is included in the American Numismatic Society holdings.

While the present piece shows some scattered marks useful for identification, as well as blunt details at the central obverse, the surfaces are outstanding with no evidence of porosity or rim bruises. The reverse has a few planchet defects and other anomalies. Both sides show hints of faded orange on the blended chocolate-brown and olive surfaces.

From The Kurt A. Oster Collection.

NGC ID# 223G, PCGS# 35432 Base PCGS# 1340





1793 S-2, B-2 Chain Cent, MS62+ Brown AMERICA Reverse The Sixth Finest Known

3044 1793 Chain, AMERICA, S-2, B-2, High R.4, MS62+ Brown PCGS. This is the second variety of the Chain cents and reused the obverse die of the famed Chain AMERI. cent that is cataloged as Sheldon-1. The reverse has AMERICA spelled in full and that die remained in use for the rest of the Chain cents. Most students of the early cents agree that the S-2 die combination is the second rarest variety of the type and the rarest collectible variety with a population estimated at 100 examples in all grades. The rarest variety is the Sheldon NC-1 with just two examples known and only one of those available to collectors.

The Chain cents, with a total production of 36,103 coins, all struck at the beginning of March 1793, are the first coins produced for circulation at the new Philadelphia Mint. The Mint's coiner, Henry Voigt, delivered the entire coinage to the Mint treasurer during the first 12 days of the month. Following those deliveries, new dies were prepared for the Wreath cents that saw production start early the following month.

Evidence of a blunt strike is noted on the highest points of the obverse including the hair immediately behind Liberty's ear. Both sides retain cartwheel luster with rich walnut-brown surfaces and splashes of mahogany and gold toning. Aside from a few trivial surface marks, an insignificant rim bruise is noted at 2 o'clock on the reverse, hidden under the tab of the holder. This Condition Census example is worthy of a top-ranking Set Registry collection.

Del Bland assigns an AU55 grade and records this example as one of five similarly graded coins that are tied for second best. William Noyes grades this piece AU50 and lists it as the fifth finest known 1793 S-2 Chain cent. An extensive database of auction prices realized that is available at PCGS CoinFacts shows just 22 auction appearances of Mint State Chain cents over the last 20 years, including all die marriages. Included among those auction appearances are seven offerings representing four different, finer examples of the S-2 die marriage. One other example remains uncertified. This example is listed as the sixth finest in our roster of Mint State Sheldon-2 Chain cents. PCGS Chain AMERICA Population: 4 in 62 Brown (1 in 62+), 8 finer. PCGS S-2 Population: 1 in 62+ Brown, 1 finer (6/23).

Mint State Sheldon 2 Roster

1. Mint State Uncertified. From England; Major Charles Cole (8/1969); Dr. Peter G. Anderson; Fred H. Borchardt. Recorded first in the Noyes 2006 photo book, and tied with several others for second finest in Del Bland's Census.

2. MS65 Brown PCGS. Purchased in 8/1891 from F. W. Lincoln (W. S. Lincoln & Son, London) by Benjamin H. Collins (1/30/1919); Dr. Henry W. Beckwith (S.H. Chapman, 4/1923), lot 1, \$430; Henry Chapman; Dr. George P. French (3/21/1929); B. Max Mehl (1929 FPL), lot 1; Henry A. Sternberg (J.C. Morgenthau & Co., 4/1933), lot 2; B. Max Mehl; T. James Clarke; John H. Payne (1953); Dr. William H. Sheldon (4/19/1972); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (12/11/1986); Herman Halpern (Stack's 3/1988), lot 2; Anthony Terranova; Andrew P. Lustig; Donald H. Kagin (Marin Numismatics, 11/16/1992); Gilbert Steinberg (Superior Stamp & Coin Co., 9/1996), lot 1560; Anthony Terranova and Chris Victor-McCawley (4/21/1997); Walter J. Husak; Norman Newblom; Superior (2/2001), lot 2090; Kennywood Collection (American Numismatic Rarities, 1/2005), lot 69; Steve Contursi; Cardinal Collection (Stack's Bowers, 1/2013), lot 13001. Tied for second finest in the Noyes census and in the Bland census.

3. MS64 Brown PCGS. George F. Seavey (William H. Strobridge, 1873), lot 205; Lorin G. Parmelee (New York Coin & Stamp Co., 6/1890), lot 669; Harlan P. Smith; M.A. Brown (S.H. & H. Chapman, 4/1897), lot 739; George H. Earle, Jr. (Henry Chapman, 6/1912), lot 3353; Allison W. Jackman (Henry Chapman, 6/1918), lot 684; Wayte Raymond; Howard R. Newcomb (J.C. Morgenthau & Co., 2/1945), lot 2; James Kelly (1945 and 1946 FPL); Dr. James O. Sloss (9/1958); R.E. Naftzger, Jr.; Abe Kosoff (10/1959), lot 2; Stack's; Dorothy Nelson (Stack's, 2/1976), lot 2; Julian Leidman; Joe Flynn (4/1977); R. Tettenhorst (10/1995); Jay Parrino; Superior (9/1997), lot 29; Eugene H. Gardner (Heritage, 6/2014), lot 30019. Tied for second finest in the Noyes census and in the Bland census.

4. MS64 Brown PCGS. H.W. Taffs; Glendining & Co., Ltd. (London, 11/1956), lot 506; Spink & Sons, Ltd. (London); New Netherlands Coin Co. (50th Sale, 12/1957), lot 880; Floyd T. Starr (Stack's, 6/1984), lot 2; Herman Halpern (12/11/1986); R.E. Naftzger, Jr. (2/23/1992); Eric Streiner; Jay Parrino (The Mint, 4/16/1996); W.M. "Jack" Wadlington; Bob Grellman and Chris Victor-McCawley (6/30/2005); Daniel W. Holmes, Jr. (Goldberg Coins, 9/2009), lot 3; Oliver Jung Collection / ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2014), lot 5518; Arizona Collection / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2022), lot 3002. Tied for second finest in the Noyes census and in the Bland census.

5. MS63 Brown PCGS. Hollinbeck Stamp and Coin Co. (1/1951), lot 375; Willard C. Blaisdell; Kenneth M. Goldman; Dennis R. Heller; Norman W. Pullen; Bowers and Merena (6/1985), lot 461; Kenneth M. Goldman and Anthony Terranova; Norman Stack Collection; Eric Streiner; Mark Yaffe, Ron Karp, and Martin Paul; Jenkins Family Collection / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2018), lot 4733. Tied for sixth finest in the Noyes census and tied for seventh best in the Bland census.

6. MS62+ Brown PCGS. "From an old lady who carried the coin in her purse;" Sotheby's (London, 10/1995), lot 1392; William P. Paul (American Heritage Minting, 8/16/1996); Denis W. Loring; John B. MacDonald; Goldberg Auctions (2/2001), lot 249; Walter J. Husak (2/2001); Paul Gerrie (Goldberg Auctions, 2/2013), lot 20. **The present specimen.** Fifth finest in the Noyes census and tied for second best in the Bland census.

7. MS60 Details ANACS. F.C.C. Boyd (1957); New Netherlands Coin Co. (Sale 50, 12/1957), lot 881; Corrado Romano (Stack's, 6/1987), lot 145; Martin Paul; Superior (1/1988), lot 50; Martin Paul; Dr. Kenneth Baer; Auction '89 (David Akers, 7/1989), lot 1003; American Rare Coin Fund, LP; Auction '90 (Superior, 8/1990), lot 1007; Martin Haber; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 10/1990), lot 453; later, Bowers and Merena (1/1993), lot 217; later, Superior; Spectrum Numismatics (9/1996); Walter J. Husak Collection / Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2008), lot 2001; Goldberg Auctions (9/2013), lot 116. Tied for sixth finest in the Noyes census and listed first in the Bland census. This piece was previously certified MS63 Red and Brown PCGS but removed from its holder between 1993 and 2008, and PCGS later elected not to reassign that grade.

NGC ID# 223F, PCGS# 35435 Base PCGS# 1341

PROOF FLYING EAGLE CENT



1856 Flying Eagle Cent, PR63 Popular Snow-9 Proof Restrike

3045 1856 Snow-9 PR63 ANACS. Flying Eagle cents coined in 1856 were distributed to members of Congress during legislative discussion about the proposed small cent coin as a replacement for the then-current large cents. The coins later became immensely popular with collectors, and the Mint capitalized on this demand by producing a significant quantity of proof restrikes between late 1857 and 1860. These restrikes are designated Snow-9 today, with clear diagnostics that include a thin horizontal die line in the eagle's forward wing and a small tine off the left wreath stem. Snow-9 proofs seldom show deep mirroring, but satiny reflectivity is normal. This Select example displays sharp definition throughout the wreath and the eagle's often-troublesome tailfeathers. Deep amber-gold color yields some russet accents in the left obverse margin. PCGS# 147890 Base PCGS# 2037

INDIAN CENT



1864 L on Ribbon Cent, MS66 Red Seldom Seen in High Grade

3046 1864 L On Ribbon MS66 Red NGC. Bright orange-red surfaces are the first of many appealing features on this Premium Gem Red coin. The bold strike encompasses not only the sharp L on the ribbon but all four diamonds nearby, and all but the first two feathertips. The With L cents are many times rarer than the No L cents, and most are well circulated. This example is one of just 14 MS66 Red coins in the combined certified population, six at NGC and eight at PCGS, with none numerically finer at either service (5/23).

Ex: October Signature (Heritage, 10/2009), lot 104, where it brought \$10,925.

NGC ID# 227M, PCGS# 2081

LINCOLN CENT



1915-D Cent, MS67 Red Condition Census Registry Coin

3047 1915-D MS67 Red PCGS. Full Red examples of the 1915-D Lincoln cent are often available in grades through MS65, but MS66 pieces are scarce, and only a handful of finer pieces are known. This Superb Gem Red coin is within the Condition Census. Well-struck devices complement copper-red, satiny mint luster with no distracting spots. We have previously handled only one other MS67 Red coin — the Jerald L. Martin Collection PCGS specimen — In our 2019 FUN Signature, which realized \$43,200. The current is every bit the equal of that piece. Population: 4 in 67 Red, 0 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 22BL, PCGS# 2482

TWO CENT PIECE



1867 Two Cent Piece, MS65+ Red Popular Doubled Die *Guide Book* Variety

3048 1867 Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, MS65+ Red PCGS. The present coin shows strong doubling on the obverse devices, most noticeably on the motto IN GOD WE TRUST. This variety is classified as FS-101 in the popular *Cherrypickers Guide*, which reports, "This is by far the strongest doubled die in the two cent series." The design elements of this Plus-graded Gem are sharply detailed and the doubling is dramatic. The well-preserved original red surfaces are virtually flawless, with vibrant mint luster throughout. Eye appeal is outstanding. From a mintage of more than 2.9 million pieces, the 1867 two cent piece is still rare in MS65 condition, and this piece is the finest Doubled Die specimen PCGS has graded with the Red designation (7/23). PCGS# 38273 Base PCGS# 3596

THREE CENT NICKEL



1883 Three Cent Nickel, MS68
The Sole Finest Known

3049 1883 MS68 NGC. The 1883 three cent nickel is scarcer than other business strikes of the same era. Mint State examples are occasionally seen in any grade above MS62, and they are notably rare finer than MS65. The finest examples of the date that have previously appeared at auction graded MS67, and the auction record is held by an MS67 PCGS CAC coin that we sold in our 2021 FUN Signature, which realized \$36,000. The present MS68 NGC coin is finer than that coin, and it is the sole finest 1883 three cent nickel certified (6/23). Glistening satin luster complements a full strike and delicate pastel hues. Eye appeal excels, even beneath a loupe. For the Registry collector, no other coin will equal the quality of this piece. Proof three cent nickels are often available in high grade, but the rarity of business strikes in high grade makes the present coin all the more significant.

NGC ID# 275E, PCGS# 3751

BUFFALO NICKELS



1917-S Buffalo Nickel, MS67
The Finest PCGS Certified

3050 1917-S MS67 PCGS. This Superb Gem 1917-S Buffalo nickel, the only piece graded so high at PCGS (7/23), is an exception to the weak strikes usually found on these coins. Just over 4 million nickels were minted at San Francisco in 1917 and most survivors grade no finer than MS65. Even at the MS66 grade level, the 1917-S is considered a condition rarity.

Both sides of this beautiful piece exhibit virtually full design details with a bold hair braid on the obverse and a split tail on the reverse. The date is sharp and LIBERTY is separated from the border. The mintmark is full with bold serifs. The surfaces display brilliant and satiny light gray luster with delicate gold and pale blue toning on each side.

NGC ID# 22RF, PCGS# 3936



1925-S Buffalo Nickel, MS65+ Near the Condition Census

3051 1925-S MS65+ NGC. The 1925-S is plentiful in lower Mint State grades, but the date becomes notably scarce in MS65 and is a significant rarity any finer. The Condition Census is composed of five MS66 pieces — three at NGC and two at PCGS (7/23). This Plus-designated Gem is just outside of the Census, and it is itself a rarity as one of only three Plus-graded pieces at this level. Satiny creamy-white luster characterizes the luster, while the margins exhibit elements of metal flow due to the usual die fatigue associated with branch issues in the 1920s. Some strike softness is as normal for the issue. Census: 31 in 65 (3 in 65+), 3 finer (7/23).



1937-D Three-Legged Nickel, MS65 Important Lapped Reverse Variety

3052 1937-D Three-Legged, FS-901, MS65 NGC. This coin is an interesting and instructive example of the Three-Legged Buffalo, combining as it does Gem quality with a late state of dies that already advanced when the error was created. On the reverse there is more die erosion present than normal, creating an extra dose of the orange-peel effect in the field before the bison's head. The tiny plant on the mound before the missing leg is smaller than usual, and the various areas of the obverse show advanced die markers as well. On the other hand, the strike is as well delivered as ever on this issue, the luster is head-and-shoulders superior to most examples, and evidence of post-strike contact is minuscule. Census: 65 in 65 (4 in 65+), 24 finer (7/23).

Ex: Baltimore Signature (Heritage, 3/2009), lot 668.
NGC ID# 22SX, PCGS# 38475 Base PCGS# 3982

EARLY HALF DIMES



1795 Half Dime, V-4, LM-10, MS64+ Outstanding Surfaces, Late Die State

3053 1795 V-4, LM-10, R.3, MS64+ PCGS. CAC. Lightly toned in shades of lilac-gray and gold, this lustrous and high-end near-Gem Uncirculated half dime is a picture-perfect example of the V-4, LM-10 late die state. Spindly stars surround Liberty's sharply struck portrait, especially stars 1 and 13 that show clear signs of lapping to remove die clashing and are abnormally thin as a result. A heavy die cud occupies the top-right rim above TY of LIBERTY and star 9. Essentially mark-free, satin-smooth surfaces coruscate and display excellent eye appeal. The eagle's head is sharp and well-defined, as are most of the leg feathers. The eagles breast feathers are less sharp, as always for this Choice 1795 half dime. The PCGS Plus designation and CAC endorsement confirm the coin's high quality. Population (all 10 1795 varieties combined): 5 in 64+, 28 finer. CAC: 11 in 64, 14 finer (6/23).
NGC ID# 22ZV, PCGS# 38594 Base PCGS# 4251



1796 Draped Bust Half Dime, MS63 LIKERTY, V-1, LM-1 Variety

3054 1796 LIKERTY, V-1, LM-1, R.3, MS63 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson. The Philadelphia Mint struck 10,230 Draped Bust half dimes in 1796, with two die varieties known for the date. This coin represents the LM-1 variety, with the Bin LIBERTY broken at top and bottom and the leaf end far from F in OF on the reverse. This was the only use of both dies. The LM-1 is a somewhat scarce variety, usually seen well-worn.

This attractive Select specimen exhibits sharply detailed design elements and lightly marked surfaces, with a small planchet depression in the field near star 13. Colorful shades of lilac and sea-green toning visit both sides, with vibrant mint luster underneath. Eye appeal is outstanding.

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2019), lot 3723.
NGC ID# 22ZX, PCGS# 38596 Base PCGS# 4254



1803 Half Dime, MS63
Large 8, V-2, LM-3
Ex: D. Brent Pogue Collection

3055 1803 Large 8, V-2, LM-3, R.3, MS63 PCGS. Ex: D. Brent Pogue Collection. LM-3 is the third and final die marriage for the 1803 date, as well as the most-available variety, although any 1803 half dime is extremely rare in mid-to-high Mint State. Examples seldom exceed the VF level. This is a spectacular Select Uncirculated coin, with only a few minor distractions and attractive, colorful toning supported by vibrant and frosted mint luster. Vivid cerulean-blue, violet, and amber-gold toning cede to bright-gold centers on each side, with a strike that varies from razor-sharp to bold — weakening slightly on the lower curls, and on a few of the central field stars. PLURIBUS is readable but a touch weak, positioned opposite the blending of Liberty's lower tresses. Struck from moderately clashed dies, the surfaces show only a few other inconsistencies beneath a loupe — a few hidden, wayward hairlines and immaterial ticks. The eye appeal is simply tremendous. Population (Large 8 varieties): 1 in 63, 3 finer (5/23). Ex: *Central States Signature* (Heritage, 4/2020), lot 3679.

NGC ID# 2329, PCGS# 38609 Base PCGS# 4269

SEATED HALF DIMES FROM THE BENDER FAMILY COLLECTION



1837 No Stars Seated Half Dime, MS68
Sole Finest Small Date Coin at PCGS
CAC-Approved Registry Coin

3056 1837 No Stars, Small Date (Flat Top 1) MS68 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson-Bender. There is noticeable difference in size between the Small Date and Large Date logotypes on the 1837 Seated Liberty half dimes when viewed side-by-side, but reliable differentiator for viewing just a single coin is the flag of the 1: on the Large Date coin it is tall and curved, while on the Small Date issue it is short and flat.

The Small Date variety is scarcer than the Large Date, and it is notably rare at the Superb Gem grade level. The Bender MS68 coin is the sole finest example at PCGS and CAC, although NGC lists two MS68 coins for the date. Beautiful rose, sea-green, and lemon-gold toning graces each side, complementing undisturbed, satiny mint luster. The strike is razor-sharp. Eye appeal excels. Population: 1 in 68, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 68, 0 finer (5/23).

From The Bender Family Collection, Part V.
 NGC ID# 232M, PCGS# 4312



1838-O No Stars Half Dime, MS64 Attractively Toned CAC Example

3057 1838-O No Stars MS64 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson-Bender. The 1838-O Seated Liberty half dime has long-standing recognition as a scarce date in the series, marking the first coinage of half dimes at New Orleans and also a one-year type from that mint, showing the No Stars obverse design that was abandoned in Philadelphia at the end of 1837. In his *Item of the Week* column in the November 28, 2000 issue of *Numismatic News*, Paul M. Green wrote:

“Although the Philadelphia dimes of 1838 had stars, the New Orleans did not, probably due to the fact that the dies were prepared in Philadelphia and then shipped to New Orleans. The delay in production, shipping and opening of the facility meant that New Orleans produced designs that were already outdated in 1838. The same was true for 1838-O half dimes.”

The 1838-O half dime was produced to the extent of only 70,000 pieces. There was almost no numismatic activity in the United States in the 1830s, although some researchers suggest that the general public may have preserved examples for novelty's sake, as the design was new and a significant artistic improvement over its predecessor. This CAC-endorsed near-Gem example may well have survived by such means. The coin is well struck and satiny, with lovely ocean-blue, lilac, mint-green, and golden-yellow toning over each side. Radial die cracks appear on the obverse at about 10 and 2 o'clock. No significant abrasions are seen other than a faint old graze in the lower-right obverse quadrant, which is only visible with a loupe. Population: 4 in 64 (1 in 64+), 1 finer. CAC: 3 in 64, 1 finer (5/23).

From The Bender Family Collection, Part V.
NGC ID# 232N, PCGS# 4314



1838 No Drapery Half Dime, MS67+ Large Stars, Vividly Toned Ex: Pogue, CAC Approved

3058 1838 Large Stars, No Drapery, MS67+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Pogue-Bender. The Philadelphia Mint introduced border stars to the Seated Liberty half dime in 1838, creating variants with both Large Stars and Small Stars. The Small Stars issue is scarce in Mint State and unknown at the Superb Gem level, while the Large Stars coin is collectible in MS67, albeit rare at that level.

The former Pogue coin is on the doorstep of the Condition Census, and may be considered a Condition Census example by many series specialists who will recognize its outstanding quality. Beautiful original luster glistens across unabraded surfaces, illuminating vivid orange-gold, violet, and ocean-blue toning. The strike is sharp, and eye appeal is simply outstanding. The reverse is rotated slightly clockwise, as usual for this issue. An ideal Registry coin. Population: 9 in 67 (2 in 67+), 3 finer. CAC: 10 in 67, 2 finer (5/23).

Ex: D. Brent Pogue Collection, Part V (Stack's Bowers, 3/2017), lot 5004, realized \$28,200.

From The Bender Family Collection, Part V.
NGC ID# 2TXX, PCGS# 4317



1840-O No Drapery Half Dime, MS64+ A Condition Census Example, CAC

3059 1840-O No Drapery MS64+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson-Bender Collection. The 1840-O No Drapery half dime is slightly more plentiful than its With Drapery counterpart, as one would expect for the difference in mintage between the two issues (695,000 vs. 240,000 pieces). However, the No Drapery coin is still a distinct rarity in Mint State. It is the third rarest No Drapery Seated half dime overall, with only the 1838-O No Stars and the 1838 Philadelphia Small Stars coins having lower estimated survivorships. The 1840-O is a date that seldom makes headlines but is nonetheless inherently difficult to acquire in high grade.

The Simpson-Bender specimen is the only Plus-graded MS64 coin at PCGS, and the finest example of the date with CAC endorsement. PCGS lists only a single numerically finer example (5/23). Warm sun-gold toning warms glistening, softly textured surfaces with no distracting abrasions. The strike is sharp. A loupe reveals several spindly die cracks on the reverse. Population: 4 in 64 (1 in 64+), 1 finer. CAC: 1 in 64, 0 finer (5/23).

From The Bender Family Collection, Part V.

NGC ID# 232V, PCGS# 4322



1840 Drapery Half Dime Extraordinary MS67 Finest Known PCGS Example, Ex: Eliasberg

3060 1840 Drapery MS67 PCGS. CAC. V-7. Ex: Eliasberg-Bender. The With Drapery series begins with a Philadelphia issue that has a seemingly generous mintage of 310,085 pieces. However, most entered circulation and stayed there. Of those few that were set aside, probably only a couple of dozen Uncirculated pieces remain, most of which top out at the MS63-64 grade level. It is no surprise this singular coin was featured in the Eliasberg and Gardner collections. Remarkable, completely original surfaces characterize this piece. Light gray centers are surrounded by rose and blue peripheral toning, all of which is highlighted by radiant mint luster.

Only a single obverse and reverse die are known for the With Drapery half dime from this year. As Al Blythe notes (1992): "The reverse of this date is from the hub first used on the 1840-O Transitional (Large Letters), No Drapery variety. ... Minor weakness in dentils. A strong reverse generally, but some minute weakness at 10 o'clock." Population: 1 in 67, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 67, 0 finer (5/23).

Ex: Richard B. Winsor (Chapman Brothers, 12/1895); J.M. Clapp; John H. Clapp; Clapp Estate (1942); Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr.; Eliasberg Estate (Bowers and Merena, 5/1996), lot 953; purchased from Joseph O'Connor (2/2004); Eugene H. Gardner Collection (Heritage, 6/2014), lot 30189.

From The Bender Family Collection, Part V.

NGC ID# 232W, PCGS# 4326



**1842-O Half Dime, Frosty MS66
Tied for Finest Known, Ex: Gardner**

3061 1842-O MS66 PCGS. CAC. V-2. Ex: Bender Collection. The 1842-O is rare in any Mint State grade and a semikey in the early Seated Liberty series. Ever striving for the ideal example, Gene Gardner owned at least five examples of the elusive 1842-O half dime, in grades ranging from MS63+ to MS66 and purchased between 1997 and 2009. The best of these is the current coin. A melange of amber-gold and rose toning accompanies glints of blue near the rims. The strike is sharp on most areas, save for a couple of obverse stars and the bowknot on the reverse. When we handled this piece as part of the Gardner Collection in 2015, the Condition Census consisted of this PCGS coin in MS66 and two NGC coins in the same grade; today, those listings are consolidated into two MS66 PCGS coins (5/23).

Ex: Acquired by Dr. Stuart C. Levine from Switzerland; Stuart C. Levine Collection (Bowers and Merena, 4/1986), lot 2079; Keusch, Snow, and Del Zorro Collections (Stack's, 11/2008), lot 3314; Treasures from the S.S. New York Auction (Stack's, 7/2009), lot 282; Eugene H. Gardner Collection, Part III (Heritage, 5/2015), lot 98163.

From The Bender Family Collection, Part V.

NGC ID# 2333, PCGS# 4331

**1844-O Half Dime, Pleasantly Toned MS65+
Sole Finest Graded, Ex: Eliasberg
Finest Endorsed by CAC**

3062 1844-O MS65+ PCGS. CAC. V-1. Ex: Eliasberg-Bender. Medium O. Al Blythe writes that the Medium O is more difficult to locate than the Small O, but he assigns an R.6 rarity rating to both varieties in Mint State. The 1844-O, from a mintage of 220,000 pieces, is one of the key dates in the Seated Liberty half dime series. Frosty, lustrous surfaces are pleasantly toned light silver-gray in the centers, framed by splashes of electric-blue, russet, and hints of olive and orange-gold at the rims. The Eliasberg catalog description states: "Lightly struck at the centers as always." The hair atop Liberty's head is indeed soft, as are some of the star centers along the left side, the first three letters of HALF, and the bowknot and rightmost bow. The remaining design elements are sharply defined, an important attribute for a New Orleans issue. Both sides are remarkably well-preserved for the grade.

PCGS and NGC combined have graded only 15 1844-O half dimes in Mint State, of which the present Gem offering is the sole finest certified (5/23). This piece's CAC endorsement further separates it from its cohort.

Ex: Matthew Stickney Collection (H. Chapman, 6/1907); John H. Clapp; Clapp Estate to Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. (1942); Eliasberg Collection (Bowers and Merena, 5/1996), lot 962; purchased from Joseph O'Connor (2/2004); Eugene Gardner Collection, Part II (Heritage, 10/2014), lot 98188, where it sold for \$21,150.

From The Bender Family Collection, Part V.

NGC ID# 2336, PCGS# 4334



1848 Large Date Half Dime, MS66 Popular *Guide Book* Variety The Sole Finest at PCGS

3063 1848 Large Date MS66 PCGS. CAC. V-1. Ex: Bender Collection. As a *Guide Book* variety, the 1848 Large Date half dime enjoys considerable demand, and not only from specialists. Eugene Gardner said of this issue in 2015: "There are two distinct varieties of the 1848, the Large Date and the Medium Date. The Medium Date is frequently confused with the Large Date, but once you have seen a true example of the Large Date, all confusion ends. Al Blythe rates the V-1 as R.5 in Mint State." Gardner considered the present coin to be "A lovely coin, naturally toned and virtually unmarked." The interiors are steel-gray on the obverse and medium-gray on the reverse. Burnt-orange and related hues form the border toning. Crisply detailed and impressively preserved with just a handful of stray marks. Population: 1 in 66, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 66, 0 finer (5/23).

Ex: Eugene H. Gardner Collection, Part III (Heritage, 5/2015), lot 98167.

From *The Bender Family Collection, Part V*.
NGC ID# 233A, PCGS# 4339

1848-O Seated Half Dime, MS67 A Condition Census Rarity

3064 1848-O MS67 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Bender Collection. The 1848-O half dime is scarcer than the Philadelphia issue of this year, although Mint State examples are occasionally seen in grades through MS65 and even MS66. The issue is rare at the MS67 level and nearly uncollectible finer. This example displays unabraded satin luster with ivory iridescence. Daubs of olive-gold, lilac, and amber toning appear in the margins, particularly on the reverse. Some localized strike softness is seen on the A in HALF and the I in DIME, as well as the upper left portion of the wreath. Eye appeal is pleasing. Population: 6 in 67, 2 finer. CAC: 3 in 67, 1 finer (5/23).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2018), lot 3036.

From *The Bender Family Collection, Part V*.
NGC ID# 233C, PCGS# 4340



1856 Seated Liberty Half Dime, MS68 Tied for Finest Certified, Ex: Gardner

3065 1856 MS68 PCGS. CAC. V-8. Ex: Bender Collection. Fantastic eye appeal on essentially mark-free surfaces is the hallmark of this stunning Superb Gem 1856 half dime. Cream-white interiors cede to peripheral cinnamon, medium blue, and amber-gold patina near the rims. Several different Valentine varieties constitute this mintage that exceeds 4.8 million pieces with minor variations of date placement, shape of the flag on the 5, and open/closed 6. While of interest to specialists, in such a high-grade level as this piece, those differences count for little. This piece is the sole finest certified at PCGS, with one coin graded at this level also by NGC (5/23).

Ex: Eugene H. Gardner Collection, Part II (Heritage, 10/2014), lot 98197; PNG Dallas Invitational (Heritage, 2-3/2015), lot 3055; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2017), lot 5570.

From The Bender Family Collection, Part V.
NGC ID# 233P, PCGS# 4363



1862 Seated Half Dime, MS68 A Condition Census Rarity Beautiful Original Toning

3066 1862 MS68 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Bender Collection. The 1862 is among the more plentiful Seated half dimes from the 1860s, although examples are conditionally scarce at the Superb Gem level and are rare as fine as MS68. The Bender specimen is among the finest examples known, and it is one of just three coins in the top grade to carry CAC endorsement (5/23). Beautiful original luster glistens across softly frosted surfaces. Lovely peach-gold, lilac, and steel-blue hues adorn each side, and the strike is sharp. The preservation is virtually flawless. Population: 8 in 68 (1 in 68+), 0 finer. CAC: 3 in 68, 0 finer (5/23).

From The Bender Family Collection, Part V.
NGC ID# 234B, PCGS# 4381



1867 Half Dime, MS67 Prooflike Lowest-Mintage Business Issue

3067 1867 MS67 Prooflike PCGS. CAC. V-1. Ex: Bender Collection. The present Superb Gem is the single-finest business strike 1867 half dime at PCGS (5/23). Additionally, only one example is certified MS67 by PCGS. The commercial 1867 half dime mintage was just 8,000 pieces, the lowest business-strike production of the Seated half dime series. The mintage was tiny because fractional currency had displaced silver coin in circulation. This superlative example displays radiant caramel-gold fields. The borders show peach-red toning, along with a blush of powder-blue patina on the obverse near 3 o'clock.

Ex: Joseph O'Connor, (2/2004); Eugene H. Gardner Collection (Heritage, 6/2014), lot 30209; Henry Collection / D. Brent Pogue, Henry and BSC Collections (Bowers and Merena, 8/2020), lot 2574.

From The Bender Family Collection, Part V.

NGC ID# 234L, PCGS# 84390 Base PCGS# 4390



1870 Half Dime, MS68 The Sole Finest Example at PCGS

3068 1870 MS68 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson-Bender. The 1870 Seated Liberty half dime is less available than most of the later issues, despite a rather substantial mintage of 535,000 coins. The issue filled limited commercial service, providing a number of coins in circulated condition for modern collectors, especially AU grades. However, a significant portion of the survivorship is also Uncirculated, albeit, in low-end grades within that spectrum. Gems are scarce, and anything finer is rare. PCGS reports only a handful of coins in MS67 or MS67+, and the Simpson-Bender specimen offered, graded MS68, is the sole finest example at that service. It is also the only coin in this top grade with CAC endorsement, making it arguably the single finest 1870 half dime known. The upper-left portion of the wreath shows faint softness, but the strike is otherwise bold. Frosty luster glistens across unabraded surfaces. No significant toning is seen. Population: 1 in 68, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 68, 0 finer (7/23).

From The Bender Family Collection, Part V.

NGC ID# 234T, PCGS# 4396

EARLY DIMES



1796 JR-6 Draped Bust Dime, MS64 Exceptional Strike and Eye Appeal Popular First-Year of Denomination

3069 1796 JR-6, R.3, MS64 PCGS. The 1796 Draped Bust, Small Eagle dime is the first 10 cent coin issued for circulation by the U.S. Mint, although a pattern disme was struck in 1792. According to Mint records, only 22,135 pieces were produced in 1796, but some numismatists believe 1796-dated dimes were also struck in 1797. The 1796 is an important date for type collectors, as well as early dime specialists, because it represents the first date of the denomination, and the Small Eagle reverse was only used for two years. As a result, the 1796 is one of the most sought-after and valuable dates of the series.

There are six die varieties known for the date. This coin represents JR-6, characterized by the widely spaced letters in LIBERTY and the die break through the date. It also represents a late state of the dies, with an extensive network of die cracks on both sides. JR-6 is the second most available of the seven die varieties, accounting for about 30 percent of the surviving population.

The 1796 dime was a well-produced issue and a surprising number of specimens survive in high grade. However, the issue is quite rare at the MS64 level. This delightful Choice example displays prooflike reflectivity in many areas, despite being a late die state. The surfaces are attractively toned in iridescent shades of gold and blue-steel. The surfaces show few signs of post-strike contact, but a few light adjustment marks can be detected on the right obverse edge and on Liberty's profile. The strike is exceptional for an early dime, with sharp definition on Liberty's hair and the eagle's breast feathers. This coin combines high technical quality, outstanding eye appeal, and terrific historical interest.

Ex: 1989 FUN Sale (Mid-American Rare Coin Auctions, 1/1989), lot 2593; Long Beach Signature (2/2012), lot 3304; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2020), lot 3034.

NGC ID# 236B, PCGS# 38747 Base PCGS# 4461



1796 JR-6 Dime, MS64★ Prooflike Ex: Bareford-Whitney-Price-Gardner

3070 1796 JR-6, R.3, MS64★ Prooflike NGC. Ex: Ed Price Collection. This Prooflike near-Gem features pale champagne-gold toning with additional blue and rose hues near the reverse border. The design elements are full, even in the centers, including complete breast feathers. The surfaces exhibit a few microscopic abrasions that limit the grade. In the Bareford catalog, Stack's mentioned that in the past this coin was "claimed to be Brilliant Proof."

This coin has featured in some truly stellar collections in the past, including the Harold Bareford Collection (where Allen Lovejoy described the dime varieties from the manuscript in production), where this coin realized \$26,000, that of "Mr. 1796" John Whitney Walter, where this example of the JR-6 was described as "Superb Gem Brilliant Uncirculated" and "tied for finest known with the Eliasberg coin"; and more recently, in our own offering of the incredible Ed Price Collection, where Price called it "my favorite among the 1796 dimes" and noted that the 'dime book' calls it MS67." NGC shows one other MS64 Prooflike submission, but this is the only one with a Star designation. There is one finer MS66 Prooflike coin at that service. These figures include all die varieties (5/23).

Ex: James Kelly (10/1951); Harold Bareford (Stack's, 10/1981), lot 133; John Whitney (Stack's, 5/1999), lot 1771; Anthony Terranova; Stuart Levine (3/2004); Ed Price Collection / ANA Signature (Heritage, 7/2008), lot 1413; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2010), lot 988; Gardner Collection, Part IV (Heritage, 10/2015), lot 98212; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2019), lot 3712.

NGC ID# 236B, PCGS# 38747 Base PCGS# 4461



PROOF BUST DIME



1834 Capped Bust Dime, PR64 Rare JR-1 Proof Possible Diplomatic Proof Set Example

3071 1834 PR64 PCGS. JR-1, R.8 as a proof. Seven die varieties are known for the 1834 Capped Bust dime, and proofs have been reported from five different die pairs. This is not surprising, as proofs were just made to order during that early era. Whenever a Treasury official (or private collector with enough clout) wanted proof coinage for official (or unofficial) purposes, the Mint simply polished a handy pair of dies, selected and prepared a suitable number of planchets, and struck the coins on the medal press, as ordered. The dies would then be used to strike business-strike coinage, if needed, or stored for later use. Since proofs were ordered by different people, at different times, and for different purposes, it makes sense that several pairs of dies would be used to strike proofs throughout the year. PCGS estimates 8 to 10 proof 1834 Capped Bust dimes are extant, including all varieties.

This coin represents the JR-1 variety, with a large perfect 4 in the date and a double shaft on the top arrow on the reverse. Three proofs of the JR-1 variety have been reported, including the coin in the King of Siam proof set. This poses some questions, as die evidence suggests the JR-1 dies were the first pair used to strike business strikes in 1834, but the diplomatic presentation proof sets, with the famous 1804 dollars, were not ordered until late in the year (Secretary of State John Forsyth ordered the King of Siam and Sultan of Muscat proof sets on November 11, 1834). It therefore seems reasonable that the JR-1 proof dimes were not struck expressly for use in the proof sets, but were struck early in the year for some other purpose, and a few examples were still on hand in November, when the sets were ordered.

This attractive Choice proof exhibits sharply detailed design elements throughout, with full star centers and fine definition on Liberty's hair and the eagle's feathers. The well-preserved surfaces include reflective fields and frosty devices, under shades of cerulean-blue, sea-green, and slate-gray toning. Overall eye appeal is terrific. While no definite link can be established, it is possible this coin was the example included in the Sultan of Muscat proof set in 1834.

Ex: Julian Leidman; purchased privately by Allen Lovejoy on 9/7/1987; Lovejoy Collection (Stack's, 10/1990), lot 141; February Auction (Superior, 2/1999), lot 597; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2019), lot 3065.

NGC ID# 27D6, PCGS# 4556

PROOF SEATED DIMES



1840 No Drapery Dime, PR65 Cameo The Kaufman-Gardner Coin

3072 1840 No Drapery PR65 Cameo NGC. F-101, High R.7. The present lot is Gerry Fortin's plate coin for the rare proof-only F-101 variety. The original mintage for proof 1840 dimes is unknown, although certainly quite small. We know of only five survivors. This Gem displays rich navy-blue and plum-red peripheral patina that frames brilliant fields and high points. NGC has assigned a Cameo designation to recognize the profound contrast between the coin's mirrored fields and thickly frosted devices. Star 2 is minutely repunched, an identifier for F-101. A faint horizontal die line pierces the top of Liberty's head. Many important cabinets offered over the years have lacked this date in proof, including the Garrett, Norweb, and Lovejoy collections. Census: 2 in 65 Cameo, 2 finer (7/23).

Ex: Phil Kaufman Collection of Early Proof Sets, Part One / Milwaukee ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2007), lot 1780; Eugene H. Gardner Collection (Heritage, 6/2014), lot 30286; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 4068; Dallas Signature (Heritage, 8/2022), lot 3906.
NGC ID# 23BT, PCGS# 84724



1855 Arrows Dime, PR64 Cameo Rare Contrasted Example

3073 1855 Arrows PR64 Cameo PCGS. CAC. F-101, R.7. The 1855 proof Seated Liberty dime, with Arrows at the date, is a rare issue, especially with Cameo surfaces. PCGS CoinFacts estimates the surviving population at 15-20 examples in all grades. This spectacular Choice proof exhibits sharply detailed design elements and well-preserved brilliant surfaces, with reflective fields that contrast boldly with the frosty devices. Eye appeal is outstanding. This coin is pictured on PCGS CoinFacts. Population: 2 in 64 Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 2 in 64, 1 finer (5/23).

Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 11/2021), lot 3535.
NGC ID# 23CG, PCGS# 84744

BARBER DIME



1895-O Barber Dime, MS65 Semiprooflike Fields Sought-After Key Date

3074 1895-O MS65 NGC. Barber dimes present an excellent series for collectors seeking a significant challenge, but without any major stoppers. (The 1894-S can be omitted in a circulation strike set, as those coins are typically certified as proofs.) For most collectors, the big key date among Barber dimes is the 1895-O, with its limited mintage of only 440,000 pieces. Low-grade circulated pieces exist for the budget-minded collector, many of which are quite attractive for their respective grades. However, more advanced or well-heeled specialists seeking high-grade Mint State coins will find the 1895-O to be a major rarity. Only a handful of pieces are known even in Gem condition, with few finer.

This Gem is boldly struck but also exhibits distinct semiprooflike fields, with russet toning, that combine to produce outstanding eye appeal. No major distractions are seen in the luster. Census: 7 in 65, 1 finer (7/23).

NGC ID# 23DW, PCGS# 4807

MERCURY DIME



**1916-D Dime, MS64+ Full Bands
Sharp First-Year Key**

3075 1916-D MS64+ Full Bands NGC. Production of the 1916-D Mercury dime was suspended shortly after it commenced as the Denver Mint shifted its production resources to the coinage of quarters, to fulfill a large order from the Treasury for that denomination. Dime coinage did not resume until 1917. The 1916-D mintage of only 264,000 pieces is by far the lowest in the series, making this issue is the only true “stopper” in the date and mintmark set regardless of grade. This high-end Choice Uncirculated Full Bands example displays a sharp strike and satiny mint luster, with pleasing and original tan-gold toning on both sides. Only minuscule contact marks are evident beneath a loupe. NGC Census: 1 in 64+ Full Bands, 36 finer (7/23).

EARLY QUARTERS



**1796 B-2 Quarter, AU Details
Key Silver Type Coin**

3076 1796 B-2, R.3 — Repaired — PCGS Genuine. AU Details. Tompkins Die State 1/1. The Draped Bust, Small Eagle quarter ranks among the rarest silver types. It was struck only with the 1796 date, from two die marriages. 1796 was also the first year of the quarter denomination; no more would be coined until 1804, when silver dollar production came to a halt. This briefly circulated B-2 1796 quarter has glossy olive-green surfaces. No marks are apparent on the fields or portrait, although it appears a small hole was skillfully repaired near the left ribbon end on the reverse and near the upper left serif of B in LIBERTY. A few thin marks outline the right-side leaves, and a leaf tip near the D in UNITED shows a defect.



1796 Quarter, B-2, AU58 Inaugural One-Year Type Widely Sought in All Grades

3077 1796 B-2, R.3, AU58 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 2/1. The curl above star 1 shows signs of die lapping, defining the middle Tompkins die state. 1796 represents the early Mint's inaugural production of U.S. quarters. The mintage was small — only 6,146 pieces were struck from two die pairs, traditionally identified as Browning-1 and Browning-2 (even though the B-2 variety was actually struck before B-1). B-1 is the Low 6 variety, while B-2 shows the 6 entered higher in the die, nearly touching Liberty's drapery and more distant from the dentils. TY of LIBERTY is too high on B-2, but it is correctly aligned on the subsequent B-1 obverse. On both varieties, the 1 and 7 digits appear larger than the 9 and 6. The two varieties share a common reverse, with the reverse die perfect on B-2 coins, only to clash and crack when striking the B-1 variety. The approximate B-2 production exceeds that of the B-1 coins by a ratio of about 3 to 1.

The quarter denomination was new to the country and a curiosity. It was not always recognized as official coinage, and it was of uncertain value because no denomination was stated on the coin. Many pieces were put aside. Today's population reports show a large number survivors for such a small mintage, especially in high grades.

The present coin is a colorfully toned AU58 example that displays minimally worn devices and scattered small marks from its brief stay in circulation. The largest mark is a short horizontal scratch from the curls into the field near stars 2 and 3. Attractive deep-violet, blue, and reddish-gold toning encircles the central motifs, with each side complementing the other in color although differing in toning intensity. Liberty's drapery folds and hair strands retain their sharpness and the eagle's head is fully outlined, which is not always the case on even high-grade coins. The dentils are sharp throughout both sides, with a shallow indent on the edge above E of LIBERTY. This highly popular issue is always in demand as the only 1700s-dated quarter in the series and for its first year of the denomination. The low mintage is an added attraction, and as a one-year-only type coin with its Small Eagle reverse it is essential for a U.S. Type collection. We expect many bold bids. Population: 20 in 58 (1 in 58+), 39 finer (7/23).

From The Kurt A. Oster Collection.

NGC ID# 23RA, PCGS# 38920 Base PCGS# 5310





1796 Draped Bust Quarter, B-2, MS63 Always Popular One-Year Type First Year of Denomination

3078 1796 B-2, R.3, MS63 PCGS. Though the Joseph Wright quarter dollar patterns had been struck in 1792, the first official U.S. Mint quarter dollars were not produced until 1796. As Steve M. Tompkins notes in *Early United States Quarters*, "The quarter denomination was struck sporadically in the early years with years of low production and many years of no production at all."

Tompkins cites depositors as the key reason: Without their bullion, no coinage of either gold or silver would take place, and depositors decided what denominations they wanted, not the Mint. The Spanish colonial equivalent of the U.S. quarter dollar, the two *reales* denomination, was abundant in commerce, so there was no need to add American coins to the mix. He adds: "In fact, the new quarter denomination was not only unneeded, it was in all probability unwanted as well. ... The last of these 1796[-dated] coins were struck in early 1797 and due to these and other issues, quarters would not be struck for another seven years."

As much as the 1796 quarters may have been unwanted at the time of release, certainly they are prized now, no matter the grade. A Mint State coin, of course, makes ownership that much sweeter, and the 1796 quarter is a condition rarity at the Select level embodied by this lot. Green-gold, peach, gunmetal-blue, and violet shades appear in varying quantities on each side, and the full luster underneath is watery and semireflective. Wispy abrasions are grade-consistent, and while the fingerprint pattern in the right obverse field would be a detriment on many coins, here it adds to the character of the piece. Population: 10 in 63 (1 in 63+), 12 finer (6/23).

Ex: *FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2012), lot 3166; *Long Beach Signature* (Heritage, 6/2020), lot 3045.

NGC ID# 23RA, PCGS# 38920 Base PCGS# 5310



1807 Draped Bust Quarter, MS66★
The Finest Known B-2 Example
CAC-Approved Quality
Ex: 'Colonel' Green-Eric P. Newman

3079 1807 B-2, R.3, MS66★ NGC. CAC. Ex: "Col." E.H.R. Green. The Robert Scot designed Draped Bust, Heraldic Eagle quarter of 1804-1807 is one of the most overlooked series in American numismatics. Other than the low mintage 1804 (6,738 pieces struck), a well known rarity because of its ties to the legendary silver dollar, the other three issues in this series are popular for type purposes, but are otherwise unappreciated, outside of series specialists.

The Philadelphia Mint struck a substantial production of 220,643 Draped Bust quarters in 1807, but there was little commercial demand for the denomination, and no more quarters were struck until 1815. By then, the Mint had switched to John Reich's Capped Bust design for the denomination. Walter Breen believed that about half of the reported 1807 mintage was struck from leftover 1806 dies, as the Mint often continued to use dies as long as they were serviceable in those early days. Two die varieties are known for the date and type. This coin represents the scarcer BD-2 variety, with the denomination placed far from the U in UNITED and the flag of the 5 merged with the eagle's tail. The two major grading services have certified nine Draped Bust, Heraldic Eagle quarters in MS65, or better, and two of the nine were offered in Heritage's auction of the Eric P. Newman Collection. This 1807 B-2 quarter is the finest known example of the B-2 variety, and the third finest 1807 quarter of either variety.

The obverse and reverse dies are both unique to this variety, appearing nowhere else in the early quarter series. The reverse introduced a five-berry reverse for the first time. The obverse has a crack from the rim at 5 o'clock to the drapery on this intermediate die state. The reverse has the usual die crack through the left arm of the T in UNITED that crosses the wing to the ribbon. Later die states have both dies shattered, explaining the scarcity of the variety. While the current references rate the 1807 B-1 as R.2 and the 1807 B-2 as R.3, our experience is that only one-fourth of all surviving 1807 quarters are from the B-2 die pair.

The 1807 Draped Bust quarter began appearing at auction as early as lot 285 of the A.C. Kline Sale (Moses Thomas & Sons, 6/1855), where the lot realized just 27 cents, a typical price for that time, when coin collecting was just becoming popular in this country. Of course, prices have risen astronomically since then. The current record price realized for a B-2 example belongs to the present coin, which realized a staggering \$411,250 when it sold in Heritage's sale of the Eric P. Newman Collection, Part II in 2013.

This spectacular early quarter is covered with a gorgeous blend of orange and gold at the center, within a ring of rich blue and turquoise toning. The reverse has attractive cobalt-blue and turquoise peripheries, with the central areas exhibiting a beautiful blend of orange and gold toning. This breathtaking early quarter will captivate the toning enthusiast. Overall eye appeal is terrific and the high quality within the grade is confirmed by CAC.

Ex: "Colonel" E.H.R. Green; Green Estate; Partnership of Eric P. Newman / B.G. Johnson d.b.a. St. Louis Stamp & Coin Co.; Eric P. Newman @ \$40.00; Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; Selections From the Eric P. Newman Collection, Part II (Heritage, 11/2013), lot 33334, realized \$411,250.

NGC ID# 23RF, PCGS# 38941 Base PCGS# 5316

PROOF BUST QUARTER



**1822 B-1 Bust Quarter, PR63
Rare Early Proof**

3080 1822 PR63 NGC. B-1, R.7 as a Proof. The 1822 quarter in proof format is a major 19th century rarity. PCGS reports only six 1822 proofs — four from the B-1 dies, and two from the B-2 dies. Steve Tompkins reports in his *Early United States Quarters* book that four B-1 proofs and at least 3 B-2 proofs exist. This example is struck from the B-1 dies, and it is the only 1822 proof seen by NGC (7/23). Contrary to conventional thought, all proofs are not fully struck — especially early proofs. That is true 1822 quarter proofs, as seen from from the highest-graded proofs to those at the lower portion of the grading scale. Weakness exists on several star centers, although the obverse portrait is exceedingly sharp. On the reverse, some weakness exists at the claws. But there is no question this coin is a proof as certified both now and in its previous appearances. We last saw the present example as part of the exceptional Greensboro Collection, Part VII. Gleaming silver surfaces display pale lilac and golden accents with areas of blue-gray toning over bold silver fields and lightly frosted devices. Strong mirroring surrounds the crisply struck central elements and the surfaces are otherwise generally untuned, with a few light hairlines that account for the grade. The dramatic proof eye appeal is undeniable.

Ex: Palm Beach Signature (Heritage, 3/2005), lot 5558; Central States Signature (4/2009), lot 2331; The Greensboro Collection, Part VII / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2019), lot 4445.

NGC ID# 27HB, PCGS# 5369

SEATED QUARTERS



**1864 Seated Quarter, MS67+
Condition Census Beauty, CAC**

3081 1864 MS67+ PCGS. CAC. The 1864 Seated Liberty quarter is a collectible No Arrows, No Motto issue, although it is significantly scarcer than many of the earlier Philadelphia issues such as the 1862, 1861, 1858, et cetera. Mint State coins are mainly seen in the MS63 to MS64 range, and we have also handled a number of impaired Unc Details coins. Gem or better examples are universally rare.

This high-end Superb Gem example is high in the Condition Census for the issue, with just a single coin grade finer. It is also within the top four examples of the date to carry CAC endorsement. Radiant, softly frosted cartwheel luster adorns brilliant surfaces and complements pleasantly sharp motifs. Eye appeal is marvelous. The surface quality holds up even under high magnification. Population: 4 in 67 (2 in 67+), 1 finer. CAC: 3 in 67, 1 finer (7/23).

NGC ID# 23TY, PCGS# 5459



1873-CC Arrows Quarter, Unc Sharpness Key Carson City Issue Important Date and Type Rarity

3082 1873-CC Arrows — Cleaned — NGC Details. Unc. Briggs 1-A. Typically seen in well-circulated grades, the 1873-CC Arrows quarter is rare regardless of grade from a 12,462-piece Carson City mintage. Only about 60 pieces survive in all grades combined, including several Details coins. This example is cleaned with slightly subdued silver surfaces, untuned save for a faint blush of gold toning on the reverse. Uncirculated sharpness remains throughout both sides — an important factor, with only three Mint State examples certified by PCGS and NGC combined. A few light abrasions and hair-thin lines are seen under magnification.



1877-CC Quarter Dollar, Toned MS67 Old Holder, Tied for Finest Known

3083 1877-CC MS67 PCGS. CAC. Briggs 10-J. Large CC. The 1877-CC is one of the more plentiful Seated Liberty quarters from the Carson City Mint, ideal for collectors seeking a high-grade branch mint type coin. Still, top-grade examples of this issue are rare. In MS67, PCGS and NGC each report only seven specimens. Only four pieces from this combined population carry CAC endorsement. That makes the present coin — CAC approved and housed in an old green label holder — tied for finest known, and arguably the most desirable example. Beautifully preserved, frosty mint luster yields original daubs of green-gold, blue-green, lavender, and light russet toning. The strike is sharp, adding to the immense eye appeal. Population: 7 in 67 (1 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 4 in 67, 0 finer (6/23). NGC ID# 23V6, PCGS# 5505

STANDING LIBERTY QUARTER



1920-D Quarter, MS67 Full Head Incredibly Sharp Head and Shield Tied for Finest at NGC

3084 1920-D MS67 Full Head NGC. Superb Gem Standing Liberty quarters have become increasingly scarce at auction overall, a byproduct of increasing collector activity in this series. This affects better dates especially, which are inherently rare in this lofty grade. The current 1920-D, graded MS67 Full Head, is a Condition Census example of the date, and is tied for the finest in an NGC holder, with just a single PCGS Full Head coin reported finer (7/23). Luster is pristine and satiny. A hint of light champagne toning graces the otherwise brilliant surfaces. Strike sharpness is particularly notable, with Liberty's head, the shield rivets, and the date numerals all being fully brought up. Census: 6 in 67 Full Head, 0 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 243F, PCGS# 5737



Doris Doscher, model for the Standing Liberty Quarter

EARLY HALF DOLLARS



1794 Half Dollar, AU55
Sharply Struck and Well-Centered
Tied for Sixth in the O-101
Condition Census

3085 1794 O-101, T-7, R.3, AU55 PCGS. Tompkins Die State 1/3. Struck from an early-to-middle die state, a light crack runs from the border to the leaf pair between D and S. An earlier die crack through the middle of F to the leaf below jogs left toward the uppermost leaf on the right branch. That die crack is faint and in an early stage, visible only because of the high grade of this well-defined piece.

The nation's first delivery of half dollars took place in the final quarter of 1794, with 5,300 pieces delivered by Henry Voigt. An additional delivery of 18,164 coins occurred early in 1795 — some (or all) of which were struck from 1794-dated dies. Recent research by Steve Tompkins confirms the first delivery was made on December 1, 1794. The second delivery is recorded on February 4, 1795.

This Choice AU piece is tied for sixth place in the Condition Census for O-101, the same grade (but not the same coin) as the Jules Reiver example that we handled in our 2006 FUN Signature sale, lot 22472. From a wider perspective, the present coin numbers among the top two dozen or so 1794 Flowing Hair half dollars known, regardless of Overton variety.

No evidence of die sinking exists, a characteristic of most O-101s in later die states. Sharp design details grace the motifs on each side, with only a trace of rub on the high points. The coin displays nearly perfect centering, and a crisp strike renders full border details plus a pinpoint-sharp date. We note minor weakness among a few of the right-hand stars, unavoidable for the variety. Smooth, minimally marked surfaces exhibit pleasing gray-brown color, with splashes of deeper steel toning throughout. Satiny, golden luster shines through the attractive toning. There are no adjustment marks.

While there are 11 known varieties of 1794 Flowing Hair half dollars, they remain in intense demand as first-year types when available in high grade. The O-101 is clearly the most obtainable die pair. Its Choice About Uncirculated grade puts it firmly in the “conditionally rare” category — a splendid piece that is sure to see enthusiastic bidding when it crosses the auction block.

Ex: Gerald Shertz; Sheridan Downey (8/1998); Westmoreland County Collection / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2008), lot 2819; The Oliver Collection / Chicago Signature (Heritage, 8/2011), lot 7134; Warshaw Family Collection, Part II / Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2020), lot 3059.

NGC ID# 24E6, PCGS# 39200 Base PCGS# 6051



**1795 2 Leaves Half Dollar, MS64
O-121, 'Y Over Star' Variety
Ex: H.P. Smith-Eliasberg-Pogue**

3086 1795 2 Leaves, Y Over Star, O-121, T-2, High R.4, MS64 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Eliasberg-Pogue. The early Mint's introduction of the Flowing Hair design in 1794 was limited by equipment and planchet problems, resulting in famously low mintages of both the 1794 silver dollars and — to a lesser extent — the 1794 half dollars. Many of those problems were overcome in 1795 with the acquisition of a larger coining press and gradual improvement in die life. Silver dollars were struck in large quantity as were the 1795 half dollars, although many challenges remained. The *Guide Book* half dollar mintage in 1795 is an approximation: 299,680 pieces based on the Mint delivery warrants, plus an early February, 1795 delivery of 18,164 pieces that were likely 1794-dated half dollars. For 1795-dated half dollars, 32 die marriages are confirmed, requiring 20 obverse dies and 22 reverse dies.

Collecting all 32 die varieties is a monumental challenge for Bust half enthusiasts and early half dollar specialists. Several rare varieties make a variety set improbable, including the possibly unique O-132, T-27 die marriage (1 piece confirmed and another unseen for decades) and the recently discovered O-133, T-4.5 variety, with three known examples so far. Two other 1795 half dollar varieties have less than 10 pieces known. A more achievable goal is collecting the main 1795 varieties — the Small Heads, the Three Leaves variety, the Doubled Date, the A over E in STATES variety, the S over D in STATES blunder, and the Y over Star variant.

This exceptional Y over Star example (O-121, T-2) is the sole finest of the variety in its die state, according to Steve Herrman's Spring 2023 listing, featuring an impressive pedigree and outstanding quality. Long known among advanced half dollar collectors and seldom seen at auction, this coin makes only its fourth auction appearance in the past 117+ years. Harlan P. Smith owned it in the late 1800s, perhaps prior to his association with David Proskey in the New York Coin and Stamp Company. When S.H. & H. Chapman sold the H.P. Smith Collection in May, 1906, this coin was described as lot 568:

"1795 Point of star joins point of bust; first curl touches point of star. Rev. On wreath 9 berries to l., and 8 to r.; lowest leaf joins l. foot of A. Uncirculated. Sharp beautiful impression. Plate VIII."

The successful bidder was John M. Clapp @ \$12. (For comparison, an 1822 half eagle sold from that same H.P. Smith Collection auction went to W.F. Dunham for \$2165, the highest price paid for a U.S. coin at that time.) The current coin soon passed by descent into The John H. Clapp Collection, where it resided until 1942, when acquired via Stack's for The Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection. D. Brent Pogue purchased the coin out of the April 1997 Bowers and Merena Eliasberg sale as lot 1671. In its few auction appearances, the catalogs are unanimous in lauding this coin's surfaces, strike, and its overt originality. While Heritage has not handled another O-121 example as fine as this, we recently sold a splendid MS63 PCGS example with CAC for \$204,000 during our 2023 FUN Platinum Night event as lot 3735.

The present coin earns accolades for its harmonious toning throughout both sides and frosty, near-Gem Uncirculated overall quality. Subtle iridescence blooms across softly lustrous, immaculate fields and embraces the sharply struck devices. The left-side obverse stars are a touch sharper than those on the right, but all else is needle-sharp. The eagle's breast and wing feathers display definition unseen on all but the very finest Flowing Hair half dollars — sharpness that extends to the eagle's neck, head, and beak as well as onto the legs and tailfeathers. All but the foremost talon are well defined. Likewise, Liberty's portrait is fully brought up. A pair of prominent centering dots sit in a line below Liberty's earlobe. Every hair strand is crisply rendered, while the back curls are fully formed. The all-important, partially effaced extra star beneath Y is unmistakable, with its remnant points bold. Repunching exists at the flag of 5 in the date. A pair of hair-thin, parallel striations in the lower-right field hold a bit of mint grease or grime, visible under magnification, and a tiny indent exists on the chin. Double die clashing defines Tompkins Die State 2/1, with no die cracks seen on either side. Immaculate fields and motifs easily achieve CAC endorsement for their high quality within the assigned grade. This is indeed a prize for the finest early half dollar cabinet — a remarkable coin is sure to turn heads and raise hands when it is called.

Ex: Harlan P. Smith Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, 5/1906), lot 568; John M. Clapp Collection; John H. Clapp Collection by descent; Clapp Estate; Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection via Stack's 7/1942; Richard A. Eliasberg by descent in 1976; Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection (Bowers and Merena, 4/1997), lot 1671; D. Brent Pogue Collection (Stack's Bowers-Sotheby's, 5/2015), lot 1097.

PCGS# 39256 Base PCGS# 6052



1795 Half Dollar, MS64+
Finest Certified O-131
Ex: Bob R. Simpson-Jim O'Neal

3087 1795 2 Leaves, O-131, T-9, High R.4, MS64+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Simpson-O'Neal. Tompkins Die State 1/3 with a small die lump atop the leaf near the O in OF. The latest Tompkins die state, 2/3, is unconfirmed. Tompkins does not describe clash marks for the variety, but both fields are clearly clashed, suggesting an unlisted late die state.

The present near-Gem is the finest known Overton-131 1795 half dollar, and is among only a handful of 1795 half dollars (of any die marriage) that grade MS64 or finer. Perhaps the coin's most notable characteristic is bold plumage definition on the eagle's breast and belly. Most Mint State Flowing Hair half dollars lack feather detail on the eagle's body. But the lofty numerical grade is due to the smooth, lustrous surfaces. Both sides are remarkably free from abrasions. The fields, portrait, and eagle appear pristine to the unaided eye, and a strong lens is required to show even minute signs of contact. The sole identifier is a tick on the obverse rim above star 9.

The eye appeal benefits from attractive toning. Golden-brown, powder-blue, and magenta-red shades encompass the obverse periphery, though the field and portrait are close to brilliant. The reverse displays similar but more consistent toning, with deeper hues evident on the reverse margin between 3 and 6 o'clock. The combination of virtually unabraded surfaces, a superior strike, pleasing original toning, and unbroken luster ensure that the coin ranks as the finest of its die variety.

The second and final year of the introductory Flowing Hair half dollar has a mintage approaching 300,000 pieces. In its third year of operation, the Philadelphia Mint apparently struggled to complete the large orders, requiring a total of 32 die marriages. Overton-118 is delisted, not known to exist, and Overton-133 was discovered in May 2020. The obverse for O-131 also struck O-129 and O-130, but the reverse die is unique to O-131. O-131 can be attributed by its berry arrangement, unique to the variety: 4 inside the left wreath, 3 outside the left wreath, 5 inside the right wreath, and 4 outside the right wreath. Those who lack the patience to count berries can look for a radial die crack clockwise from the first A in AMERICA, seen on most (though not all) Overton-131 halves.

Only three Uncirculated 1795 O-131 half dollars are known. One of them, of course, is the present lot. The other two coins both last appeared in 1990s Stack's auctions and were cataloged with the grade Choice Uncirculated. The first coin was in the October 1994 James A. Stack, Sr. catalog, as lot 476. That coin has a small rim nick above the first S in STATES. The second of those two pieces was in a March 1998 sale as lot 482, without a pedigree. It can be identified by a slight rim nick over the T in LIBERTY. Neither coin has appeared since at auction, and apparently remain uncertified.

As of (7/23), NGC has certified 14 coins as O-131, with an AU58 example as highest-graded. PCGS has certified eight coins as O-131, with the single best as AU53. Among all 1795 half dollars, PCGS has certified five coins as MS64, only the present lot as MS64+, two coins as MS65 (including one O-112), and one O-117 coin as MS65+. NGC has certified seven coins as MS64, one coin as MS64★, and three coins as MS65 (including one as O-105 and two not attributed). CAC has confirmed three pieces in MS64 with one finer (7/23). This coin is pictured on PCGS CoinFacts.

Ex: New York Signature (Heritage, 7/2002), lot 8021; Bob R. Simpson; South Texas Collection / Regency Auction 27 (Legend, 7/2018), lot 182; Jim O'Neal Collection of U.S. Half Dollar Types; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2023), lot 3699, realized \$348,000.

NGC ID# 24E7, PCGS# 39243 Base PCGS# 6052



1801 Draped Bust Half, O-101, AU58
Conditionally Rare, Early Key Date
First Heraldic Eagle Half Dollar

3088 1801 O-101, T-2, R.2, AU58 NGC. Only two die marriages are known for the 1801 half dollars, and they share the single 1801-dated obverse. This is the less-rare of the two reverses, the O-101 die marriage showing AM joined at the bottom. A large die lump below the N in UNITED also aids in identification. The other O-101, T-1 reverse lacks the die lump and shows AM separated. Much luster remains on this lightly circulated and moderately toned example, which shows few mentionable signs of other contact save for a straight, long scrape from star 3 into the left obverse field. This is a rare opportunity to add a high-grade example of this date to a fine collection. Beautiful shades of royal-blue and reddish-gold allow windows of silver luster to shine through, with glimpses of the coin's reflective surfaces beneath the rich toning. A sharp strike emphasizes the near-Mint definition, and no adjustment marks are seen. For the 1801 date, NGC reports only three examples in AU58 and two Mint State pieces finer (11/15). NGC ID# 24ED, PCGS# 39267 Base PCGS# 6064

1802 O-101 Half Dollar, MS62 Attractively Toned, The Finest Known A Great Rarity in Mint State

3089 1802 O-101, T-1, R.2, MS62 PCGS. Ex: Pogue-O'Neal. Tompkins Die State 1/1. The Heraldic Eagle reverse made its debut on a half dollar in 1801, but without much fanfare and a small mintage to boot. Just over 30,000 1801 half dollars were produced. The 1802 issue is often placed in the same category, with a similar (slightly smaller) mintage and an equally challenging reputation. Both issues are key to the Draped Bust, Large Eagle series that lasted from 1801 to 1807. Scarce in all grades, the 1802 was struck from a single die pair. The obverse die remained perfect throughout the 1802 run, while the reverse shows a short radial die crack to the upper-right serif on the first S in STATES, with the die carried over from its previous use in 1801. A later die state for the 1802 coins does exist but it is rare, showing a die crack from ED of UNITED the eagle's nearby fifth wing feather. While 1802 half dollars are somewhat available in circulated grades through the About Uncirculated level, Mint State examples are great rarities. Simply put, the present coin is first and finest Uncirculated 1802 half dollar to ever appear at auction. Its first recorded appearance was in the 1975 James A. Stack auction featuring his collection of quarters and half dollars, where it was described in lot 318 as:

"1802 Brilliant Uncirculated. A remarkable specimen in that it resembles the description of our Reed Hawn specimen (August 1973) exactly. Russet, with iridescent toning about its periphery. Remarkably well struck with all of the feathers on the eagle clear and sharp as well as every strand of hair on Liberty. Full frosty mint lustre. In the cataloguer's opinion, this specimen is a trifle better than the Hawn coin that realized \$2,300."

The Eliasberg coin was a sharp AU example, and F.C.C. Boyd's coin would probably grade at the XF level today. The Norweb coin was called a VF, and the Robison-Brilliant coin was an AU50. The Garrett-Pryor-Noblet coin was an AU as well. The Queller coin that has appeared twice in our auctions as an AU58 last realized \$54,343.75 in 2014. We have since sold an MS60 NGC coin (the sole Mint State coin at that service), and we sold an MS60 PCGS coin in 2016. Just three Uncirculated examples appear on the combined PCGS and NGC population reports today (7/23).

This MS62 PCGS coin is recognized as the finest 1802 half dollar on all Condition Census listings for the date. Rich-blue toning at the margins cedes to lustrous, amber-gold centers, with marvelously smooth fields and devices. A few faint hairlines exist beneath the toning, undoubtedly influencing the assigned grade. There are no adjustment marks or other surface distractions whatsoever, and the strike could hardly be sharper for an 1802 half dollar. We anticipate bold bidder activity when this finest-known of an extremely challenging early date half dollar is called.

Ex: James A. Stack Collection (Stack's, 3/1975), lot 318; Nebraska Part V sale (R.M. Smythe & Company, 5/2001), lot 1091; D. Brent Pogue Collection, Part I (Stack's Bowers/Sotheby's, 5/2015), lot 1106; The Jim O'Neal Collection of U.S. Half Dollar Types/FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2023), lot 3703.

NGC ID# 24EE, PCGS# 39269 Base PCGS# 6065



BUST HALF DOLLARS



1809 Half Dollar, MS65+ Second-Finest Known, O-103

3090 1809 Normal Edge, O-103, R.2, MS65+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: O'Neal. In its Stack's Bowers auction appearance, the present coin was described as "apparently the finest known 1809 O-103 Capped Bust half dollar." Today, it trails only the finest known MS66 PCGS Dale Friend specimen from our January 2020 FUN Signature. Splendid fire-red and gunmetal-blue shades compete for territory across smooth, satiny surfaces. Contact is confined to a pair of slender horizontal lines on Liberty's upper chest. CAC endorsement is an important assurance of this coin's high quality.

Ex: Baltimore Auction (Stack's Bowers, 3/2012), lot 4094; Regency Auction 47 (Legend, 9/2021), lot 281; August Signature (Heritage, 8/2022), lot 3931; The Jim O'Neal Collection of U.S. Half Dollar Types/FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2023), lot 3712.
NGC ID# 24ES, PCGS# 39392 Base PCGS# 6092





1815/2 Half Dollar, MS65 Likely the Third Finest Known O-101 Ex: Dunham-Hawn-Pogue

3091 1815/2 O-101, R.1, MS65 PCGS. Ex: O'Neal. This Gem example of the famous 1815/2 half dollar rarity first came to the attention of the numismatic community when it appeared as lot 700 in the June 1941 B. Max Mehl auction of the remarkable William F. Dunham Collection. Mehl described the coin as "1815 over '12, as all are. Beautiful perfect Uncirculated specimen. A rare date, but in this remarkable condition, it is of excessive rarity. As choice a specimen of this half dollar as I have ever seen in my forty years of numismatic experience. ... I doubt if as many as a half dozen 1815 half dollars exist in really Uncirculated condition." The Stack's cataloger for its Alto Collection appearance added, "it must be the finest we've ever handled."

It is little wonder that great numismatists such as William Dunham, Reed Hawn, Douglas Noblet, and D. Brent Pogue are prior owners. The present Gem is likely the third finest known, trailing the MS66+ NGC example we offered in our August 2012 Signature, and a PCGS MS66 specimen photographed at PCGS CoinFacts. All three pieces are the O-101 die state, without the rising crack through 50 that distinguishes O-101a. According to Stephen J. Herrman's Spring 2023 Revision, the single finest O-101a is the Eliasberg specimen, graded MS65 Uncertified in the April 1997 Bowers and Merena catalog.

The coin displays rich shades of autumn-brown, lavender-gray, and cobalt-blue near the rims, though portions of the portrait and fields are close to brilliant. The strike is sharp in the centers of stars 5 through 13. No marks are apparent, and the sole identifiers are brief narrow toning streaks on the field near the jaw. Population: 1 in 65, 1 finer (7/23).

Ex: William F. Dunham Collection (B. Max Mehl, 6/1941), lot 700; Alto Collection (Stack's, 12/1970), lot 826; United States Coins (Stack's, 5/1975), lot 867; Foreign Gold Coins (Stack's, 3/1982), lot 840; Reed Hawn Collection (Stack's, 10/1993), lot 685; Chris Napolitano; Douglas L. Noblet Collection; Rarities Sale (Bowers and Merena, 1/1999), lot 26; D. Brent Pogue Collection, Part II (Stack's Bowers, 9/2015), lot 2019; The Jim O'Neal Collection of U.S. Half Dollar Types/FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2023), lot 3717. NGC ID# 24F5, PCGS# 39491 Base PCGS# 6108

SEATED HALF DOLLARS



**1824 O-116 Half Dollar, MS66+
Tied Finest for the Variety**

3092 1824 O-116, R.3, MS66+ PCGS. Ex: San Diego Collection. While moderately available in lesser grades, the O-116 variety becomes rare at the Premium Gem Uncirculated level. This high-end MS66 example with the PCGS Plus designation ranks atop the O-116 Condition Census, numerically tied with the Eliasberg-Pogue coin. The variety features an obverse die in its sole use, with a wide date and a slender 2 entered slightly lower than 184. The reverse shows E in UNITED recut and joined to D at the base. Likewise, A and M are connected at the base, with M slightly higher. The 1824 reverse die is shared with the 1825 O-103 and O-118 varieties. Ocean-blue toning consumes the borders of this splendid O-116. The centers display dusky orange accents with glimpses of steel-gray. The coin is sharply struck save for a few right-side stars, with lustrous and virtually unabraded surfaces. Liberty's profile is strike doubled. Population: 2 in 66+, 0 finer (7/23).

NGC ID# 24FK, PCGS# 39638 Base PCGS# 6137



**1870-CC Half Dollar, AU55
An Important Rarity at This Grade**

3093 1870-CC WB-101, Die Pair 2, R.5, AU55 NGC. Five die marriages are confirmed for the 1870-CC, used to produce 54,617 pieces. The drapery at Liberty's elbow is almost entirely lapped away on this variety and a faint die crack exists at the base of the date. The 1870-CC half dollar as a date is scarce in high grade, and the date is a major rarity in Mint State. This Choice About Uncirculated example displays remnants of luster in the fields, with warm golden toning throughout. The surfaces are generally smooth and free of significant abrasions, although a few faint hairlines are discernible with a loupe. Eye appeal is excellent and circulation wear is light compared to the vast majority of surviving 1870-CC half dollars. Census (all varieties included): 2 in 55, 6 finer (7/23).

PCGS# 800650 Base PCGS# 6328



1874-CC Arrows Seated Half, MS64 Sharp and Lustrous Carson City Key

3094 1874-CC Arrows, WB-101, Die Pair 3, R.4, MS64 PCGS. Four varieties are known for this scarce, high-grade With Arrows Carson City Seated half, with the die pair immediately identified by a “cowlick” at the top of the eagle’s head — a thick die defect directly below T in TRUST. A later die state for this die marriage shows distinctive die damage between T and E of STATES resembling so-called “railroad tracks,” but this coin is an earlier die state. Bits of bluish-gray toning occupy the margins on both the obverse and the reverse of this near-Gem Uncirculated example. Silver centers convey a faint golden hue, with semireflective fields surrounding sharply struck motifs. Faint roller marks are seen at stars 8 and 9 and also at the lower-left rock support, although this original and attractive Choice example has virtually no marks and soft mint luster encompasses each side. PCGS Population (all varieties combined): 3 in 64, 2 finer (6/23). PCGS# 800686 Base PCGS# 6347





1874-S Arrows Half Dollar, MS66+ WB-101, CAC Approved The Remarkable Eliasberg Specimen

3095 1874-S Arrows, Small Wide S, WB-101, Die Pair 1, R.3, MS66+ PCGS. CAC. Ex: Eliasberg. The Eliasberg pedigree is often synonymous with top-tier quality, as many coins from that remarkable collection remain the finest — or among the finest — known today, despite decades of third party certifications and upgrades of lesser coins. That rings true of the present coin specifically, as this 1874-S Arrows half dollar is the sole finest example of the date certified. The Condition Census includes three other MS66 coins — two at PCGS and one at NGC — but none are Plus designated as the Eliasberg specimen is. Even a step down the grade ladder in MS65, the two leading certification services report only a half dozen coins. This speaks to the scarcity of the 1874-S overall in Mint State. Most of the 394,000 pieces struck went into circulation on the West Coast and became lost to attrition. Even well-worn circulated pieces bring a premium today compared to some common dates, and few collectors expect to ever encounter an attractive Mint State coin, let alone a Condition Census example.

The Eliasberg catalog called this coin an MS66, despite it being in a raw state in that sale. The lot description as well proved somewhat prophetic:

“A truly superb specimen, a coin of incredible quality, and not matched by any other to ever come under our view. Only a few Mint State pieces are known, and even a MS-64 or MS-65 coin would make an advanced specialist sit up and take notice. The Eliasberg Collection coin has it all — great rarity, high numerical grade, and superb aesthetic appeal.”

That statement is as true today as it was in 1997, and it is an assessment of this coin that is unlikely to ever change in the course of the numismatic hobby. Glistening satin luster illuminates traces of lilac and olive-gold toning that are still in their infancy, while the sharpness of the motifs perfectly complements the pristine surfaces. When it comes to the best of the best, the Eliasberg 1874-S Arrows half dollar reigns supreme. Population: 3 in 66 (1 in 66+), 0 finer. CAC: 2 in 66, 0 finer (7/23).

Ex: Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. Collection (*Bowers and Merena*, 4/1997), lot 2031.

PCGS# 572223 Base PCGS# 6348

PROOF SEATED HALF DOLLAR



1857 Seated Liberty Half Dollar
Gold CAC, PR66+ Cameo
Possibly Finest Proof Known

3096 1857 PR66+ Cameo PCGS. Gold CAC. No mintage was recorded for proof 1857 half dollars, though 50 pieces is an often-quoted production figure. The survival rate has similarly been estimated to varying degrees over the years. Little concrete information was known about the rarity of the proof 1857 half dollar until recent years, following the creation of our roster of known examples. Initially, we traced only 36 coins. Recently, however, we have added two more entries to the census, one of which is the present coin. Poor photographic plate quality in older auction catalogs leaves room for some duplication in the current census, and it is also possible that a few additional coins may come to light as time goes on. Regardless, it is unlikely the present coin will ever fall from the high end of the Condition Census.

The finest 1857 proof halves known are two PR66 coins — one each at PCGS and NGC, the current PR66+ Cameo PCGS specimen, and the Garrett-Kaufman MS67 NGC coin. While the Kaufman coin is numerically finer than the present piece, this coin's Cameo classification and CAC Gold label arguably bridge the numerical gap and will, in the minds of many advanced specialists, make this piece arguably the finest proof 1857 half dollar known. It should be noted here that a PR67 Cameo coin is reported at NGC, but that piece has never appeared at auction, and we have been unable to verify its existence — it is possible the NGC PR67 Cameo listing is a duplicate of the present PCGS coin. Time may solve this mystery, and we will update our roster accordingly in the future.

When it comes to eye appeal, this remarkable Cameo displays some of the most attractive toning that we have seen on an 1857 proof. Vivid ocean-blue, mint-gold, peach-orange, and violet hues adorn the margins, ceding to light golden interiors. The strike is razor-sharp, and the deep, watery fields provide ample contrast against the softly frosted motifs.

We believe the proof 1857 half dollar is an underrated rarity, and the current coin no doubt commands an important position among the very finest examples known. The advanced Seated half dollar collector should not let this incredible coin pass by. Population: 1 in 66 (1 in 66+) Cameo, 0 finer. Gold CAC: 1 in 66, 0 finer (6/23). NGC ID# 27TG, PCGS# 86411

BARBER HALF DOLLARS



1892-O Barber Half, MS66 Low-Mintage Condition Rarity The Duckor Coin, CAC Approved

3097 1892-O MS66 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Duckor. The sharp strike provides excellent design definition on both sides — much finer than usually seen on this issue. Most of the obverse leaves show their central detail, and the hair above Liberty's forehead is similarly bold. The shield is fully outlined and detailed, and the feathers are sharp. The reverse leaves are also nicely struck. Only the eagle's claws lack strong definition.

Both sides show frosty, lustrous silver surfaces, the obverse lavender-gray with a few splashes of blue and green at the border. The reverse displays less lavender and more blue and green toning, with additional russet and gold hues. Surface marks on each side are minimal and only visible with 5x or greater magnification. To the naked eye, this example is pristine.

This conditionally rare low-mintage first-year half dollar offers just the right combination of desirability factors to ensure constant heightened demand. The mintage of 390,000 coins is the lowest production of any branch mint Barber half and the fourth lowest in the entire series. Population: 6 in 66 (1 in 66+), 2 finer. CAC: 3 in 66, 2 finer (6/23).

Ex: David Akers (5/10/1994); Dr. and Mrs. Steven L. Duckor Barber Half Dollar Collection / Boston Signature (Heritage, 8/2010), lot 3173; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2014), lot 5588.
NGC ID# 24LG, PCGS# 6462



1904-O Half Dollar, MS66 Ex: Price-Shireman-Gardner

3098 1904-O MS66 PCGS. CAC. In the Price catalog, David Akers described the present coin as:

"This is the finest 1904-O Half Dollar that I have ever seen. It is nearly 'as struck' with the exception of the addition of the beautiful toning over the past 94 years. It is even finer than the beautiful Eliasberg and James Pryor specimens, the only other two attractive Gem quality examples that have been offered in recent years. It is also higher quality than the John Jay Pittman coin ..."

Although Akers regarded the present half dollar as "even finer than the beautiful Eliasberg" example, the Eliasberg coin has since been certified MS66+ by PCGS. Dr. Peter Shireman owned this half and later replaced it with the Eliasberg coin in his PCGS Registry Set, the current finest. Both sides exhibit blended dove-gray, jade-green, and chestnut-gold toning. Lustrous and unmarked with minor blending of strike limited to the vicinity of the right shield corner. Population: 6 in 66 (2 in 66+), 2 finer. CAC: 2 in 66, 0 finer (6/23).

Ex: Dr. Thaine B. Price (David Akers, 5/1998), lot 161; Dr. Peter Shireman; Atlanta Sale (Stack's, 10/2005), lot 5251; purchased from Harry Laibstain (6/2008); Eugene H. Gardner Collection (Heritage, 6/2014), lot 30561.

NGC ID# 24MN, PCGS# 6499



1905 Barber Half, MS67
Only One Finer Certified
Ex: Duckor-Price-Gardner

3099 1905 MS67 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Duckor/Price. The 1905 Barber half is one of those little-noticed P-mint issues that have mintages under 1 million coins. The 1905 was produced to the extent of 662,000 pieces, an amount only slightly more than the semikey 1897-O issue. Most of the attention in the Barber half dollar series focuses on the rare mintmarked issues, but the Philadelphia Mint issues from 1901-1905 are equally elusive.

Superb Gem 1905 half dollars have appeared in our auctions a mere 12 times over the past 30 years, and the finest-known MS68+ PCGS coin in lot 3212 of the Boston Signature (Heritage, 8/2010) is the only one we have ever offered finer. In the Dr. Thaine B. Price Collection catalog, David Akers wrote of this piece:

"The coin is boldly struck with a sharp square edge, full mint frost and great luster. It has beautiful medium speckled reddish-gold and blue-green toning. The surfaces are extremely clean, nearly pristine, in fact, with only a couple of tiny marks that are hidden under the toning. In terms of eye appeal and overall appearance, this splendid coin is absolutely first-rate."

This coin is nearly unsurpassable. Population: 3 in 67 (1 in 67+), 1 finer. CAC: 3 in 67, 1 finer (6/23).

Ex: Dr. Steven Duckor; Dr. Thaine B. Price Collection (David Akers, 5/1998), lot 163; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2009), lot 2495; October Signature (Heritage, 10/2009), lot 730; Eugene H. Gardner Collection, Part II (Heritage, 10/2014), lot 98557. NGC ID# 24MR, PCGS# 6501



1911-D Barber Half Dollar, MS67
Tied for Finest Certified
Ex: Dale Friend-Gene Gardner

3100 1911-D MS67 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Friend. The Eliasberg-Hugon Superb Gem with full prooflike surfaces apparently qualifies as the finest known 1911-D half, and it is closely followed by this piece, which traces its history to Dale Friend's cabinet. The Norweb-Price coin is another comparable example, but we are unaware of any others that approach these three specimens for overall quality. Examples of this issue are much easier to locate if one is content with a coin that grades MS64 or below.

This gorgeous Superb Gem was selected for its incredible aesthetic quality. The central obverse is ivory with a frame of lemon-yellow and burnt-orange along the border. The reverse is similar but shows additional concentric rings of lilac and blue. The arrow feathers are slightly weak, but all other details are bold. A single minor luster graze on the cheek is the only obvious mark, and even that requires careful examination. Population: 5 in 67, 0 finer. CAC: 2 in 67, 0 finer (6/23).

Ex: Dennis Nagy; Dale Friend; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 3907; Eugene H. Gardner Collection, Part II (Heritage, 10/2014), lot 98565.

NGC ID# 24NE, PCGS# 6522

WALKING LIBERTY HALF DOLLARS



1916-S Half Dollar, MS66 A Rarity This Fine

3101 1916-S MS66 PCGS. The 1916-S is the scarcest of the first-year Walking Liberty half dollars, both overall and in high grade. The Philadelphia and Denver issues are often available in MS66, albeit for a price, but the San Francisco coin is a true rarity in this grade. Moreover, finer examples are prohibitively rare and unattainable for most collectors.

This Premium Gem example displays a sharp strike and radiant, frosty mint luster, with the faintest trace of light champagne toning across otherwise brilliant surfaces. Eye appeal matches the technical quality, earning this coin high marks as a Registry Set contender. Population: 21 in 66 (1 in 66+), 1 finer (6/23).
NGC ID# 24PN, PCGS# 6568



1917-D Reverse Mintmark Half Dollar CAC-Approved MS65+

3102 1917-D Reverse Mintmark MS65+ PCGS. CAC. The Denver Mint produced the majority of its half dollar coinage in 1917 after the mintmark was moved from the obverse to the reverse die (765,400 vs 1.94 million pieces). Nonetheless, the higher-mintage Reverse Mintmark variety is significantly scarcer than the Obverse Mintmark coin today. Examples are infrequently seen above MS64, and they are notably rare finer than MS65. This Plus-designated piece is further distinguished as one of the finest examples of the date to carry a CAC green label. Somewhat frosty luster is mostly unabraded and complements well-struck devices, which show only slight softness on Liberty's head and the eagle's trailing leg. Much of each side displays stone-white luster, although daubs of amber-russet border toning attest to the originality of the surfaces.

NGC ID# 24PS, PCGS# 6571



1921 Half Dollar, MS65 Frosty and Brilliant

3103 1921 MS65 NGC. The 1921 Walking Liberty half dollar is one of the key dates in the series and boasts one of the lowest mintages at 246,000 pieces. Examples are nonetheless seen with regularity in circulated condition and even the low-end Mint State levels. The issue enters into its reputation as a key date in Gem condition, where it is genuinely elusive. This example is frosty and brilliant, showing well-struck centers with only a few tiny surface grazes discernible beneath a loupe. Eye appeal is excellent. Finer 1921 half dollars are significant rarities, with only a half dozen reported at NGC and PCGS combined. Census: 32 in 65, 2 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 24R6, PCGS# 6583



1941-S Half Dollar, MS67 Beautifully Toned Registry Candidate

3104 1941-S MS67 PCGS. The vast majority of 1941-S Walking Liberty half dollars that we have seen in MS67 were NGC-certified. We have previously offered only five PCGS coins in this grade, the last of which appeared in our August 2015 ANA Signature, where it realized \$35,250. The coin was fully brilliant, as were all other PCGS-certified Superb Gems we have seen.

The present coin brings a top-grade PCGS coin back to the market for Registry collectors, and it has the added appeal of magnificent multicolor toning around both borders with light golden color across the interiors. The strike is sharp, and the lofty grade is unquestioned upon close examination. Population: 16 in 67, 0 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 24S5, PCGS# 6613 Base PCGS# 6613

PROOF WALKING LIBERTY HALF DOLLARS



1936 Walker Half Dollar, PR67+ Beautifully Toned First-Year Coin Elements of Lemon-Gold and Lavender

3105 1936 PR67+ PCGS. CAC. The first run of proofs in Adolph Weinman's Walking Liberty half dollar series was manufactured to the strictly limited extent of only 3,901 coins. Even though most of them were saved, examples of the 1936 remain scarce in this format, especially in high grades, and highly desirable because of their inaugural-year status. Writing for PCGS CoinFacts, David Hall adds: "The 1936 half dollar has the second lowest mintage of the proofs of the 1936 to 2000 era, with only the 1936 Washington quarter having a lower mintage (3,837 coins)."

Natural elements of lemon-gold and lavender color blanket this near-pristine Superb Gem. Every design element is fully raised, and the satiny fields show no obvious signs of contact. Endorsed by both PCGS and CAC for quality within the grade. Population: 79 in 67 (18 in 67+), 1 finer. CAC: 36 in 67, 0 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 27V4, PCGS# 6636



1938 Half Dollar, PR68 Nearly Unimprovable Registry Coin

3106 1938 PR68 PCGS. CAC. The 1938 Walking Liberty half dollar proof issue claims the third-lowest mintage in the series with only 8,152 specimens struck. Still, most collectors will have little trouble locating an example in grades as high as PR65 or PR66. Even Superb Gems are not out of reach at the PR67 level. Things change in PR68, where the issue becomes genuinely scarce.

This offering features crescents of rainbow toning along the right obverse and reverse borders. The pristine interiors remain mostly brilliant and they show predictably full strike definition. A nearly unimprovable Registry coin. Population: 27 in 68 (2 in 68+), 0 finer. CAC: 9 in 68, 0 finer (7/23).

NGC ID# 27V6, PCGS# 6638



1940 Half Dollar, PR68+ Among the Finest at Both Services

3107 1940 PR68+ PCGS. CAC. Mintages for proof coinage remained on the upswing in 1940, though this Walker half dollar issue still claims a small production of 11,279 pieces. Unsurprisingly, those coins were saved by collectors resulting in an average certified grade of PR65 at PCGS and NGC combined. This Superb Gem is even better than the typical representative. Indeed, none are graded finer. The CAC-approved surfaces showcase a delicate overlay of pastel blue and violet color with shades of golden-orange and sea-green mixed in. Population: 57 in 68 (6 in 68+), 0 finer. CAC: 25 in 68, 0 finer (7/23).

NGC ID# 27V8, PCGS# 6640



1942 Half Dollar, PR68+ Tied for Finest With CAC

3108 1942 PR68+ PCGS. CAC. This is a near-flawless Superb Gem proof, showing deep field reflectivity and sharp, satiny devices. Ribbons of rainbow color adorn the borders, leaving the interiors essentially brilliant. Eye appeal is stunning. The 1942 is the last proof issue in the Walking Liberty half dollar series. Examples are occasionally available as fine as PR68, but only 11 coins in this grade are Plus-designated by PCGS — about 10% of the population (7/23). That service lists just a single numerically finer example. None are finer with CAC endorsement. CAC: 51 in 68, 0 finer (6/23). NGC ID# 27V9, PCGS# 6642

EARLY DOLLARS



1795 Flowing Hair Dollar, MS62 B-2, BB-20, Two Leaves Vibrantly Lustrous Early Dollar

3109 1795 Flowing Hair, Two Leaves, B-2, BB-20, R.3, MS62 PCGS. Bowers Die State II. Among the Two Leaves 1795 Flowing Hair dollars, the B-2, BB-20 die marriage is of moderate scarcity. Compared to the most common Two Leaves variety (B-1, BB-21), BB-20 is seen about one-third as often. An angled die scratch near the inner point of star 4 is the primary pick-up point for BB-20, as is the innermost point of star 1, which pierces the bottom curl.

Nearly all (if not all) BB-20 examples are struck from a lapped obverse die. The left-hand stars are thinner and a bit spindly compared to unlapped stars. The obverse is shared with BB-19, although that usage was extremely limited — just one BB-19 piece has ever been confirmed. The reverse die is in its first use on BB-20, later seen on BB-21 and BB-24.

Like other BB-20 coins, the obverse is sharper than the reverse. The Bowers' *Encyclopedia* notes: "while higher grade pieces will often show excellent hair detail on the obverse, usually the eagle's breast is somewhat flat." So it is on this coin, with bold definition throughout Liberty's hair strands, arranged in six prominent curls. The eagle's torso is weakly struck. Grayish-blue toning with lavender and pale-violet highlights grace the lustrous obverse. The reverse is lightly iridescent with an overall faint-gold sheen, and shows a 35° clockwise rotation compared to the obverse.

The variety is typically seen in Fine to Extra Fine condition, and it is scarce in About Uncirculated grades or finer. This MS62 example flirts with the low end of the Condition Census, listed by Steve Herrman as 65,65,64,64,63,63. The fields are free of most marks, although a number of tiny ticks exist on Liberty's cheek and neck to account for the assigned grade. Cartwheel mint luster flashes brightly from both sides, to a far greater extent than on most Uncirculated Flowing Hair dollars. We expect spirited bidding when this highly lustrous, Mint State early dollar is called.

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2020), lot 3084.
NGC ID# 24WZ, PCGS# 39985 Base PCGS# 6853



1795 Flowing Hair Dollar, MS62 Three Leaves Reverse B-5, BB-27 Variety

3110 1795 Flowing Hair, Three Leaves, B-5, BB-27, R.1, MS62 NGC. Bowers Die State III, with the die line from the stem to the rim. Mint records indicate a substantial mintage of 203,033 Flowing Hair dollars was accomplished in 1795, but some more 1795-dated coins may have been struck in later years as well. There are 19 die varieties known for the date and type. This coin represents the plentiful BB-27 variety with a prominent diagonal bar in the upper left obverse field, apparently in an early die state with no lapping or clash marks evident. Light flowlines are evident from most star points to the border, and microscopic die rust is visible near the date. The reverse has three delicate die cracks that are likely only visible on high grade pieces.

A lovely Mint State specimen, this Flowing Hair dollar has full satin luster on both sides with faint adjustment marks at the center and right side of the reverse. Those adjustment marks cause slight weakness at the center of the reverse on this otherwise boldly defined and nicely centered specimen. The lightly toned obverse shows hints of reddish-gold and powder-blue toning over the silver-gray surface while the reverse has a dusting of gold and iridescent toning over its similar silver-gray surface. Trivial surface marks are mostly visible in the open fields of the obverse and less so on the reverse, but there are no individually significant marks on either side. This is a highly attractive Flowing Hair dollar from the second and final year of the design, representing the only issue that is occasionally available in Mint State grades.

Ex: *FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2013), lot 5714; *FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2020), lot 4222.

NGC ID# 24WZ, PCGS# 39977 Base PCGS# 6852



1795 Draped Bust Dollar, Unc Details Centered Bust, B-15, BB-52

3111 1795 Draped Bust, Centered, B-15, BB-52, R.2 — Questionable Color — PCGS Genuine. Unc Details. Bowers-Borckardt Die State IV. The Draped Bust design was introduced partway through the year in 1795 and a modest mintage of 42,738 pieces was struck. Two die varieties are known for the date and type, with this coin representing the popular BB-52 variety, with the highest curl of Liberty's hair under E in LIBERTY. The BB-52 is seen less often than the other Draped Bust variety of the date (BB-51), especially in high grade. This was the only use of both the obverse and reverse dies.

The present coin is sharply detailed throughout and shows the interesting die break in Liberty's hair that identifies Die State IV. The surfaces show only minor signs of contact, but some faint planchet adjustment marks are evident at the reverse rim, under magnification. The surfaces are toned in aesthetically pleasing shades of gray, steel-blue, and golden-brown, but PCGS notes this patina is unnatural, and the luster is subdued.

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2017), lot 3813; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2021), lot 5056.

SEATED DOLLAR



1860 Seated Dollar, MS65
A Major Condition Rarity as a Date
An Absolute Rarity as a Variety

3112 1860 MS65 NGC. OC-7, Low R.6. Osburn-Cushing Die State a/a. Seated Liberty dollars of 1860 were apparently intended mainly for use in the export trade to China, where many were melted. In his *Silver Dollars and Trade Dollars of the United States*, David Bowers writes:

"They never were available from the Mint at face value, and all were paid out at \$1.08 each to bullion dealers, banks, and others who fed them into the Orient trade. A small percentage of the mintage (217,600 business strikes) circulated domestically after the resumption of specie payments in autumn 1876."

There was also little interest in circulation-strike Seated dollars during the early 1860s, and collectors desiring date sequences of dollars were satisfied with Philadelphia Mint proofs. Thus, high-grade coins became increasingly scarce as numismatic neglect went on, and eventually became the rarities they are today.

The current Gem offering displays attractive satiny luster. A sharp strike characterizes the design elements, including the star centers, Liberty's foot, and the eagle's plumage. Only the hair atop Liberty's head reveals minor softness. Smooth silver-white surfaces are nicely cared for, showing just a few minute, grade-consistent marks. We mention a small indentation on Liberty's forehead solely as a pedigree marker. In addition to its rarity as Gem, this coin also represents a rare die variety. On seateddollarvarieties.com, Dick Osburn and Brian Cushing write:

"This is a rare die marriage. We've confirmed only five examples, and personally examined only one. We found four examples while reviewing Heritage auction archives. One additional example was sold in a Stacks-Bowers auction in November, 2020."

This coin, having appeared in our auctions in 2009, is one of the handful of pieces the authors documented. Census (unchanged in 15 years): 6 in 65, 1 finer (7/23).

Ex: *FUN Signature* (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 3956.
 NGC ID# 24Z2, PCGS# 6949

PROOF SEATED DOLLAR



1870 Seated Dollar, PR65 Cameo Thick Frost, Stark Contrast

3113 1870 PR65 Cameo PCGS. OC-P1, Low R.3. Osburn-Cushing Die State a/a. Three die marriages struck the 1,000-piece 1870 proofs. The same obverse die was paired with three reverse dies, and the same obverse was used to produce circulation strikes as well after the proofs were made. This OC-1 proof shows the obverse die's first use, paired with a reverse carried over from 1869 with doubling on the left (facing) upper wing feathers. The fields are fully finished around the leaves, compared to unfinished areas on the other proof varieties (OC-P2 and OC-P3). A few light hairlines intermingle with diagonal obverse die polishing lines and there is an unfinished area beneath Liberty's chin. Unlike many 1870 proofs, this example is sharply struck throughout both sides. Mirrored fields provide bold contrast with the frost-white motifs.
NGC ID# 252S, PCGS# 87018

TRADE DOLLAR



1875-S/CC Trade Dollar, MS64+ Finest FS-501 at NGC

3114 1875-S/CC FS-501 MS64+ NGC. The late die state with advanced die cracks, but no internal cuds, on the reverse. The present lot is single-finest graded as FS-501. One example of the rare FS-502 1875-S/CC Trade dollar, auctioned in our 2005 November Dallas Signature, is graded MS65 by NGC. PCGS has certified none as MS64+ and one example as MS65 (7/23). This near-Gem is well struck save for moderate blending on Liberty's curls. Both sides are richly patinated plum-red but the eagle is nonetheless frosty. Light roller marks (as made) cross the D in UNITED, but post-strike contact is minimal. Among the finest representatives of the popular overmintmarked variety.
NGC ID# 2536, PCGS# 145813 Base PCGS# 7040

PROOF TRADE DOLLAR



1880 Trade Dollar, PR66+ Cameo Untoned High-Contrast Surfaces

3115 1880 PR66+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. Trade dollar production continued in proof format for several years after the denomination was abolished for circulation in 1878. The proof-only 1880 issue claims a mintage of 1,987 pieces, limiting the number of coins that would ever have been available to collectors.

This magnificent untuned Premium Gem boasts a Plus designation and a CAC approval sticker for quality within the grade. It also features eye-catching Cameo contrast. Contact is practically unseen and the only obvious imperfection is a touch of strike softness around the borders. Population: 18 in 66 (5 in 66+) Cameo, 12 finer. CAC: 7 in 66, 7 finer (7/23).
NGC ID# 27YS, PCGS# 87060

MORGAN DOLLARS



1879-CC VAM-4 Dollar, MS65 Well Preserved, CAC Approved

3116 1879-CC MS65 PCGS. CAC. VAM-4. The 1879-CC ranks among the rarest Carson City Morgan dollar issues. A majority of certified examples are in circulated grades. Mint State pieces are collectible, but most are between MS61 and MS64. Gems are seldom encountered, particularly with the eye appeal of the present coin. Liberty's cheek and neck are smooth, and the fields are exceptionally free from marks. The strike is good, and the surfaces teem with luster. Brilliant save for a whisper of golden patina. It would prove virtually impossible to locate a finer example in an MS65 holder. CAC: 40 in 65, 1 finer (6/23).

From The Del Mar Collection.
NGC ID# 253T, PCGS# 7086



**1879-CC GSA Dollar, MS65+
Rare in High Grade
NGC Certified**

3117 1879-CC GSA MS65+ NGC. CAC. VAM-4. VAM-4 is the "Doubled Right C in Mint Mark" variety. The second C is lightly repunched below the upper curve. The semikey 1879-CC dollar is elusive in a GSA holder, as a majority of such pieces were "broken out" of their encasement during the early years of third-party grading. Higher-graded examples were particularly likely to be reholdered. A larger audience of collectors has arisen for NGC-certified GSA dollars; this piece was formerly graded by PCGS as MS65+, but is now certified as an NGC MS65. This lustrous and brilliant Gem has a strong strike and displays only slight signs of contact. An important opportunity for the GSA specialist. Census: 14 in 65 (4 in 65+), 0 finer (6/23).

From The Del Mar Collection.

NGC ID# 253T, PCGS# 518848 Base PCGS# 7086



**1879-CC Capped Die Morgan, MS64+
VAM-3, A Top 100 Variety**

3118 1879-CC Capped Die, VAM-3, MS64+ PCGS. A Top 100 Variety. The 1879-CC Capped Die is one of the most well known VAMs in the Top 100 list. The distinctive feature is a cluster of die chips around the mintmark. While once described as die rust, these die chips have, since the 1960s, been recognized as the remnants of an effort efface a Large Over Small CC repunching error by the engraver. In the September 1965 issue of *Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine*, Leroy Van Allen wrote:

"I think it is due to the large size CC being punched over a small size CC. Some articles in the past have said the capped CC was due to a rusted die. However, I doubt that it was due to a rusted die since no other defects exist except for the filled G on some coins. The rough surface around the CC was probably due to attempts to obliterate the small mint mark. ...

"Since 1879 was the first year large size mint marks were used, what probably happened was that an older 1878 reverse die was modified."

The current Plus-graded near-Gem displays the Capped Die feature well. Frosty luster toned in amber-gold color adorns each side, and the devices are mostly well defined, save for minute softness on the eagle's breast. A few small marks on Liberty's cheek are all that deny a finer grade.

NGC ID# 253T, PCGS# 133869 Base PCGS# 7088

1880-O Morgan Dollar, MS65 Sole Finest Deep Mirror Prooflike Coin Stunning Cameo Contrast



3119 1880-O MS65 Deep Mirror Prooflike PCGS. The 1880-O Morgan dollar comes from a mintage of more than 5.3 million coins, although a significant number of these pieces were placed into circulation at the time of issue. Additionally, many of the coins from vault storage that were released in later years were coins that had migrated back to the mint after a brief time in circulation. This was the origin of the so-called “mixed bags” released in the middle 20th century, which contained coins of multiple dates. Michael Standish discusses this in regards to the 1880-O in *Morgan Dollar - America's Love Affair With a Legendary Coin*:

“Another thing to keep in mind is that the 1880-O is an issue with a lot of About Uncirculated sliders. The New Orleans Mint did a great job distributing their coins, but the unwieldy silver dollars found their way back to the Treasury with minimal use. Numerous mint-sewn bags filled with AU coins have turned up over the years, which make Uncirculated coins premium in the MS-62 through MS-64 range.”

In *A Guide Book of Morgan Silver Dollars*, fifth edition, Q. David Bowers discusses the releases of 1880-O dollar bags in the 20th century:

“About 1946 some Uncirculated bags were released, making the issue plentiful, although before the 1880-O was not considered to be a rare date. Other bags emerged from hiding circa 1956 or 1957, and in the Treasury release in 1962 the issue was well represented. However, it was never plentiful in bag quantities on the numismatic market.”

These factors cumulatively contributed to the grade disbursement of Mint State coins known today. The issue is usually available in the MS61 to MS64 non-Prooflike grades, although it is much scarcer in these grades than other more common issues. Any Gem example is borderline rare. The difficulty of acquiring a high-end coin then magnifies significantly in the Prooflike and Deep Mirror Prooflike categories, where the 1880-O dollar is universally scarce. The finest Deep Mirror Prooflike coins typically available are graded MS64, with only a single Gem DMPL coin known — that finest-known piece is the coin offered here (7/23).

For Registry collectors, this remarkable cameo coin is the epitome of perfection. The level of field-device contrast borders on proof quality, and the sharp strike only adds to the appeal generated by the magnificent frost on the devices. A few trivial marks are virtually forgotten by the sheer amount of eye appeal that just drips off this coin as it is rotated in-hand. Population: 1 in 65 Deep Mirror Prooflike, 0 finer (7/23).

NGC ID# 2543, PCGS# 97115



1880/79-O Morgan, MS65 Prooflike Stark Cameo Contrast The Sole Finest Prooflike Coin at PCGS

3120 1880/79-O 80/79 Crossbar, VAM-4, MS65 Prooflike PCGS. CAC. Micro O. A Top 100 Variety. The 1880-O Morgan dollar is a condition key in the series and an important New Orleans issue overall. Mint State examples are plentiful in non-Prooflike MS61 to MS64 grades, these pieces largely coming from the Treasury releases of the early 1960s, as well as earlier disbursements in the late 1950s and 1940s. These coins entered numismatic channels in a quiet nature, and, in *A Guide Book of Morgan Silver Dollars*, fifth edition, Q. David Bowers notes that the 1880-O “was never plentiful in bag quantities on the numismatic market.” Bowers lists the so-called optimal collecting grade for the 1880-O as MS64. Gems are scarce overall, and anything numerically finer is effectively unobtainable for the vast majority of collectors.

The other aspect of the 1880-O dollar’s rarity is its lack of representation in the Prooflike and Deep Mirror Prooflike categories. Such coins are scarce in the context of the series, and almost all grade MS64 or lower. In fact, only one Deep Mirror Prooflike piece is known in Gem condition, and only five coins are reported this fine in the Prooflike category. Three of the Prooflike Gems and the sole DMPL Gem are certified by PCGS, and all but the coin offered here are attributed by that service as VAM-4 representatives (7/23). However, the example offered here is also a VAM-4 coin, placing it in the Condition Census of that variety in the Deep Mirror Prooflike category.

We have handled two unattributed MS65 Prooflike examples of this issue in the distant past, one slabbed by PCGS and one by NGC. Neither of those certification numbers remain on either service’s population reports, suggesting the coins have been crossed or regraded since appearing at auction. We have seen two other examples of VAM-4 in this grade in the past as well.

Brilliant, starkly contrasted surfaces produce ample cameo contrast on this piece, and the mirrored fields are devoid of significant marks. Liberty’s cheek is near-flawless. Eye appeal is outstanding. Population: 1 in 65 Prooflike, 0 finer. CAC: 2 in 65, 0 finer (6/23). NGC ID# 2543, PCGS# 41287 Base PCGS# 7117



**1880-O Morgan Dollar, MS65
VAM-48, 'Hangnail' Top 100 Variety**

3121 1880-O Hangnail, VAM-48, MS65 PCGS. Ex: Duke's Dollars. A Top 100 Variety. Two 1880-O VAMs utilize the "Hangnail" reverse, which shows a heavy die gouge extending down from the eagle's left (facing) talons, through the fletchings and tailfeathers. VAM-48 is the more plentiful of these two varieties, having a normal date (VAM-49 has an overdate feature). Attributed VAM-48 examples are scarce in Mint State and rare in MS64; this Gem example is the sole finest VAM-48 attributed at PCGS, making it an essential acquisition for advanced Registry collectors.

Luster is brilliant, yielding a strong cartwheel effect while illuminating boldly struck design elements. Neither side exhibits significant abrasions, and overall eye appeal is excellent.
PCGS# 133879 Base PCGS# 7114



**Morgan Dollar Reverse Die
San Francisco Mint, Chisel Cancelled**

3122 Cancelled Morgan Dollar Reverse Die From San Francisco. This Morgan dollar reverse die displays the San Francisco mintmark in a size and style in use during the 1880s and 1890s. The die was cancelled with two deep blows from a chisel that form an X pattern at the center. The force from the chisel marks created cracks on the wingtips, particularly near the first S in STATES. The die is untuned but was presumably exposed to the environment, and exhibits moderate to extensive rust. Undoubtedly a great rarity; our online auction archives reveal only a single similar example, a different S-mint Morgan reverse die as lot 1527 in our 2008 February Long Beach Signature.



1887-O Morgan Dollar, Radiant MS66 Absolutely Stunning Eye Appeal

3123 1887-O MS66 NGC. The 1887-O Morgan dollar comes from a mintage of more than 11.5 million coins and is generally regarded as an available issue in most grades. Circulated coins survive in abundance from this issue's use in Southern commerce during the 19th century, and low-to-middle-grade Uncirculated coins came out of the Treasury releases of the 1960s in abundance. Nonetheless, this New Orleans issue presents a condition challenge for advanced collectors. Gem examples are much less available than lower-grade pieces, and the issue is notably rare at the Premium Gem level. This is among the finest non-Prooflike coins that NGC has seen. Brilliant, radiant cartwheel luster engulfs the largely untouched surfaces, complementing a bold strike. Eye appeal is simply marvelous. Housed in a Ken Bressett signature holder. Census: 7 in 66, 0 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 2552, PCGS# 7176

1889-CC Silver Dollar, AU58 Choice Original Surfaces

3124 1889-CC AU58 NGC. The key-date distinction of the 1889-CC Morgan dollar is well known, and this issue is widely sought after in all grades. Nonetheless, examples are routinely difficult to find with strong visual appeal, regardless of the grade level one is scouring. Low-end circulated coins frequently show environmental impairments, and many such coins have been cleaned and retoned to the detriment of their appeal to knowledgeable collectors. Upper-end circulated coins are no more frequently found with natural surfaces. Mint State coins, besides being universally out of reach for many collectors, typically show heavy abrasions and, again, evidence of dipping.

These truths make the coin offered here an incredible opportunity for quality-conscious collectors. There is a trace of high-point friction, along with some hairline slide marks, but the ample luster that clings to the fields appears original, and the delicate light golden warmth across each side speaks to originality as well. Detail is strong, and there are no bothersome abrasions to note. NGC ID# 2559, PCGS# 7190





1889-CC Morgan Dollar, MS65+ 'King of the Carson City Morgans' Finest CAC-Approved Example

3125 1889-CC MS65+ PCGS. CAC. The 1889-CC is a sought-after key in the popular Morgan dollar series, as a whole. It is also the most elusive Morgan dollar from the famous Carson City Mint, making it extremely popular with branch mint specialists. The 1889-CC is a prime condition rarity, thanks to its low mintage and wide circulation in the hard-money economy of the Wild West. In fact, at the MS65 grade level, the 1889-CC is the rarest Morgan dollar, even rarer than the fabled 1893-S. Any auction appearance of a high-grade 1889-CC is a major event for the numismatic community and Heritage Auctions is privileged to present this spectacular Plus-graded Gem and sole 1889-CC dollar that is CAC-certified in this important offering.

Politics, the Carson City Mint, and Consequent Rarity

The fate of the Carson City Mint was closely linked to national politics in the 1880s. Democratic President Grover Cleveland ordered the closure of the famous Western facility in 1885. This act was most unpopular with the citizens of Nevada, who considered the Carson City Mint an important financial asset and a source of local pride. Fortunately, Nevada Senators John P. Jones and William M. Stewart fought hard to keep the facility active as a refinery and assay office in the ensuing years. When Republican Benjamin Harrison defeated the incumbent President Cleveland in 1889, he changed policy and appointed silver activist William Windom as Treasury Secretary. Windom authorized the reopening of the Carson City Mint on July 1, 1889.

Unfortunately, the facility needed extensive repairs, equipment needed to be replaced, and new employees had to be hired before operations could resume. The Mint was only ready for business after October 10, and only 350,000 Morgan dollars were struck in the last few months of the year. Few high-quality examples were saved by contemporary collectors. The bulk of the small mintage circulated heavily in the regional economy for years, suffering much loss and attrition along the way. It is likely that some coins held in government storage were later melted, under the provisions of the Pittman Act. A few random bags were released from Treasury holdings in the first half of the 20th century, but no substantial releases have been confirmed. Only a single coin was offered in the GSA sales of the 1970s. Accordingly, the 1889-CC is the rarest Morgan dollar from the Carson City Mint, and Mint State specimens are especially elusive.

The Present Coin

This delightful Plus-graded Gem exhibits razor-sharp definition on all design elements and the mostly brilliant surfaces are impeccably preserved. Vivid highlights of reddish-gold, cobalt-blue, rose, and orange-gold toning enhance the peripheries of both sides. The frosty devices stand out against the modest prooflike reflectivity of the fields. Overall eye appeal is terrific. This coin is the finest certified at CAC, by virtue of its Plus designation, confirming the high quality within the grade. Our consignor notes "an 1893-S in this grade would be a million dollar coin, and as the 'King of the Carson City Series', this will be one day also ... if not today!" This important branch mint key should find a home in the finest collection or Registry Set. Population: 2 in 65 (1 in 65+), 1 finer (6/23).

From The Del Mar Collection.

NGC ID# 2559, PCGS# 7190



1889-CC Dollar, MS62 Prooflike Mirrored Fields, Pleasing Appeal

3126 1889-CC MS62 Prooflike PCGS. A significant portion of the 1889-CC survivorship in Mint State occupies the Prooflike or Deep Mirror Prooflike categories, but the overall scarcity of Uncirculated coins in general makes Prooflike coins elusive in the absolute sense. This issue is also a tremendous rarity at the Gem grade level, and no Prooflike pieces are reported so fine at PCGS. Choice Prooflike coins, being the finest available in this category, are highly sought after and proportionately costly to acquire. As a result, slightly lower-grade Prooflike coins are much more attractive to a plethora of collectors.

This MS62 Prooflike piece displays ample field reflectivity and a sharp strike. The reverse is cameo-contrasted, the obverse less so. Only light abrasions limit the grade, and the luster is brilliant. Population: 34 in 62 Prooflike, 46 finer (6/23). NGC ID# 2559, PCGS# 7191

1895-O Silver Dollar, MS62 Satiny O-Mint Semikey

3127 1895-O MS62 PCGS. Ex: Duke's Dollars. The 1895-O silver dollar is a semikey date in the series, particularly in Mint State where examples are universally scarce in the context of Morgan dollars. This scarcity comes from several factors, beginning with a limited mintage of only 450,000 pieces. A significant portion of these coins were released into circulation at the time of issue — possibly more than 100,000 coins, per Q. David Bowers (*A Guide Book of Morgan Silver Dollars*, fifth edition). Remaining coins likely went into storage, but they did not reemerge during the Treasury releases of the 1960s. Likely, most were melted under the Pittman Act of 1918.

This MS62 coin provides collectors an entry-level acquisition into Uncirculated 1895-O dollars. Satiny luster is bone-white throughout, with tinges of gold around the borders. The usual strike softness appears in the centers and should not be confused with wear. Scattered abrasions and handling marks define the grade. Population: 53 in 62 (6 in 62+), 49 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 255Y, PCGS# 7236



1896-O Morgan Dollar, MS64 Condition Rarity

3128 1896-O MS64 PCGS. A conditional rarity like the 1886-O with which it has much in common, the 1896-O Morgan dollar is seldom found with Choice surfaces, usually due to deficient strike, luster, and/or heavy abrasions. This piece is nonetheless a marvelous exception. Aside from a couple of minor reeding marks on Liberty's cheek and one nick on the reverse below the motto, the fields exhibit just light chatter with no singular distractions. The silver-white, untoned surfaces show satiny mint luster. Finally, the strike is excellent for an O-mint production: Although minor softness shows on the hair over the ear and on the eagle's breast, the impression is considerably better than usually seen on this elusive issue. Population: 32 in 64, 3 finer (5/23).

Ex: The Carson Silver Collection / Los Angeles Signature (Heritage, 8/2009), lot 1179.

NGC ID# 2563, PCGS# 7242



PROOF MORGAN DOLLARS



1895 Dollar, PR61 One of Only 880 Proofs Struck No Strikes for Circulation Are Known

3129 1895 PR61 PCGS. The fact that no circulation strikes exist for 1895 Philadelphia Mint silver dollars makes the 880-piece proof mintage an exceedingly small number to collectors, who must have a proof to complete their date and mint Morgan dollar collection. Early numismatists were well aware that no circulation strikes were distributed in 1895 and that proofs were the sole representatives of the Philadelphia date, which was fine — it was no secret, and the proof mintage easily sufficed for collectors of the day. As late as 1955, no significant premium was sought for the 1895 proofs, which could be had for under \$300. Silver dollar releases by the Treasury in the early 1960s brought Morgan dollars to the forefront for many collectors, as did the GSA sales of the 1970s. By 1975, an 1895 proof fetched at least \$6,000. Today, an 1895 proof not only serves as the centerpiece of any Morgan dollar collection, it signifies quality and completeness more than any other Morgan dollar date or mint.

This is an attractively toned 1895 proof with significant eye appeal and no obvious distractions. Faint hairlines exist beneath deep-umber and lilac-gray toning that reveals iridescent colors when viewed beneath a strong light. As expected, the proof strike is razor-sharp throughout both sides. This 1895 proof is a pleasing entry-level example for any collector, with eye appeal that exceeds the assigned grade. A long line of bidders await this coin, as always happens when an 1895 Morgan proof comes to auction regardless of the technical grade. NGC ID# 27ZR, PCGS# 7330



1895 Morgan Dollar, PR64 Cameo 'King of the Morgan Dollars' CAC-Approved Quality

3130 1895 PR64 Cameo PCGS. CAC. An average-size mintage of 880 proof Morgan dollars was accomplished at the Philadelphia Mint in 1895, with the coins delivered in four quarterly batches of 290 coins in March, 180 specimens in May, 90 examples in September, and 320 coins in December. These records follow the common pattern of collector demand, with most orders coming at the beginning and end of the year. Records show a tiny business-strike mintage of 12,000 examples was also produced, but no regular-issue coins have ever turned up in any collection.

The fate of the 1895 business-strike Morgan dollars is one of the greatest mysteries in American numismatics. Prominent researchers, from Q. David Bowers to Roger W. Burdette, have offered ingenious theories about the missing coins, but conclusive evidence remains elusive. One theory suggests the circulation-strike coins were never actually struck and the mintage figures represent some kind of clerical error in the records. Another theory indicates the coins were struck, but all were subsequently melted, perhaps under the provisions of the Pittman Act in 1918. Whatever the truth may be, no business-strike 1895 Morgan dollars are known to collectors today, leaving the small supply of proofs alone to satisfy collector demand. Accordingly, the 1895 Morgan dollar is one of the rarest, most sought-after issues in this incredibly popular series.

The elusive nature of the 1895 issue was recognized almost immediately and the proofs began selling at auction as early as lot 161 of the F. Merritt Alden Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, 4/1896), "1895 Brilliant proof set. Dollar rare." The lot realized \$4.40, a strong price at the time, for coins issued only the year before. Recent sales include the PR64 Cameo PCGS example that realized \$81,000 in our FUN Signature last January.

This particular coin may have been one of the first pieces struck from the proof dies as the mint frost on the devices is quite pronounced. The depth of mirrored reflectivity in the fields is unfathomably deep, the combination of both producing a strong two-toned cameo contrast. Both sides also show lovely, light golden-brown patina with an occasional dash of translucent cobalt-blue close to the denticles. Unsurpassable eye appeal at this grade level and quite elusive as a cameo. The high quality within the grade is confirmed by CAC. Population: 36 in 64 (4 in 64+) Cameo, 39 finer. CAC: 19 in 64, 21 finer (6/23).

Ex: Palm Beach Collection; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2004), lot 2136.

NGC ID# 27ZR, PCGS# 87330

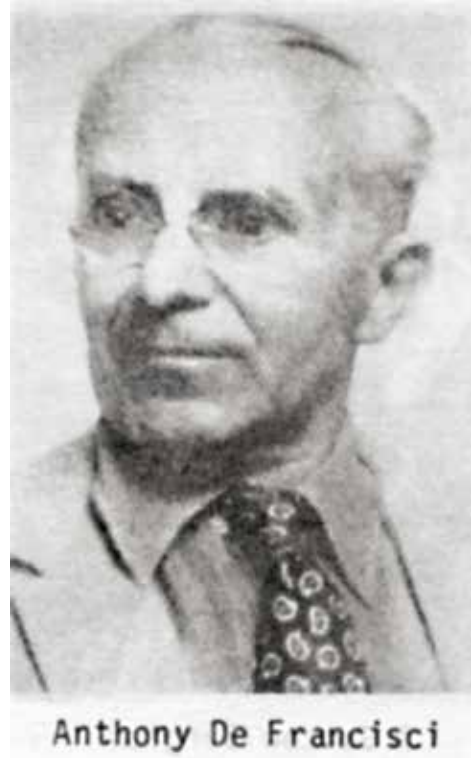


1897 Morgan, PR66+ Cameo Rare CAC-Endorsed Example

3131 1897 PR66+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. Fully struck, satiny devices provide appreciable contrast with the deep-liquid fields of this high-end proof Cameo, while a faint golden hue overlays each side. The 1897 proof Morgan is rare this fine in Cameo grades. A few Deep Cameos are known, but they will be out of reach for many collectors. Moreover, CAC endorsement is a rare sight on high-end proofs of this date. This coin serves well as either a proof type coin or a date representative. Population: 6 in 66 (1 in 66+) Cameo, 14 finer. CAC: 4 in 66, 6 finer (7/23).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2019), lot 3179.
NGC ID# 27ZV, PCGS# 87332

PEACE DOLLAR



**1925 Peace Dollar, MS67
Tied for Finest With CAC**

3132 1925 MS67 PCGS. CAC. The 1925 Peace dollar is one of the more plentiful Peace dollar issues in Superb Gem condition, making it suitable for type purposes. MS67 coins are typically the finest available, although PCGS and NGC each report a single MS68 coin numerically finer (7/23). For advanced collectors — whether type specialists or date and mintmark collectors — high-end 1925 Peace dollars are most sought after with CAC endorsement. And with the CAC green label the 1925 goes from moderately plentiful in MS67 to notably scarce.

This brilliant, frosty CAC-approved example displays a bold strike and near-flawless preservation. Overall eye appeal is remarkable for the type in general. CAC: 63 in 67, 0 finer (7/23).
NGC ID# 257L, PCGS# 7365



image enlarged

S.S. CENTRAL AMERICA GOLD INGOTS



Harris, Marchand Gold Ingot, 43.93 Ounces

Ex: S.S. *Central America*
Broken in Half

3133 Harris, Marchand Gold Ingot. 43.93 Ounces. CABG-115. The world of finance remembers the loss of the *S.S. Central America* as a contributing factor to the Panic of 1857 since world economies still relied on gold for international trade, and the loss of 30,000 pounds of gold was enough to unsettle world markets. The world of numismatics remembers the *S.S. Central America* for the recovery of much of this gold in the form of assayed gold ingots as well as freshly minted, high-denomination gold coins. The find of such a quantity of mostly Type One twenties permanently changed the landscape for gold collectors; whereas, previously Type One twenties were only occasionally offered for sale (and then almost all were dated 1861), now high-grade 1857-S and 1856-S double eagles were available to any dedicated collector.

To 152 passengers on the *Central America*, including all the women and children, and a few men, unsettled financial markets and the loss of 15 tons of gold was of secondary importance. To them, they owed their lives to the heroics of one man, Commander William L. Herndon. Aged 43 at the time, he was posted to the *Central America* (previously named the *George Law*) after two years active service on the *Potomac* and *San Jacinto*. At that time, ships were operated and maintained by companies under contract to the federal government. Mail steamers regularly transported gold from the California gold fields to the financial markets on the East Coast and the U.S. Mint in Philadelphia. Commander Herndon was assigned in 1855 to the *S.S. Central America*, sailing from New York to Aspinwall (present day Colón, Panama).

After leaving Havana on September 7, 1857 a hurricane came up off the coast of Cape Hatteras that steadily increased in force for three days. Always calm, on the night of September 11-12 Herndon formed a bucket brigade that bailed water throughout the night. However, the *Central America* was taking on more water than the passengers and crew could bail, and the incoming water put out the ship's boiler fires, which powered the propulsion pumps. Herndon knew the ship was doomed, but he continued to give orders that would save as many women and children as possible. He ordered the flag flown upside-down as a sign of distress, hoping a passing vessel would render assistance. At 2 p.m. the West Indian brig *Marine* arrived to help take on passengers from the *Central America*; however, it did not have enough room to take them all. Commander Herndon supervised loading women and children into lifeboats to transfer to the *Marine*.

The Navyonline.com website relates one of the survivor's memory of Commander Herndon as things became more dire:

"... Herndon asked Theodore Payne ... to retrieve his gold watch and chain and carry them to his wife. "Said he, 'Tell her to - ' but this utterance was choked by deep emotion, and he said no more on the subject, but changed it ..." He then gave other orders before "he walked away a few steps and sat down on a bench, with his head to hands, apparently overcome. He remained in that position for a few moments, then arose and resumed giving orders, as the boat from the brig *Marine* returned."

Commander Herndon was not one of men left on the *Central America* who broke up wooden parts of the ship to use as floats in hopes of surviving the sinking. Survivors last reported seeing the Commander in full uniform, standing by the wheelhouse with his hand on the rail, hat off and in his hand, with his head bowed in prayer as the ship gave a lurch and went down. The sinking of the *S.S. Central America* was the largest loss of life for a commercial ship in United States history. This lot offers a tangible remnant of that monumental loss of life and treasure. The ingot is highly symbolic of that loss as it is in two pieces. There is only one other broken ingot from the *Central America* that we are aware of. Examination reveals it must have broken in two once the vessel crashed onto the ocean floor, bringing not only the weight of the ship to bear on the gold ingots in the hold, but the unimaginable pressure of the water itself, calculated at 3,205 pounds per square inch at 7,200 feet below the surface. We know it broke apart on the ocean floor because each side of the break shows even reddish patina, actually rust from the iron hull of the ship. (If it had broken apart after recovery, the interior break would be bright gold.)

This is classed as a medium to large sized ingot. The inscriptions are laid out horizontally: 6484 / Harris, Marchand & Co curved company name / hallmark / 43.93 OZS / 932 FINE / \$846.35. This ingot came from Mold H&Ms-03, meaning it originated from the company's Sacramento office and it measures 42 mm x 112 mm. This ingot has never been offered for public sale before, it has only been exhibited, most notably in the Ship of Gold exhibit that toured the world from 200 to 2010. This is a rare opportunity for the Gold Rush collector.

From The Del Mar Collection.



Henry Hentsch Gold Ingot, 43.83 Ounces One of Only 38 Bars Known

3134 Henry Hentsch Gold Ingot. 43.83 Ounces. CAGB-202. Henry Hentsch was an important San Francisco assayer and banker despite being a lesser-known figure from the California Gold Rush era today. He is associated with gold ingots like this, which remained unknown until the recovery of the *S.S. Central America* in the late 1980s.

Hentsch turned up relatively late in California, arriving in mid-1854. It was not until February 2, 1856, that he established his assay office at the age of 38. In San Francisco, the success of private assayers hinged on their reputation. Hentsch, a Swiss citizen from a prominent banking family, had already established a solid reputation in Europe before his arrival in San Francisco. This reputation carried over to his banking and assaying endeavors in California, where he was able to advertise his international connections in major financial centers such as New York, Liverpool, London, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Berlin, Paris, and Geneva. As Dave Bowers notes, “these endorsements no doubt attracted bullion depositors with such customers in mind” and “Hentsch’s bars were probably mainly shipped overseas to such connections.”

Although Hentsch’s name may not be as widely recognized as some of the more prominent figures of the Gold Rush, his role as an assayer and banker undoubtedly contributed to the economic growth of San Francisco and surrounding regions. This is one of 33 of his bars recovered during the first salvage efforts (late-1980s). Another five turned up in 2014. The present ingot from mold HH-03 measures 48mm x 74mm. It is vertically oriented with the top side laid out as follows: “No. 3067 / 904 FINE / Hy HENTSCH / Oz 43.83 / \$819.06. Serial number 3067 is stamped again at the upper reverse. Rich yellow-gold surfaces are free of rust.



Justh & Hunter Gold Ingot, 5.24 Ounces From Their San Francisco Office Among the Smallest SSCA Bars

3135 Justh & Hunter Gold Ingot. 5.24 Ounces. PCGS. CAGB-308. The sinking of the *S.S. Central America* was an unmitigated disaster that resulted in devastating loss of life and had far-reaching economic consequences. It did, however, preserve a cache of Gold Rush-era treasure for present-day historians. That treasure serves as a time capsule, putting history in our hands. Beyond the thousands of coins and hundreds of gold ingots inadvertently saved, the loss of the *S.S. Central America* also revealed just how important the previously little-known firm of Justh & Hunter was to the local economies in San Francisco and Marysville.

Numismatists knew the history of Justh & Hunter, established by the Hungarian lithographer Emanuel Justh and Solomon Hillen Hunter, a merchant in the Baltimore shipping industry, prior to the discovery of the *Central America*. The two men, each of whom had moved to California in search of wealth, joined forces on May 15, 1855 by opening an assay office in San Francisco. Later, they would open a second office in Marysville. What we did not know was just how prominent and productive those offices were. The recovery of Justh & Hunter gold ingots from the *S.S. Central America* included 59 bars from the San Francisco office plus 28 more from Marysville. That combined total of 87 ingots was second only to Kellogg & Humbert. Another seven bars were recovered in 2014, bringing the total number of Justh & Hunter products to 94. Clearly, the firm, which closed its doors in 1858, was among most respected assayers of the later Gold Rush period, turning millions of dollars of gold dust and nuggets into these readily exchangeable commodities.

This 4,000-series bar from mold J&Ssf-01 measures 32mm x 34mm. Dave Bowers describes it as follows: "Very small size ingot with nearly square face is imprinted with serial number, firm name, and value. Two vertical lines protrude from bottom of \$. Fineness and weight on separate edges. Punching somewhat irregularly aligned due to small space available. Part of serial number 16, repeated on the reverse." The bright yellow-gold surfaces of this diminutive ingot, one of the smallest recovered from the SSCA wreck, features an area of rust from the ship on the reverse.



Kellogg & Humbert Gold Ingot

11.03 Ounces

Small to Medium Size

Bright Yellow-Gold

Delightful Wild West Relic

3136 Kellogg & Humbert Gold Ingot. 11.03 Ounces. CAGB-567. There is a reason that Gold Rush-era San Francisco is popularly referred to as the Wild West. Characterized by lawlessness, frontier life, and the rapid geographic and demographic expansion, it conjures images of cowboys, outlaws, saloons, and gunfights. The Wild West represents a time of exploration, adventure, and rugged individualism, where the rule of law was often limited in its early stages. It symbolizes the untamed spirit of the frontier, embodying both the hardships and the opportunities that came with the settlement of the western territories of the United States.

The gold ingots recovered from the wreckage of the *S.S. Central America* serve as tangible relics of that period, which was also defined by the enormous amount of wealth generation resulting from the discovery of the yellow metal in the area. Naturally, an array of players entered the market, some of them of dubious character, offering assaying and refining services. Reputations varied, but none were held in higher regard than Kellogg & Humbert. The firm played a vital role in the standardization and authenticity of gold ingots during the Gold Rush. Their products were known for the accuracy of their stipulated weight and purity, as well as their uniform size, which facilitated trade and ensured credibility. The sheer number of Kellogg & Humbert ingots recovered from the *Central America* — nearly 400 — is a testament to their popularity.

This delightful sea-salvaged Gold Rush ingot features bright yellow-gold color without any of the rust often associated with these bars. The top side is laid out: 11.03 Oz / 914 FINE / \$208.40. The back is stamped with the serial number 740. One edge has the Kellogg & Humbert hallmark, while the other has the serial number 740 repeated in a different font. From mold K&H-02, measuring 41 x 51 x 30 mm.



Kellogg & Humbert Gold Ingot
Small to Medium Size, 18.38 Ounces
Deep Red-Gold Color

3137 Kellogg & Humbert Gold Ingot. 18.38 Ounces. CAGB-539. This small to medium size Kellogg & Humbert bar stands out from most other *S.S. Central America* gold ingots because of the degree to which it features dramatic rust-colored surfaces. The natural patina is readily appealing and highly sought-after. In fact, a larger bar, also in this sale, with similar color was specifically set aside by its consignor for more than two decades because of its fabulous surfaces alone. This example is just as spectacular.

When gold is submerged underwater for a long time, especially when in contact with the iron hull of a ship, it can develop a rust-like substance on its surface. That happens because of a chemical reaction between the gold, water, and oxygen in the environment. In this case, the presence of iron from the *S.S. Central America's* hull accelerated the process. The rust-like deposits can change the appearance of the gold, making it rough and less shiny. It's important to note that this is not true rust like seen on iron, but rather a buildup of iron compounds on the gold's surface.

The top side is vertically oriented and laid out as follows: No. 706 / 18.38 Oz. / 894 FINE / \$339.67. The serial number appears again at the upper reverse. There was enough space on the edges of this thick ingot for Kellogg & Humbert to impress their hallmark. As mentioned earlier, eye appeal is absolutely terrific, and the manageable size contributes further to the ingot's charm. This terrific Gold Rush souvenir should garner spirited bidding.



Kellogg & Humbert Gold Ingot
44.35 Ounces
Sizeable S.S. *Central America* Artifact

3138 Kellogg & Humbert Gold Ingot. 44.35 Ounces. CAGB-549. In late summer 1857, the steamship *S.S. Central America* embarked on a voyage from Panama to New York, carrying treasure from the California Gold Rush. Unfortunately, it encountered a powerful hurricane that caused it to sink somewhere off the coast of the Carolinas on the evening of September 12, along with over \$2 million worth of gold coins and ingots.

Decades passed, and while the *S.S. Central America* was not forgotten, its exact location was lost. In the 1980s, a team of explorers took on the challenge of locating the wreck and retrieving the lost treasures of the *S.S. Central America*. Using cutting-edge technology, they dove into the depths of the ocean in search of the shipwreck. Their efforts paid off when they discovered the remains of the ship on the ocean floor. Among the wreckage, they found stacks of gold ingots and thousands of glittering coins that had lain undisturbed for 130 years.

In many ways, the recovery of these precious artifacts illuminated a long-lost era. It offered valuable insights into the experiences of pioneers and prospectors who faced adversity and ventured into uncharted territories in search of gold and better lives. Today, these artifacts hold historical and sentimental value, representing a connection to the past and the individuals who shaped the history of the United States during the Gold Rush era. They are treasured by historians and collectors, preserving the legacy of those who dared to seek their dreams in the face of uncertainty.

This medium to large size Kellogg & Humbert ingot is vertically oriented with the top side laid out: No. 719 / K&H logotype / 44.35 Oz. / 794 FINE / \$727.93. The reverse repeats the serial number 719 at the top. Intermingled reddish color from the rusted iron hull blends with rich yellow-gold color. Test cuts occur on a couple of the corners, as always. Mold K&H-03 measures 44 mm x 99 mm.



Kellogg & Humbert Gold Ingot
121.29 Ounces
From the S.S. *Central America*
Very Large Size Category

3139 Kellogg & Humbert Gold Ingot. 121.29 Ounces. CAGB-725. The sinking of the *S.S. Central America* had far-reaching implications that contributed to the Panic of 1857. The ship, which was carrying at least \$2 million in gold and other valuable cargo from the California Gold Rush, sank off the coast of South Carolina on September 12, 1857, amid a severe hurricane. The disaster had several interconnected effects that shook the American economy and ignited financial turmoil.

The loss of that much gold, which was expected to arrive in New York, had a direct impact on the nation's monetary system. The sinking led to a significant reduction in the available gold supply, impairing the ability to meet financial obligations and undermining confidence in the stability of the banking sector. This scarcity of gold caused banks to curtail lending and tightened credit availability, leading to a contraction in economic activity. The country was already facing strains due to over-speculation in railroad investments and the bursting of speculative bubbles. The news of the shipwreck, coupled with the ongoing economic challenges, triggered a loss of investor confidence and a wave of panic selling in financial markets. This sudden decline in asset values, coupled with the credit crunch caused by the scarcity of gold, led to widespread bankruptcies, business failures, and a deepening economic recession.

The resulting Panic of 1857 had even broader implications for global trade and commerce. The economic downturn in the United States reverberated throughout the international financial system, impacting trade partners and triggering economic contractions in other countries. The reduced demand for imports and the tightening of credit had adverse effects on global markets, exacerbating the economic downturn.

Gold ingots recovered from the *S.S. Central America*, like this Very Large Size bar from Kellogg & Humbert, can connect us directly with that period of American economic history. This bar would have been used for payments, either domestic or foreign, upon receipt and likely recoined and recirculated at some point had it made it to its final destination. The top side is laid out: No. 983 / Kellogg & Humbert logotype / 121.29 Oz. / 871 FINE / \$2,183.85. Serial number 983 is stamped again at the upper obverse, but in a different font. Brilliant yellow-gold surfaces are roughly textured, as made. From mold K&H-04, which measures 64mm x 149 mm.



Blake & Co. Gold Ingot, 157.40 Ounces
Ex: S.S. Central America
Largest Blake & Co. Ingot Known
First Time Publicly Offered for Sale

3140 Blake & Co. Gold Ingot. 157.40 Ounces. CABG-031. Gorham Blake got his start in the mining and assaying business at the age of 21 when he was appointed as the Superintendent of Iron Mines in Vermont. But that was a short-lived career move. The following year, Gorham and his brother Frank W. Blake took a ship west, and arrived in San Francisco on May 22. Gorham was soon employed by Wells, Fargo to purchase gold dust. In 1853 he became the principal owner and superintendent of the Shaws Flat Ditch as well as the principal owner of the Dardanelles Mine in El Dorado County. That same year he also founded Blake & Co. as an assaying company. Blake established his reputation among miners by guaranteeing to pay any difference between the correctness of his assay and that determined by the U.S. Mints. That set a high bar for trustworthiness among the local miners. He further promised to return all assays within six hours, payable in bars or coins.

This reputation for impeccable honesty leads some researchers to speculate that Blake may have intended his ingots as circulating medium. That assertion can now be made with some degree of certainty with the recovery of the *S.S. Central America* ingots from Blake & Co. because all of his bars show each of the surfaces polished and with beveled edges - two touches we did not know prior to the recovery efforts. No other assaying company went to the effort to have their ingots present so well. Other companies were also reliable assayers, but that was their exclusive intent. Only Blake ingots were made with the possible intent to circulate.

Blake & Co. was obviously an important assaying company in Gold Rush California. For the year ending December 31, 1856, they assayed 200,000 ounces of gold. And yet, Blake & Co. ingots are the undisputed key to the five assay firms represented in the combined (late-1980s and 2014) recovery efforts. The two lowest represented firms are Blake & Co. with only 34 bars recovered, all from the first expedition. Henry Hentsch is second with 38 ingots from both recoveries. There are no Blake & Co. ingots in any museum holdings, so all bars extant are only available for examination, study, and ownership from auction houses or private transactions. Collectors who wish to assemble a type set of SSCA ingots are limited to a maximum of 34 possible sets. This demand places tremendous price pressure on the few available ingots from Blake & Co. with even the smallest ingots from this company bringing six figures at auction.

Most Blake & Co. ingots are small in size with a squarish shape, further reinforcing the belief that such pieces could be used as a circulating medium. Not so with this one. This is the largest Blake & Co. ingot known. It falls in the "very large" category. It is a long bar, and the only one from this mold, suggesting the mold may have been made specifically for this particular ingot. The inscriptions are vertically laid out: No 5233 / BLAKE & Co / ASSAYERS / SACRAMENTO / 157.40 Oz / .816 FINE / VALUE / \$2,655.05. Poured into Mold B-05, which translates into 55 mm x 149 mm. This is an outstanding opportunity to acquire the rarest assayer represented from the *Central America* recovery, in the largest size known. It is the first time this ingot has been offered for sale; having been held off the market by California Gold Marketing Group since 1999. This largest-sized Blake ingot is a "trophy" among SSCA ingots, comparable to an Ultra High Relief among collectors of Saint-Gaudens double eagles or an 1894-S dime among Barber dime specialists.

From The Del Mar Collection.





Twice actual size



*Coin at twice actual size
for comparison*

ASSAYERS
SACRAMENTO

157.400Z

.816 FINE

VALUE

\$2.655.05





N^o 3225
873 FINE
HENTSCH
OZ 119.45
\$ 2155.65

From The Del Mar Collection.

HE HENTSCH

02119.45

\$2155.65



Twice actual size



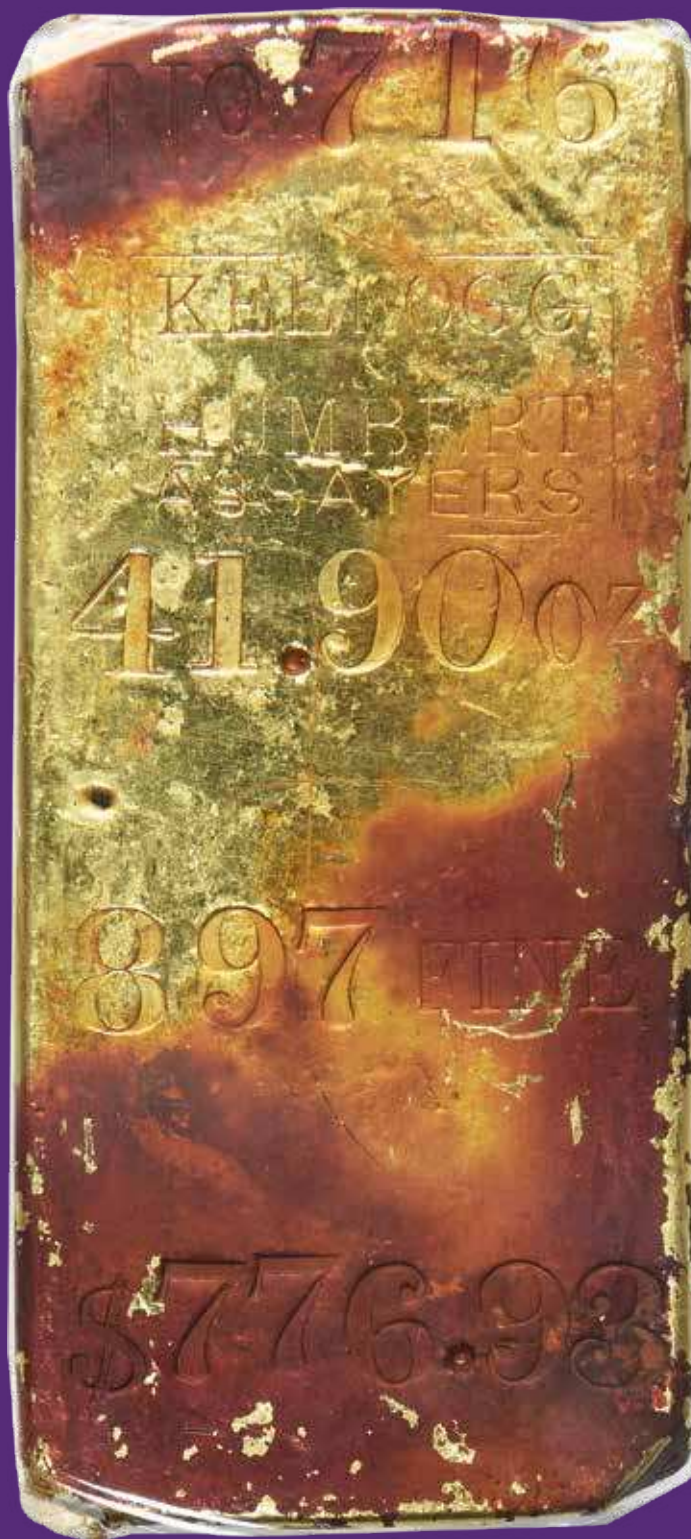
*Coin at twice actual size
for comparison*

873

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Kellogg & Humbert Gold Ingot
41.9 Ounces
Ex: S.S. Central America

3142 Kellogg & Humbert Gold Ingot. 41.9 Ounces. PCGS. CAGB-546. John G. Kellogg and Augustus Humbert were the founders and partners of the prominent firm Kellogg and Humbert, which played a significant role in the California Gold Rush and the development of the gold economy in San Francisco during the mid-19th century.

John Glover Kellogg was born on December 23, 1823 in Marcellus, Onondaga County, New York. He trained as a lawyer before moving to California in 1849, drawn by the lure of gold. He established himself as a respected gold assayer, working originally with Moffat & Co., and soon gained a reputation for his accuracy and reliability in determining the quality and purity of gold.

Less is known about Augustus Humbert. He began his career as a watchmaker in New York before being appointed United States Assayer of Gold and heading out to California, arriving there in early 1851. Humbert was famously responsible for the USAOG fifty dollar “ingots” struck in 1851 and 1852.

In 1855, Kellogg and Humbert partnered, “bringing together two of the best known names in the San Francisco gold business,” according to Dave Bowers. Kellogg and Humbert’s primary focus was to provide assaying and refining services to the significant population of miners and merchants in San Francisco. They aimed to ensure the accurate assessment of the gold extracted from the gold fields and to produce reliable and standardized gold ingots, which could then be shipped east in trade. The partnership between Kellogg and Humbert proved successful, and the reputation of Kellogg & Humbert’s ingots grew rapidly due to their accuracy and quality.

That success and reputation was affirmed with the discovery of the *S.S. Central America* and its trove of preserved Gold Rush ingots. A total of 533 gold bars of varying size, and manufactured by five different makers, were initially recovered. The vast majority — 342 ingots representing 64% of the cache — were produced by Kellogg & Humbert.

This ingot is in the Medium to Large class and is a hefty handful of gold. The top side is laid out: 716 / K&H hallmark / 41.90 Oz / 897 FINE / \$776.93. The surfaces show mixed bright yellow-gold color with considerable evidence of rust from the iron hull of the ship. This ingot was poured into Mold K&H-03, which measures 44 mm x 99 mm.

Today, the ingots produced by Kellogg and Humbert are highly sought after by collectors and numismatists. Their scarcity, historical significance, and quality make them prized artifacts of the California Gold Rush. The partnership between John G. Kellogg and Augustus Humbert represents the entrepreneurial spirit and innovation that characterized the era, leaving a lasting imprint on the history of American gold coinage. This is the first time this ingot has been offered for public sale. It was held back by the consignor because of its exceptional red color.

From The Del Mar Collection.

GOLD DOLLARS



**1850-C Gold Dollar, MS62
Sole Finest at CAC**

3143 1850-C MS62 PCGS. CAC. Variety 1. The 1850-C claims a small mintage of just 6,966 pieces, the second-lowest production total of the Charlotte Mint gold dollar series. As might be expected, any example of this issue in Mint State is a significant rarity. PCGS and NGC combined report only 14 pieces in this and finer grades, and the present coin is the sole finest example of the date with CAC endorsement, which makes it singularly attractive among its peers. Each side displays a bold strike and satiny orange-gold surfaces with rose accents. Light handling marks limit the grade, but the overall eye appeal is excellent. Pleasing in all respects. Housed in a green label holder. Population: 6 in 62 (1 in 62+), 3 finer. CAC: 1 in 62, 0 finer (7/23).

NGC ID# 25BG, PCGS# 7510



**1855 Type Two Gold Dollar, MS65+
Visually Finer Than Most Other Gems**

3144 1855 Type Two MS65+ NGC. The 1855 is one of the two plentiful Type Two gold dollars (the other being the 1854). More than 758,000 pieces were struck, and the date is readily available in low and middle Mint State grades. Gem examples enter into the realm of conditional scarcity, and higher-grade pieces are decidedly rare. The piece offered here is the sole MS65 coin at NGC with a Plus designation, and it is second to only a dozen finer examples at that service (7/23). Frosty prairie-gold luster rolls through well-preserved surfaces with only trivial grazes to determine the grade. Struck from the usual clashed dies, with better central sharpness than is typical of the Type Two design. Census: 32 in 65 (1 in 65+), 12 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 25C4, PCGS# 7532



1855-D Gold Dollar, AU50
Only Gold CAC Example
Green Label Holder

3145 1855-D AU50 PCGS. Gold CAC. Variety 7-J. The rarer of the two die marriages, Variety 7-J shows the date entered slightly further east relative to the alternative Variety 7-I. Any die pairing of the 1855-D is desirable, since it is the sole Type Two Dahlonega issue, and is essentially to any type set from the Georgian facility. Only 1,811 pieces were struck, and the hundred or so survivors are pursued in all grades. It is unusual to encounter an 1855-D gold dollar in a green label holder bearing a gold CAC seal. In fact, the present piece is the only '55-D in any grade bearing the coveted gold CAC sticker, which indicates that service believes that the coin is undergraded. Indeed, this example displays luster throughout the wreath, neck curls, and headdress. The wheat-gold surfaces lack noticeable abrasions. As usual for Variety 7-J, the strike is incomplete on the central reverse, opposite the high points of the portrait. Population: 9 in 50, 37 finer. Gold CAC: 1 in 50, 0 finer (6/23).

Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2020), lot 3768.
 NGC ID# 25C6, PCGS# 7534



1855-D Gold Dollar, AU53
The Scarcer Variety

3146 1855-D AU53 NGC. Variety 7-J. Two die pairs are identified for the 1855-D gold dollar that had a combined mintage of just 1,811 coins. One obverse die and two reverse dies were employed for that coinage, and reverse J has the date slightly to the right when compared to the other reverse die.

The small Indian Head gold dollar series was short-lived with coins dated 1854, 1855, and 1856. Despite that brief production period, examples were produced at each of the operating mints of those years, making this a popular type among collectors. Known issues include 1854, 1855, 1855-C, 1855-D, 1855-O, and 1856-S.

This light yellow-gold example shows scattered, grade-consistent marks and trivial clash marks as struck. Central obverse and reverse design weakness is the result of the coin's design, and likely the reason that this design was discontinued in favor of the larger Indian Head type. Presented here is an important opportunity for advanced gold dollar collectors as well as Dahlonega Mint type collectors. Census: 10 in 53, 24 finer (6/23).

NGC ID# 25C6, PCGS# 7534



1863 Gold Dollar Rarity, MS65 Lustrous and Sharply Struck

3147 1863 MS65 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Bender Collection. With hard assets hoarded and generally unavailable during the Civil War, the gold dollar was almost never seen in the channels of commerce. Only 6,200 examples of the 1863 gold dollar were struck, most of which were never seen by the general public. This is a remarkably rare issue within the gold dollar series with a minuscule number of coins certified at both services, which is the real indicator of availability to the collecting public. This PCGS-certified Gem is one of only four graded as such, with a mere four pieces finer (6/23). The surfaces are thickly frosted and show a few shallow abrasions on each side. Exceptional color.
NGC ID# 25CX, PCGS# 7562

EARLY QUARTER EAGLES



1798 Capped Bust Right Quarter Eagle XF45

Close Date, 4 Berries, BD-1

3148 1798 Close Date, Four Berries, BD-1, High R.5, XF45 PCGS. CAC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a, no clashing, no lapping, no cracks. According to the 2024 *Guide Book*, only 1,094 Capped Bust Right quarter eagles were struck in 1798. Two die varieties are known for the date. This coin represents the scarcer BD-1 variety, with a Close Date, and four berries in the branch. The obverse stars are arranged in an unusual 6x7 pattern. This was the only use of both dies. John Dannreuther estimates the surviving population of the BD-1 at 25 to 30 examples in all grades.

Only light wear is evident on the well-detailed design elements of this Choice XF specimen. The pleasing orange-gold surfaces are lightly abraded, outside of gouge in the obverse field, near star 4, and a scratch on the eagle's breast and banner. The high quality within the grade is confirmed by CAC. Auction appearances of the BD-1 are infrequent and it may be some time before a comparable specimen becomes available, once this lot has passed. The discerning collector will bid accordingly.

NGC ID# 25F5, PCGS# 45504 Base PCGS# 97649



**1804 Quarter Eagle, AU55
BD-2, 14 Stars Reverse**

3149 1804 14 Stars Reverse, BD-2, R.4, AU55 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/a. This is the usual early die state, before cracks develop to the right of the date and in the left obverse field. These obverse die breaks eventually led to the retirement of that die, while the reverse was used for dime coinage, specifically, the JR-2 1804 variety.

Quarter eagle coinage in 1804 was reported at only 3,327 pieces, produced with two die pairs. BD-2 is the collectible variety for the date, as BD-1 is a major rarity. This piece displays hints of luster in the protected portions of the fields with overall uniform straw-gold color. Light wear leaves most details visible. The coin is struck on an adjusted planchet, with the mint-made file marks visible across the reverse shield and at portions of the border.

NGC ID# BFTV, PCGS# 45510 Base PCGS# 7652



**1804 Capped Bust Right Quarter Eagle
AU58
14 Stars Reverse, BD-2**

3150 1804 14 Stars Reverse, BD-2, R.4, AU58 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/a, no clashing, no lapping, no cracks. The 1804 Capped Bust Right quarter eagle claims a small mintage of just 3,327 pieces, with two die varieties known for the date. This coin represents the more available BD-2 variety, with 14 stars on the reverse. The obverse die was used earlier to strike the rare BD-1 variety of this date and the reverse was also used to strike the JR-2 dimes that year. John Dannreuther estimates the surviving population of the BD-2 at 150 to 200 examples in all grades.

This impressive near-Mint specimen exhibits just a trace of friction on the high points of the well-detailed design elements. A touch of the usual softness is evident on the obverse stars on the left and some heavy planchet adjustment marks are present on the corresponding area on the reverse. The lightly abraded orange-gold surfaces retain traces of original mint luster. This coin will be a welcome addition to a fine collection of early quarter eagles.

NGC ID# BFTV, PCGS# 45510 Base PCGS# 7652



1827 BD-1 Quarter Eagle, MS61
Only Variety for the Issue
45 to 55 Pieces Known

3151 1827 BD-1, R.5, MS61 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/c. The die clashing from this reverse die's previous use in 1826 is largely lapped away on this piece. Bright yellow-gold surfaces complement subtle reflectivity in the fields on each side. The border stars are well defined, although the central devices show minor high-point strike softness, as is typical of the issue. BD-1 is the only variety known for the 1827 quarter eagle. The *Guide Book* mintage of 2,800 coins is the maximum number of pieces potentially struck; a lower mintage might also be correct, as some of the 1826-dated coins may have been produced in 1827. In *Early U.S. Gold Coin Varieties*, John Dannreuther puts the 1827's mintage in a range from 1,750 to 2,800 pieces. Just 45 to 55 coins are believed to survive. This Mint State coin is a rarity. NGC ID# BFW6, PCGS# 45522 Base PCGS# 7666



1831 Quarter Eagle, AU55
BD-1, The Only Die Pair

3152 1831 BD-1, R.4, AU55 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/a. The 1831 Capped Head Left quarter eagle claims a mintage of 4,520 pieces, small in absolute terms, but fairly generous in the context of the series. A single die variety is known for the date. The hardy reverse die was used to strike all quarter eagles from 1830 to the end of the series in 1834, with very little change from one use to the next. The surviving population of 1831 quarter eagles probably numbers 110 to 125 pieces in all grades.

The present coin is sharply detailed in most areas, with a touch of softness on the left (facing) shield border. The vivid antique-gold surfaces retain much of their original mint luster, with some areas of prooflike reflectivity. A few minor abrasions are evident, the most obvious located between the eagle's beak and the left (facing) wing. Eye appeal is quite strong.

Ex: *Donald Bently Collection / San Francisco Signature* (Heritage, 3/2014), lot 30218; *Dallas Signature* (Heritage, 8/2022), lot 4005. NGC ID# BFWA, PCGS# 45525 Base PCGS# 7671

CLASSIC QUARTER EAGLE



1838-C Classic Quarter Eagle, AU58 HM-1, Inaugural Charlotte Issue

3153 1838-C HM-1, R.4, AU58 PCGS. The first quarter eagle produced at the Charlotte Mint, the 1838-C date (7,880 pieces struck) is close to median overall rarity among Charlotte Mint quarter eagles, and it is comparably elusive to the 1844-C, 1854-C, and 1856-C. Examples are notably scarce in AU grades and are major rarities in Mint State. This honey-gold representative is minimally worn with bold, if not sharp definition in all areas. A series of moderate distractions are seen in the upper and right reverse fields, and there is a deep scratch in the left obverse field. Nonetheless, a finer example may not become available for years. Population: 16 in 58 (2 in 58+), 6 finer (5/23). NGC ID# E2MP, PCGS# 764792 Base PCGS# 7697

LIBERTY QUARTER EAGLES



1846-O Two and a Half, MS64 Sole Finest at NGC

3154 1846-O MS64 NGC. Variety 2. This is by far the rarest of the three die varieties of the 1846-O quarter eagle, showing the mintmark "balanced" on the upper tip of the fraction bar. The obverse is common across all three varieties. As a date, the 1846-O is collectible in the upper circulated grades, but it is seldom seen in Mint State, and it is rare above MS61. This near-Gem example is the sole finest at NGC and tied for second-finest in the Condition Census; PCGS lists a single Gem coin finer, ex: John Jay Pittman.

Frosty peach-gold luster shimmers through the fields, with minimal contact marks interrupting the eye appeal. Moderate strike softness in the centers is most obvious on the eagle's neck, left (facing) leg, and shield, although such is unavoidable on this New Orleans issue. For the advanced O-mint gold collector, this is a coin that should be acquired. Census: 1 in 64, 0 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 25H4, PCGS# 7743



**1854-S Liberty Quarter Eagle, VF30
Initial San Francisco Mint Issue
Only 246 Examples Struck
Iconic U.S. Gold Rarity**

3155 1854-S VF30 NGC. The 1854-S Liberty quarter eagle is an important historic issue and a rarity of the first order. A numismatic classic with few peers in terms of absolute rarity and prestige, it is one of the rarest of all gold coins ever issued, with a meager mintage of just 246 pieces. PCGS CoinFacts estimates the surviving population at 11-12 examples in all grades. We have compiled a roster of the 12 specimens known to us below, with one coin included in the National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution, forever out of reach of eager collectors. Heritage Auctions is privileged to present this classic U.S. gold rarity in this important offering.

Striking the Coins

The San Francisco Mint opened for business and received its first gold deposits on April 3, 1854. Although a few special issues may have been produced earlier, regular-issue coinage began on April 18, with a delivery of 178 double eagles. The first deliveries of eagles (260 pieces) and half eagles (268 coins) were produced on April 19, and a small mintage of 246 quarter eagles was coined the following day. Dan Owens believes these token mintages were accomplished primarily to test the dies and coin presses at the newly established mint. During this time frame, depositors could request reimbursement in specific denominations for the bulk of their deposits. Apparently, most depositors preferred large denomination gold coins, as they were better suited for settling large accounts in foreign or domestic trade than their smaller denomination counterparts. This customer preference, combined with an acute shortage of parting acids and other difficulties, caused the San Francisco Mint to concentrate its limited resources entirely on production of double eagles and eagles for the rest of the year, along with a small mintage of gold dollars, which were useful in small transactions. No more quarter eagles or half eagles were struck in 1854, making both issues landmark rarities today.

A Long-Delayed Appearance on the Numismatic Scene

The minuscule production of 1854-S quarter eagles slipped quietly into circulation at the time of issue and no high-quality examples were saved by contemporary collectors. As a result, the 1854-S is unknown in Mint State grades today. The issue was completely off the radar for the next 57 years, even escaping mention in Augustus Heaton's landmark treatise on mintmarks in 1893. Finally, Edgar Adams offered this account of the issue's discovery in the May 1911 issue of *The Numismatist*:

“... for the benefit of especially the quarter eagle collectors the long-sought-for 1854 \$2.50 gold piece from the San Francisco Mint has come to light and is now in the collection of Mr. H.O. Granberg of Oshkosh, Wisconsin.”

The first appearance of the present coin, more than three decades later, shed a little more light on the discovery of the 1854-S. In his catalog of the fabulous Belden Roach Collection (B. Max Mehl, 2/1944), this coin appeared in lot 1001:

“1854. \$2.50 Gold. S Mint. First year of issue of this Mint. The first specimen of this great rarity ever to be offered at auction. Only 246 specimens minted. Until 1910 not a single specimen of this coin was known to exist in any collection. I discovered one specimen in about good condition, through my extensive advertising. It was sold to John Clapp of Washington at over \$500.00. About ten years later a second specimen was also discovered by me and sold at a much higher price. Since then I believe that one or two other specimens were discovered. In all, I am sure that not more than five specimens are known to exist, including the one here offered. This specimen is in fine condition, strictly so. I know of one specimen which was offered sometime ago for \$650.00. Considering the number of specimens minted, and the number now known to exist, I consider it the rarest of all the Quarter Eagles. A coin that is really worth up to the four-figure mark.”

Unfortunately, remembering the transaction 34 years later, Mehl got a few details wrong. He mistakenly believed he had sold the coin to John H. Clapp, not Granberg, as Adams reported in *The Numismatist*. The coin did pass to Clapp a few years later, possibly explaining Mehl's confusion (see roster below). He was also incorrect about the present coin being the first to be publicly offered. The actual first auction appearance of an 1854-S was in lot 488 of the Lewis C. Gehring Collection (Thomas Elder, 8/1921):

"1854. First year of issue at this mint. Official coinage given as 236 (sic.) pieces. Only 3 known. About Fine. Plate."

P. Scott Rubin notes there were no further auction appearances for the issue until 1940. Of course, with more specimens discovered, auction appearances have become more common, but years can still pass between offerings. The record auction price for the issue is \$384,000, realized by the finest-known specimen in 2020.

Physical Description

This impressive VF30 example exhibits light-to-moderate wear on the devices, with slightly more detail on the obverse than the reverse. The pleasing greenish-gold surfaces show several distinguishing marks. On the obverse, a very thin, jagged scratch runs from below star 3 to just below the chin of Liberty, a shallow, mint-made planchet flaw is seen to the left of the top of the 1 in the date, and another long, shallow depression is located above the bun of Liberty's hair. On the reverse, an angling scratch is seen from the top left of the U in UNITED to the denticles, and a minor scratch is seen below and another above the eagle's right (facing) wing. A few traces of original mint luster remain intact in sheltered areas. The overall presentation is quite attractive. The 1854-S Liberty quarter eagle is listed among the *100 Greatest U.S. Coins*. Census: 1 in 30, 4 finer (7/23).

Roster of 1854-S Liberty Quarter Eagles

- 1. AU50 PCGS.** F.C.C. Boyd; World's Greatest Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 1/1946), lot 242; Jacob Shapiro (a.k.a. J.F. Bell); Memorable Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 3/1948), lot 222; either Charles Williams or Clinton Hester, per Walter Breen; Adolphe Menjou Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 6/1950), lot 1326; 51st Sale (New Netherlands, 6/1958), lot 837; later, Harry W. Bass, Jr.; Bass Collection, Part II (Bowers and Merena, 10/1999), lot 472; Pre-FUN Auction (Superior, 1/2004), lot 792; D. Brent Pogue Collection, Part VII (Stack's Bowers, 3/2020), lot 7325, realized \$384,000. Bass' acquisition records indicate he acquired this coin in October 1974 from an unknown source (possibly Stack's). Some past rosters have incorrectly included the Superior Rio Rancho offering (lot 89, just below) in this pedigree chain.
- 2. AU50 NGC.** Rio Rancho Collection (Superior, 10/1974), lot 89; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2007), lot 4325.
- 3. XF45 NGC.** C.L. Lee Family Collection (American Numismatic Rarities, 9/2005), lot 1128. Reportedly held by several generations of the C.L. Lee family since the late 1850s.
- 4. XF45, per Garrett and Guth.** Josiah K. Lilly; National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution, by bequest. Prior provenance unknown, but probably from Stack's. Illustrated in David Akers' Auction Analysis of Quarter Eagles and in the *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins*, by Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth.
- 5. XF45 PCGS.** Auction '86 (Paramount, 7/1986), lot 1867; Chicago Sale (RARCOA, 8/1991), lot 937; R.M. Phillips; Los Angeles Signature (Heritage, 7/2009), lot 1224; D.L. Hansen Collection.
- 6. VF35 PCGS.** Davis-Graves Collection (Stack's, 4/1954), lot 825; Norweb Collection, Part II (Bowers and Merena, 3/1988), lot 2025; Moreira Collection, Part III (Superior, 1/1989), lot 3724; Richmond Collection, Part I (DLRC Auctions, 7/2004), lot 1149; Pittsburgh Signature (Heritage, 10/2011), lot 4692; Baltimore Auction (Stack's, 11/2013), lot 2173; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2018), lot 4314.
- 7. VF30 NGC.** Belden Roach Collection (B. Max Mehl, 2/1944), lot 1001; Gilhousen Collection (Superior, 2/1973), lot 184; Rio Rancho Collection (Superior, 10/1974), lot 90; Dr. Franklin Altany (Paramount, 2/1977), lot 589; Windsor Collection (Abner Kreisberg Corp., 11/1981), lot 307; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2005), lot 7584; Allen H. Goldman Collection / Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 7/2022), lot 3214, where it sold for \$288,000; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2023), lot 3827, realized \$252,000. **The present coin.**
- 8. AU Details — Scratches, Cleaned — NGC.** Atwater Collection (B. Max Mehl, 6/1946), lot 2072; Grant Pierce Collection (Stack's, 5/1965), lot 1154; R.L. Miles Collection (Stack's, 10/1968), lot 166; 1973 ANA (Jess Peters, 8/1973), lot 826; 1974 MANA (Kagin's 304th Sale, 11/1974), lot 1547; Arthur Lamborn; Fairfield Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1977), lot 1544; Scott-Kinnear Collection (Sotheby's, 10/1982), lot 13; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 10/1995), lot 5527; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2005), lot 4337; Boston ANA Signature (Heritage,

8/2010), lot 3424; Rarities Night (Stack's Bowers Galleries, 8/2011), lot 7614; Americana Auction (Stack's Bowers, 1/2013), lot 13292; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2019), lot 3843. Illustrated in Walter Breen's *Complete Encyclopedia of U.S. and Colonial Coins*. This lot was unplated in the Atwater catalog. However, B. Max Mehl described the coin: "On the upper left obverse field there is a slight indentation or probably a tiny nick." This matches later plates of the piece and no others in the roster.

9. Fine 12 PCGS. Wolfson Collection (Stack's, 10/1962), lot 165; S. Hallock DuPont (Sotheby's, 9/1982), lot 85; 19th Grand Central Convention (Herbert Melnick, 11/1983), lot 2762; 400th Sale (Stack's, 1/1988), lot 366; Broadus R. Littlejohn, Jr. Collection (Schuyler Rumsey, 2/2012), lot 345; Denis Loring and Donna Levin.

10. Fine 12 NGC. Ezra Cole Collection (Bowers and Merena, 1/1986), lot 2546; Jascha Heifetz Collection (Superior, 10/1989), lot 4037; Boy's Town Collection (Superior, 5/1990), lot 5431; May Sale (Stack's, 5/2006), lot 2220; Baltimore Signature (Heritage, 7/2008), lot 1902.

11. VG10 PCGS. 1979 ANA (New England Rare Coin Auctions, 7/1979), lot 82; Auction '81 (Paramount, 7/1981), lot 1405; E. George Elliott Collection, Part II (Stack's, 5/2000), lot 1194; Central States Signature (Heritage, 5/2022), lot 3941, realized \$360,000.

12. Good 6 PCGS. The discovery specimen. Possibly B. Max Mehl; H.O. Granberg; Waldo Newcomer, per the Newcomer Inventory (thanks to John Dannreuther for this information), Elmer Sears; John H. Clapp, in 1915; Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr.; The United States Gold Coin Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1982), lot 170; Stetson Collection (Bowers and Merena, 5/1993), lot 587; Donald E. Bently Collection (Heritage, 3/2014), lot 30266.

Additional Appearances

A. About Fine. Lewis C. Gehring Collection (Thomas Elder, 8/1921), lot 488.

B. Fine. Sale 418 (J.C. Morgenthau, 10/1940), lot 339.

C. XF. A specimen in Waldo Newcomer's collection. The Newcomer Inventory indicates he traded the lower grade discovery coin, which he purchased from Granberg, along with \$200 in cash, for this piece (thanks to John Dannreuther for this information).

D. VG. A specimen in "Colonel" E.H.R. Green's collection, according to Eric P. Newman's viewing notes.

E. Good. Another coin in "Colonel" Green's collection, per Eric P. Newman's notes (thanks to Saul Teichman for this information).

F. Very Fine. J.F. Bell Collection (Stack's, 12/1944), lot 240. Illustrated in the catalog but unmatched to any above. The catalog description calls the piece "Strictly very fine." The piece illustrated appears XF or even finer by today's standards and is most likely the finest known Bass coin or the Smithsonian example, but an exact match of the plates is impossible.

G. Fine. Public Auction Sale (Abner Kreisberg and Hans M.F. Schulman, 2/1960), lot 2592. Described there as, "The obverse is just about Very Fine, Reverse Fine." The piece is illustrated, but the catalog quality renders plate matching impossible. Based on assigned grades, the coin is almost certainly absent among the first few coins listed above. It is also not the Eliasberg coin, as he owned that piece in 1960. We believe the Wolfson coin (number 9 in the roster) is the closest match, but Walter Breen believed this coin was the example in number 11 above.

H. Very Fine. King Farouk; Palace Collections of Egypt (Sotheby's, 2/1954), lot 278. This was a group lot that offered 15 different quarter eagles, described as "Some very fine." The 15 coins constituted a complete 1853-1856 set of quarter eagles including mintmarked issues. Individual coins were unplated. Breen provided an earlier pedigree for this coin from Waldo Newcomer and Col. E.H.R. Green, but that is unverified today. Breen also named "J.F. Bell" as an owner and gave it a later pedigree to Gilhousen, et al. (number 7 in our list above). Gaston DiBello's annotated copy of the sale recorded Paul Wittlin as the purchaser of this lot and evaluated Farouk's 1854-S as "funny."

I. AU. Pennsylvania Sale (Kagin's, 2/1947), lot 2449.

J. XF. Texas Sale (Kagin's, 12/1951), lot 1693.

K. XF. Arizona State Invitational Coin Convention (Vintage Auctions, 10/1988), catalog not available for comparison.
NGC ID# 25J3, PCGS# 7773

PROOF LIBERTY QUARTER EAGLES



**1870-S Quarter Eagle, MS63+
A Rarity in Mint State
Condition Census**

3156 1870-S MS63+ PCGS. The San Francisco Mint struck a limited run of 16,000 quarter eagles in 1870, and most of these coins went into circulation, with none immediately preserved for numismatic purposes. As a result, Mint State survivors are rare today. Within the last three decades, Uncirculated 1870-S quarter eagles have appeared in our auctions on only 11 prior occasions. The current coin is the sole Plus-designated piece in this grade at either leading service. This ranks it as the third finest piece known, trailing a pair of MS64 submissions at PCGS (7/23). Luminous honey-gold mint luster adorns the remarkably clean surfaces, and the strike is sharp. Population: 8 in 63 (1 in 63+), 2 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 25KG, PCGS# 7812



**1866 Two and a Half, PR65 Cameo
Rare in All Grades**

3157 1866 PR65 Cameo NGC. JD-1, High R.6. Mint records indicate a mintage of 30 proof quarter eagles in 1866, although it is unclear if all were eventually distributed to numismatic channels. John Dannreuther estimates that only 14 to 16 pieces survive, while PCGS provides a more generous estimate of 20 to 22 pieces. Certified population figures would support the PCGS survivorship range, but the rarity of this issue at auction would suggest that Dannreuther's survival estimate is perhaps closer to reality.

In addition to the Cameo population, both services list several Ultra or Deep Cameos that are numerically equal or finer. Watery fields complements sharp, satiny devices amid rich orange-gold coloration. The surfaces are free of singular marks, with just a few stray hairlines visible under a loupe in the fields. Census: 3 in 65 Cameo, 3 finer (7/22). NGC ID# 287L, PCGS# 87892



1881 Quarter Eagle, PR66 Deep Cameo Terrific Quality and Preservation Only 51 Proofs Minted

3158 1881 PR66 Deep Cameo PCGS. JD-1, R.6. The 51 proof quarter eagles struck at the Philadelphia Mint in 1881 were, perhaps unsurprisingly, extremely well made. That is reflected both in the quality seen here and in the certified population data at PCGS, where there are actually more survivors in Cameo and Deep Cameo than there are in non-Cameo. That service estimates 30 to 35 representatives survive in all, while John Dannreuther suggests a total of only 18 to 22 proofs.

This Premium Gem resides near the top of the Condition Census. It is surpassed by only one PR66+ Deep Cameo and one PR67 Deep Cameo at PCGS. Lemon-gold devices are thickly frosted, standing out against the reflective jet-black mirrors. Population: 6 in 66 (1 in 66+) Deep Cameo, 1 finer (7/23).
NGC ID# 2884, PCGS# 97907



1881 Liberty Quarter Eagle, PR67 Top-Grade Ultra Cameo Example Only 51 Pieces Struck

3159 1881 PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC. JD-1, R.6. The Philadelphia Mint only sold gold proofs as part of complete denomination gold sets from 1860 to 1880, but that policy changed in 1881. The Mint struck 40 proof Liberty quarter eagles for inclusion in the sets in February or March that year, following the usual pattern, but collectors were also allowed to order individual specimens of each gold denomination throughout the year. This resulted in the sale of an additional 11 proof quarter eagles by the end of the year. A token mintage of 640 business-strike coins was also produced. A single pair of dies was used to strike the proofs and another pair was employed to strike the coins for circulation. The date on the proof die is positioned slightly to the right of the date on the business-strike die, with both 8's centered directly over a dentil. This makes it possible to distinguish between proofs and prooflike circulation strikes. This was the only use of the obverse die, but the reverse was used again to strike proofs in 1882. John Dannreuther estimates the surviving proof population at 18 to 22 examples in all grades. The population data for this issue has been inflated by resubmissions and crossovers.

This magnificent Superb Gem proof is the finest-certified example at NGC and is tied with a single PR67 Deep Cameo specimen at PCGS for finest known at either of the leading grading services (7/23), making it a Registry Set essential. Razor-sharp definition is evident on all design elements and the impeccably preserved yellow—gold surfaces include deeply mirrored fields that contrast profoundly with the richly frosted devices. Overall eye appeal is terrific. NGC ID# 2884, PCGS# 97907



1891 Liberty Quarter Eagle, PR67 Spectacular Deep Cameo Example Finest Certified at PCGS

3160 1891 PR67 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-1, High R.5. **FS-801.** Mint records indicate the mintage of proof quarter eagles declined to 80 pieces in 1891, down from a production of 93 examples the year before and much lower than the 105 specimens struck the following year. The coins were all delivered in the last three quarters of the year (23 in the second quarter, 19 in the third quarter, and 38 in the final quarter). Fortunately, the 1891 proofs enjoyed a decent survival rate and John Dannreuther estimates the surviving population at 35 to 45 examples in all grades. PCGS and NGC have combined to certify 51 examples between them, including an unknown number of resubmissions and crossovers (5/23).

A single pair of dies was used to strike all the proofs. The obverse has a repunched date, with the remnants of the underdigits 891 plainly visible to the south of the primary digits. The reverse die shows die polish in the bottoms of all clear stripes in the shield. Differentiating between proofs and prooflike business strikes is difficult because both proofs and business strikes were struck with the same reverse die and show strong doubling on the letters in OF AMERICA (we believe John Dannreuther is in error on this point).

The present coin is a spectacular Superb Gem proof, the single-finest certified example at PCGS and tied with two 67 Ultra Cameo specimens at NGC for finest known honors (5/23). The design elements are fully struck, with full star radials and fine definition on Liberty's hair and the eagle's feathers. The devices are richly frosted and stand out in Deep Cameo contrast against the deeply mirrored fields. The virtually flawless yellow-gold surfaces display the slight orange-peel texture often seen on proofs of this era. Eye appeal is tremendous. With its combination of highest available technical quality, outstanding eye appeal, and absolute rarity, this coin is a Registry Set essential. Population: 1 in 67 Deep Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 1 in 67, 0 finer (5/23).

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2020), lot 4351.

Selections from The Perfection Collection.

NGC ID# 288E, PCGS# 97917



1897 Quarter Eagle, PR67 Ultra Cameo Exceptionally Stark Contrast

3161 1897 PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC. JD-1, High R.4. The quality of the Mint's proof production soared to new heights after officials installed a hydraulic press in 1894. The proofs of the mid to latter part of the 1890s are among the best ever produced in this country, and that is on full display here. This is one of 136 pieces struck in proof format in 1897. John Dannreuther estimates that 70 to 80 of them survive, and the certified population data at NGC and PCGS confirms that few match the Superb Gem offered here. Ultra Cameo contrast is exceptionally stark with the frosted motifs standing out boldly against the deeply reflective fields. The effect is remarkable. Census: 11 in 67 Ultra Cameo (4 in 67+, 3 in 67★), 7 finer (6/23). NGC ID# 288L, PCGS# 97923

1901 Two and a Half, PR66 Starkly Contrasted Ultra Cameo

3162 1901 PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC. JD-1, Low R.4. This glittering, deep-mirrored proof displays dramatic gold-on-black contrast from virtually all viewpoints, with richly frosted raised elements surrounded by smooth, watery-looking fields. The proof mintage was 223 pieces with possibly more than 75% of that mintage surviving, making the 1901 quarter eagle proof almost equally available as 1900 quarter eagle proofs, which Walter Breen called "Possibly the least rare proof of the design." Ultra and Deep Cameo examples are much scarcer than that observation. This example has no significant defects. A pinpoint depression near the inner point of star 1 is a tiny planchet flaw, but it is microscopic in relation to the vast visual appeal of this sun-gold Premium Gem Ultra Cameo proof. Census: 12 in 66 Ultra Cameo (1 in 66+, 1 in 66★), 16 finer (6/23). NGC ID# 288R, PCGS# 97927

INDIAN QUARTER EAGLES



1906 Quarter Eagle, PR67 Cameo
Atypical Field-Device Contrast for the
Period
Virtually Flawless

3163 1906 PR67 Cameo NGC. JD-1, R.4. The 160 proof quarter eagles struck in 1906, toward the end of the long-running Liberty Head series, were all coined from this one set of dies. A surprising number of survivors display Cameo contrast atypical of proof coinage manufactured from 1902 onward, after Mint officials started employing an all-brilliant finish for its collector coins. In all, John Dannreuther estimates that 100 to 120 examples of the 1906 two and a half dollar proof still exist across all contrast categories.

This Superb Gem presents eye-catching frost over the devices. The relief elements stand out dramatically against the jet-black, mirrorlike fields that surround them. Deep orange-gold surfaces are virtually contact-free. Census: 19 in 67 Cameo (1 in 67+, 4 in 67★), 3 finer (7/23).

NGC ID# 288W, PCGS# 87932



1911-D Indian Quarter Eagle, MS64
Low-Mintage Series Key

3164 1911-D MS64 NGC. The Denver Mint struck quarter eagles for the first time in 1911. The first coins were struck on April 18 and a series-low business-strike mintage was produced, making the issue the most elusive Indian quarter eagle in today's market. The 1911-D is occasionally available at the MS64 grade level, but such examples are avidly sought by collectors because finer coins are scarce.

The present coin is an impressive Choice specimen, with sharply detailed design elements and a diagnostic wire rim on the obverse. The well-preserved orange-gold surfaces radiate satiny mint luster from both sides and overall eye appeal is outstanding. NGC has graded 86 numerically finer examples (6/23).

NGC ID# EGZ7, PCGS# 7943



1911-D Two and a Half, MS65 Choice for the Grade

3165 1911-D MS65 NGC. The 1911-D quarter eagle is a premier rarity — one of those key-date issues that is instantly recognizable even to specialists outside of this short-lived series. Its appeal undoubtedly lies in its low mintage of 55,680 coins. Examples become genuinely scarce in Gem condition and are nearly unobtainable in MS66.

This Gem representative is practically fully struck. No mention is made of the Strong D mintmark on the holder, but it is remarkably bold, much more so than most examples seen. Light yellow-gold surfaces appear largely unabraded, and they glisten with radiant satin mint luster. 1911-D quarter eagles of this caliber are seldom offered. Census: 83 in 65 (3 in 65+, 1 in 65★), 3 finer (7/23). NGC ID# EGZ7, PCGS# 7943

1911-D Two and a Half, MS65 Prohibitively Rare Any Finer

3166 1911-D MS65 NGC. The 1911-D is the key date in the Indian quarter eagle series overall, but it becomes truly scarce at the Gem grade level. Such coins infrequently appear at auction and are scarcer than even certified population totals suggest. Likely many of the coins reported — particularly at NGC — are duplicate submissions; in reality, NGC coins comprise only a little over half of the auction appearances for Gem-graded 1911-D quarter eagles. And both NGC and PCGS coins appear far less often than one would expect from the population figures. A common cause of inflated population figures is upgrade attempts, which for the 1911-D are rampant due to the large spike in value and rarity between MS65 and MS66.

This Gem 1911-D displays a bold strike and excellent preservation of the finely textured honey-gold surfaces. A loupe reveals just a few faint handling marks on the high points of the Indian's portrait, while the elevated fields are largely untouched. Census: 83 in 65 (3 in 65+, 1 in 65★), 3 finer (5/23). NGC ID# EGZ7, PCGS# 7943

PROOF INDIAN QUARTER EAGLES

1909 Two and a Half, PR65+ An Impressive Proof Rarity

3167 1909 PR65+ NGC. CAC. JD-1, High R.4. The 1909 is among the scarcer matte proof Indian quarter eagles, and it experiences further heightened demand due to its short-lived satin finish. Due to the general rejection by collectors of the sandblast finish used for proof quarter eagles in 1908, the Mint may have experimented with the satin finish as a way to appease its buyers. There was apparently little improvement in overall sales of proof gold, though, and the satin finish met its demise in 1910, with the sandblast surfaces returning to proof gold in 1911.

The number of proof quarter eagles struck in 1909 is reported as 139 coins in Mint records — a significant drop from the 236 pieces produced in 1908. Even with the smaller mintage, the 1909 proof failed to sell out; Mint records indicate that only 78 of the coins were sold, and the remainder are believed to have been melted after the end of the calendar year. Thus, the maximum number of 1909 proofs ever actually in collector hands was likely 78, not 139. This detail reveals the modern-day certified population figures to be greatly inflated, as the number of coins reported — 108 between NGC and PCGS combined — far exceeds sales totals of the issue. John Dannreuther, in *United States Proof Coins, Volume IV: Gold*, estimates that 50 to 60 proof 1909 quarter eagles survive. This is likely accurate, if not even still slightly high. In the last three decades, we have seen a 1909 proof on only 38 prior occasions (including some duplicate appearances of specific coins).

This Plus-graded Gem has a few stray hairlines that would not appear on a higher-grade piece, but here the collector must compare apples to apples: the 1909 proof is a great rarity in Gem condition, and it is out of reach for most collectors in finer grades. This is the only Plus-designated PR65 reported at NGC, and it is the first appearance of such a coin in our auctions. The warm honey-gold and straw-yellow hues blend over delicate satin surfaces and complement the sharp strike. For the advanced collector of proof Indian gold, there are few 1909 proofs that would serve better than the current coin. Census: 9 in 65 (1 in 65+), 11 finer. CAC: 4 in 65, 1 finer (7/23).

NGC ID# 289H, PCGS# 7958





1910 Indian Quarter Eagle, PR66 Eye Appealing Satin Finish Proof

3168 1910 PR66 NGC. JD-1, R.4. Because the matte, or sandblast, finish proved unpopular in 1908, the Mint switched to the Satin finish, with brighter, sparkly surfaces, for proofs in 1909. Unfortunately, collectors still preferred the brilliant proofs of earlier years and the Satin finish was abandoned after 1910. Paradoxically, the 1910 claims the largest mintage of the proof Indian quarter eagle series, at 682 pieces, but the issue is not any more available than most other proofs of this period. Roger W. Burdette notes that no circulation strike quarter eagles were issued until after October 10 that year. John Dannreuther suggests this may have caused some speculation that the 1910 would be a scarce proof-only issue, prompting collectors and dealers to order extra specimens late in the year. When 492,00 business-strike coins were finally struck, the speculation collapsed, and many of the extra proofs were simply spent for face value, as there was no worthwhile premium attached to them at the time. Dannreuther estimates the surviving population at 90 to 110 examples in all grades.

This spectacular Premium Gem exhibits sharply detailed design elements throughout. The mustard-orange surfaces radiate strong satiny luster from both sides. Overall eye appeal is terrific. This coin will be a welcome addition to a fine collection or Registry Set. Census: 33 in 66 (4 in 66+, 1 in 66★), 16 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 289J, PCGS# 7959



1910 Quarter Eagle, PR66+ High-End CAC Proof Type Coin

3169 1910 PR66+ PCGS. CAC. JD-1, R.4. The 1910 boasts the highest reported mintage of the proof Indian quarter eagle series, at 682 pieces. The issue is significantly scarcer than that production figure would suggest, and it has been believed in the past that the reported coinage was incorrect. However, recent research by Roger Burdette suggests that the Mint did indeed strike 682 proof quarter eagles in 1910, prompted by a significant swell in collector demand during the last half of the year. That collector demand is believed to have been spurred by a lack of business strike coinage for the quarter eagle denomination and thus speculation that the date might become a valuable proof-only issue. A report in the October 1910 issue of *The Numismatist*, noting that at that time to quarter eagles had yet been struck for circulation, sustains this theory. John Dannreuther, in *United States Proof Coins, Volume IV: Gold*, writes:

"[T]he Mint realized that rampant speculation on Proofs would ensue if no regular production coins were issued, so a quantity of regular issue 1910 quarter eagles were made in the last quarter. Collectors who had ordered 1910 Proof quarter eagles realized that their coins would not be rare Proof-only products and likely spent them."

This example is high end for the date, and it is a rarity in this grade, even if just outside of the Condition Census. Pristine, luminous surfaces yield rich apricot-gold color with no distracting marks. CAC endorsement adds to the appeal. One of likely less than 100 proofs known in all grades. Population: 15 in 66 (3 in 66+), 2 finer. CAC: 14 in 66, 2 finer (7/23).

From The Del Mar Collection.
NGC ID# 289J, PCGS# 7959



**1910 Quarter Eagle, PR67★
Among the Finest Known
Two-Year Satin Proof Finish**

3170 1910 PR67★ NGC. JD-1, R.4. Only one pair of dies was used to strike the 682 proofs officially recorded for this year. It is generally believed (reinforced by research done by Roger Burdette) that most of this large mintage were spent. The reason was that the October issue of the *Numismatist* reported none had been struck. Collectors then rushed in orders, greatly inflating the number actually needed by proof gold collectors, then when they realized proofs were not as rare as previously believed many were released into circulation. Still, only 90 to 110 proofs are believed to exist today in all grades.

Mint officials actually cared what coin collectors thought about proofs in the early part of the 20th century. Proof coinage was a product they produced and sold at a small profit, unlike circulation coinage where the only profit possible was from seigniorage (the profit made by a government from the difference between the face value of coins and their production costs). A vote was taken at the 1910 ANA Convention and the previously rejected sandblast finish was now more popular than the Satin, or "bright finish" used on proof gold of 1909 and 1910. And so, the Mint reverted to the sandblast finish in 1911, limiting the "bright finish" to only two years. Collectors today appreciate both finishes.

This piece is among the finest known. The fields display a slightly granular texture and the coin overall is bright with an even reddish-gold color. There are no contact marks on either side that would prove helpful in an attempt to trace the pedigree of this magnificent proof quarter eagle. Census: 12 in 67 (2 in 67+, 2 in 67★), 4 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 289J, PCGS# 7959



**1912 Two and a Half, PR66
CAC Approved, First Generation Holder
A Sought-After Rarity This Fine**

3171 1912 PR66 PCGS. CAC. JD-1, R.4. The entire mintage of the proof 1912 Indian quarter eagle was delivered in March of that year, totaling 197 coins. It is almost universally agreed that the survivorship numbers only about half of that figure, however, suggesting that some of the coins struck were not sold, or were spent in commerce. A significant portion of the surviving pieces grade at the Gem level, but Premium Gems with CAC endorsement are rare.

The present coin is among the most appealing examples of the issue we have seen in recent memory. The glistening olive-gold surfaces exhibit almost flawless preservation, as one would expect for a coin in an old holder with CAC approval. It also exhibits a sharp strike and is uniformly attractive. Finer examples of the 1912 proof will be far out of reach for many collectors. Housed in a first generation "rattler" holder. Population: 11 in 66 (2 in 66+), 11 finer. CAC: 7 in 66, 4 finer (7/23).

From The Del Mar Collection.
NGC ID# 289L, PCGS# 7961



**1913 Two and a Half, PR66+
Low-Mintage Matte Proof Issue**

3172 1913 PR66+ PCGS. CAC. JD-1, R.4. The Mint struck only 165 proof quarter eagles in 1913, all included in the January 13 delivery. The drop in production from the year before reflected the fall-off in collector demand, which continued to slide in 1914 and 1915, leading to the discontinuance of proof coinage that latter year. Today, only 100 to 120 proof 1913 Indian quarter eagles are extant. High-grade examples with attractive preservation of the delicate matte surfaces are in high demand, and many collectors seek to assemble complete date sets of matte proofs. This Premium Gem displays sharp definition and exceptionally clean surfaces. Rich orange-gold and olive hues characterize each side. Only a handful of finer pieces are reported at PCGS. Population: 16 in 66 (3 in 66+), 4 finer. CAC: 10 in 66, 3 finer (6/23).

From The Del Mar Collection.
NGC ID# 289M, PCGS# 7962

THREE DOLLAR GOLD PIECES

**1854-D Three Dollar, AU53
Only Dahlonega Issue**

3173 1854-D AU53 PCGS. Variety 1-A. The first year of issue for the three dollar gold denomination saw production at Philadelphia, New Orleans, and Dahlonega. All later-issue three dollar pieces were coined only at Philadelphia or San Francisco. Production at Dahlonega was minimal in 1854 at just 1,120 pieces, which ranks among the lowest production totals in the series from any Mint, second only to a handful of Philadelphia issues from the 1880s. However, the Dahlonega coin differs from other low-mintage dates in that it was not saved for numismatic purposes at the time of issue. In the 1850s, only a handful of numismatists were pursuing United States gold, and attention to mintmarks was still several decades from materializing on a significant scale. Even in the 1870s, numismatic interest in Dahlonega gold had not yet emerged. In his sale of the Mendes I. Cohen Collection in October 1875, contemporary dealer Edward Cogan cataloged an 1839-D half eagle — a Dahlonega Mint product — as a Denver issue (apparently mistaking the D mintmark for a reference to the U.S. Assay Office in Denver).

By the time the 1854-D three dollar coin became a sought-after numismatic rarity, Mint State examples of the date hardly existed, and even AU-level coins were scarce. Today, still, only a handful of 1854-D three dollars have been called Mint State by the grading services, and these coins are far out of reach for many collectors.

The wholesome AU example offered here has light yellow surfaces with trivial grade-consistent marks. The strike is above average and the eye appeal is excellent. Population: 13 in 53, 41 finer (6/23).

Ex: Twelve Oaks Collection (Heritage, 9/2016), lot 14003.
NGC ID# 25M4, PCGS# 7970



1854-D Three Dollar Gold, AU53 Dahlonga Mint Rarity

3174 1854-D AU53 NGC. Variety 1-A. The Dahlonga Mint struck three dollar gold pieces only in 1854, the first year of the denomination. Coinage was limited to just 1,120 pieces, these distributed into Southern commerce. No immediate numismatic interest existed for the issue, and the coins served only a commercial utility purpose. As a result, survivors are scarce in all grades today, and nearly all are circulated. This AU example displays bright yellow-gold color with light wear and smooth surfaces. Hints of satiny luster cling to the protected peripheral fields. Portions of the border dentils are weakly struck, as is characteristic of this issue. Census: 10 in 53, 54 finer (6/23). NGC ID# 25M4, PCGS# 7970

1862 Three Dollar, MS64+ Attractive High-End Rarity

3175 1862 MS64+ PCGS. CAC. The 1862 three dollar gold piece was issued during a time when this denomination received only limited numismatic interest. Gold also hardly circulated in the East, and many of the coins released to the public were hoarded or even melted. This continued for some years after the conclusion of the war as well, leaving only a small number of surviving coins in attractive Mint State condition.

This high-end near-Gem example is boldly struck and displays warm wheat-gold luster with subtle field reflectivity. A loupe fails to reveal significant abrasions. While a handful of finer pieces are known, this coin is within the top six examples with CAC endorsement, making it an ideal choice for quality-conscious Registry collectors. Population: 11 in 64 (2 in 64+), 7 finer. CAC: 3 in 64, 3 finer (6/23). NGC ID# 25MH, PCGS# 7983

PROOF THREE DOLLAR GOLD PIECE



**1888 Three Dollar Gold
PR65+ Deep Cameo
Registry-Grade Example
CAC Approved**

3176 1888 PR65+ Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-1, Low R.4. Mint records indicate the mintage of proof three dollar gold pieces reached a series high of 291 pieces in 1888, to accompany a small business-strike production of just 5,000 examples. Despite the larger reported mintage, the 1888 three dollar gold piece is only slightly more common than the issues from surrounding years, prompting some researchers to believe there is a discrepancy in the delivery records. Reportedly, the proofs were delivered in quarterly groups of 56, 30, 200, and 0 examples, a pattern much different from the usual production of this era that saw more collector demand in the first and last quarters of the year. This abnormal pattern has raised doubts about the validity of the records in some quarters, but John Dannreuther believes the most logical explanation is that many of the proofs went unsold and were melted after the end of the year. Whatever the explanation, the surviving proof population is approximately 110-130 examples in all grades, a decidedly low survival rate for such a large proof production.

A single die pair was used to strike all the proofs. The business-strike die shows the date positioned slightly to the right of the date on the proof die, and the business-strike obverse exhibits some doubling on the letters in UNITED, making it possible to differentiate between the two formats.

This Plus-graded Gem proof exhibits sharply detailed design elements throughout. The impeccably preserved orange-gold surfaces include deeply mirrored fields that contrast boldly with the frosty devices to create a startling Deep Cameo effect. The surfaces show the orange-peel texture of many proofs from this time frame. Overall eye appeal is outstanding and the high quality within the grade is confirmed by CAC. This coin will be a welcome addition to a fine collection or Registry Set. This coin is pictured on PCGS CoinFacts. Population: 3 in 65 (3 in 65+) Deep Cameo, 1 finer. CAC: 2 in 65, 1 finer (7/23).

Selections from The Perfection Collection.

NGC ID# 28AX, PCGS# 98052

PROOF FOUR DOLLAR GOLD PIECE



1879 Four Dollar Gold Piece, PR64 Barber's Flowing Hair Design, Judd-1635 Perennially Popular With Collectors

3177 1879 Flowing Hair, Judd-1635, Pollock-1833, JD-1, R.3, PR64 PCGS. There is so much about the stellas of 1879 and 1880 that remain unknown, yet these gold patterns are still collected avidly as regular coinage. What, then, makes the four dollar gold pieces so popular with collectors? Why do collectors of regular circulating decimal coinage choose to include stellas — experimental trials — in their sets? There is no question these four dollar patterns hold an undeniable appeal. Perhaps that appeal is attributable directly to their mystique — and their rarity. Perhaps it reflects the strangeness of the four dollar denomination itself, which was never actually authorized by Congress, or the curiosity of the design, with both Flowing Hair and Coiled Hair portraits, compositional information, and a large pentagonal star that dominates the reverse.

We do know that Charles Barber designed this Flowing Hair variant, and the Mint records show that 425 pieces were struck between December 1879 and May 1880. They were sold in three-coin sets alongside examples of the metric and goloid dollars of 1879 (Judd-1617 and Judd-1626) for \$6.10. Sets were also available later on to collectors at a price of \$15.

This near-Gem representative is two full grade points better than the typical non-Cameo survivor. Brilliant lemon-gold surfaces even show a hint of contrast despite the absence of a formal designation. The centers exhibit the almost always-seen striations. Actual evidence of post-production contact is minimal.

NGC ID# 28AZ, PCGS# 8057

EARLY HALF EAGLES



**1795 Capped Bust Right Half Eagle, AU58
Small Eagle, BD-1 Variety
First U.S. Gold Issue**

3178 1795 Small Eagle, BD-1, R.5, AU58 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b, with a die crack from the rim through the 9 in the date. The Philadelphia Mint struck gold coins for the first time in 1795, and half eagles were the first denomination produced. According to Mint records, a small mintage of 8,707 half eagles was accomplished, but numismatists believe more 1795-dated half eagles were struck in later years, as the Mint continued to use dies as long as they were serviceable throughout this era. The half eagles were initially struck from 1795-dated obverse dies paired with the Small Eagle reverse. Twelve die varieties are known for the date and type. Three more die varieties were struck in later years (probably 1798) with leftover 1795 obverse dies combined with Large Eagle reverse dies. This coin represents the BD-1 variety, with a wide date, star 11 positioned far from the Y in LIBERTY, and the Small Eagle reverse. Die evidence suggests the BD-1 was the first variety struck in 1795. This was the only use of the obverse die, but the reverse was used again to strike the BD-2 variety of this date. The BD-1 dies were probably used to strike 750 to 1,500 pieces of the reported mintage. John Dannreuther estimates the surviving population at just 40 to 50 examples in all grades today.

This impressive near-Mint specimen exhibits just a trace of friction on the high points of the strongly impressed design elements. The lightly abraded orange-gold surfaces show frosty mint luster on the devices, with a mix of satiny luster and modest prooflike reflectivity in the fields. The overall presentation is quite attractive for this important early gold issue. This coin should find a home in a fine collection or type set. PCGS# 519849 Base PCGS# 8066



1795 Small Eagle Five Dollar, AU58 BD-3, Inaugural United States Gold Type

3179 1795 Small Eagle, BD-3, High R.3, AU58 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/b. The 1795 Draped Bust, Small Eagle five dollar represents the very first issue for the denomination in the history of this country. In fact, this type represents the inaugural production of any United States gold denomination — 744 half eagles delivered on July 31, 1795. Ultimately, a small number of 8,707 Small Eagle fives of this date were struck, per Mint records, although researcher John Dannreuther suggests the total may be slightly higher, perhaps 12,106 pieces coined.

Twelve die pairs have been identified. BD-3 is the most plentiful, constituting an estimated 2,000 to 3,000 coins of the total mintage for the issue. Of those, 175 to 225 examples survive across all grade levels, including five pieces held in the Smithsonian Institution's National Numismatic Collection. As far as the variety's availability, John Dannreuther cautions:

"Although this is the common variety of 1795 Small Eagle coinage, one must realize common is a relative term. ... There are several tens of thousands of 1909-S VDB Lincoln cents in existence and many numismatists call that coin rare. There is no doubt that there are fewer than 1,000 Small Eagle 1795 half eagles still available to today's collectors — combining all the 12 varieties!"

The obverse here was also used to strike BD-2 coins. It features a wide date with star 11 touching the Y. This is the only use of this reverse die, showing four berries on the wreath and the tip of the leaves under the left foot of the I in UNITED. As usual, this is a later die state example with a crack from the rim to star 12 and a die flaw above the E in UNITED. Although strike definition is slightly uneven, the overall impression is bold and shows little evidence of meaningful friction. Red-gold surfaces remain partly lustrous. Minor as-made adjustment marks occur on the reverse rim above OF AM. Small hairlines are seen on each side, but there are no significant abrasions to report.

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2021), lot 4084.
NGC ID# 25ND, PCGS# 519852 Base PCGS# 8066



**1795 BD-4 Half Eagle, AU55
Small Eagle Reverse
Early Die State**

3180 1795 Small Eagle, BD-4, R.5, AU55 NGC. Dannreuther Die State c/a. This is the early die state for BD-4 with the obverse appearing the same as its previous use for BD-3. The 1795 Small Eagle half eagles are popular with collectors as they represent the earliest gold coins produced at the Philadelphia Mint. This Choice AU example features brilliant green-gold surfaces with substantial remaining luster. Scattered surface marks include an identifying mark in the right obverse field with trivial hairlines that are consistent with the grade. This is an important opportunity for the advanced type collector or early half eagle variety aficionado.

NGC ID# 25ND, PCGS# 519853 Base PCGS# 8066



1796/5 Capped Bust Right Half Eagle, AU58 *Elusive Guide Book Overdate* BD-1, Only Dies for the Date

3181 1796/5 BD-1, High R.4, AU58 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/c, with some loss of detail in the wreath, due to lapping. According to Mint records, the Philadelphia Mint struck a small production of 6,196 Capped Bust Right half eagles in 1796. It is likely that many of those coins were struck using leftover 1795-dated dies from the previous year, as the Mint continued to use dies as long as they were serviceable in those early years, regardless of calendar date. Based on delivery records and number of survivors, John Dannreuther estimates the actual mintage of 1796-dated half eagles at 1,057 to 2,000 pieces. A single die variety is known for the date. The obverse die was an unused 1795-dated die that had a 6 punched over the final digit in the date, to create one of the earliest overdates in American coinage. The reverse die had been used previously to strike the BD-12 variety of 1795. The coins were struck to order for depositors of gold bullion, who put their coins into circulation as soon as they were struck. The coins fulfilled their intended purpose in commerce for many years, suffering much attrition from the mass meltings that affected all U.S. gold coinage in the 1821 through 1834 time period. Estimates of the surviving population range from 80 to 100 examples in all grades. Specimens in Mint State are decidedly rare.

The coin offered here is an impressive near-Mint specimen that shows just a trace of friction on the well-detailed design elements. The central obverse shows some faint planchet adjustment marks in Liberty's hair, but the devices exhibit sharp detail in most areas. The reverse shows the usual loss of detail in the leaves at the top of the wreath, due to lapping. The lightly abraded orange-gold surfaces retain flashes of original mint luster in sheltered areas. A minor planchet flaw in the left obverse field serves as a pedigree marker. The overall presentation is most attractive for this elusive early gold issue. Census: 8 in 58, 14 finer (6/23).

NGC ID# BFWU, PCGS# 519862 Base PCGS# 8067



**1797 Capped Bust Right Half Eagle, AU53
Small Eagle, 15 Stars, BD-1
Rare Early Gold Issue**

3182 1797 Small Eagle, 15 Stars, BD-1, High R.6, AU53 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b/b, with a heavy reverse die crack from the edge, through I in UNITED, to the base of the left (facing) wing, and another along the lower right wing, from the fifth to the ninth feather. The 2024 *Guide Book* indicates a tiny mintage of 3,609 Capped Bust Right, Small Eagle half eagles was accomplished in 1797. Four die varieties are known for the date and type. Three more varieties of 1797-dated half eagles were struck later (probably in 1798), using the Large Eagle reverse. All the varieties are rare (three of them are unique), making the 1797 half eagle quite elusive as a date. Of the four Small Eagle varieties, two employ obverse dies with 15 stars, while the other two varieties were produced using a single 16-star obverse die. This coin represents the rare BD-1 variety, with a wide date and 15 stars on the obverse. The surviving population of the BD-1 variety numbers no more than 10-15 examples in all grades and it probably accounted for 500-1,000 pieces of the reported mintage. This was the only use of the obverse die, but the reverse was used again to strike the even more elusive BD-2 variety of this date.

The present coin is an impressive AU53 example, showing only light wear on the well-detailed design elements. Faint traces of planchet adjustment marks are evident along the upper right obverse rim. The pleasing orange-gold surfaces are lightly abraded and retain traces of original mint luster in sheltered areas. There is an obverse rim ding at 5 o'clock. The overall presentation is quite attractive for this rare early half eagle. We expect intense competition from series specialists when this lot is called.

PCGS# 519863 Base PCGS# 8069



1798 Heraldic Eagle Five, AU53 BD-5, Large 8, 13 Stars Reverse

3183 1798 Large Eagle, Large 8, 13 Stars Reverse, BD-5, High R.5, AU53 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther c/b. A biplanar die crack bisects the obverse between star 7 and the 8 in the date. BD-5 is a rare die marriage, with only 30 to 40 survivors per Dannreuther. The prominent crack may have led to an early retirement for the obverse die. All examples we have seen show the crack, although on about half the specimens, the crack does not extend through the 8. This honey-gold representative displays light wear on Liberty's forehead, cheek, and cap. The wings are lustrous, and the only notable mark is a straight line on the cheek. Die flaws below the E in LIBERTY are as made.

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2021), lot 4109.
PCGS# 507325 Base PCGS# 8078



1803/2 Capped Bust Right Half Eagle, MS63 Popular Guide Book Overdate, BD-4

3184 1803/2 BD-4, R.4, MS63 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/c, with a prominent die crack through the base of the date, extending almost to star 1. The Philadelphia Mint struck a fairly substantial mintage of 33,506 Capped Bust Right half eagles in 1803, with four die varieties known for the date. All the coins were struck from overdated obverse dies leftover from 1802. This coin represents the BD-4 variety, with a perfect T in LIBERTY and the 3 in the date touching the bust. This was the only use of the obverse die, but the hardy reverse was also used to strike the BD-3 variety of this date, and four more varieties in 1804. John Dannreuther estimates the surviving population of the BD-4 at 125 to 175 examples in all grades.

The present coin is a spectacular Select specimen, with sharply detailed design elements throughout. Some faint planchet adjustment marks are evident in the obverse dentils and a spidery die crack travels through the top of the letters LIBE in LIBERTY. The lustrous orange-gold surfaces show only minor signed of contact, with outstanding eye appeal. This coin should find a home in a fine collection of early half eagles.

PCGS# 504951 Base PCGS# 8084



1804 Capped Bust Right Five, MS61 Normal (Small) Over Large 8, BD-7 Variety

3185 1804 Small Over Large 8, BD-7, R.4, MS61 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b/b. Both sides show signs of die clashing and lapping, while several reverse die cracks exist — most of them faint, visible under a loupe. The BD-7 variety is the most available of three 180 over Large 8 die marriages, one of the most popular obverse dies in the entire early half eagle series. The Bass-Dannreuther reference correctly points out that technically the “Small over Large 8” terminology is outdated, since the first three digits are all repunched to employ normal digit sizes. The fact that the oversized 8 underdigit was not effaced makes this one of the most spectacular date anomalies in the U.S. gold series. This Mint State example displays a sharp strike and attractive, orange-gold color. Underlying fields are partially reflective (especially throughout the reverse) to provide additional eye appeal. Only a few tiny marks and faint hairlines are seen under magnification. We seldom offer this variety in finer grades, nor with comparable visual excellence.

Ex: Dallas Signature (Heritage, 8/2021), lot 3659.
PCGS# 519897 Base PCGS# 8086



1808 BD-4 Half Eagle, MS64 Wide 5D, Bold Strike

3186 1808 Wide 5D, BD-4, High R.3, MS64 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/a. A combined 55,578-piece mintage includes two 1808/7 die marriages (BD-1 and BD-2) and two non-overdated 1808 varieties (BD-3 and BD-4). The Wide 5D denomination confirms the BD-4 die pair. No reverse die clashing exists as seen on some later die state BD-4 examples, while the obverse is lapped to remove die clashing from its prior use on the 1808 BD-3 variety. Lustrous green-gold color gives this Choice Uncirculated BD-4 example great eye appeal. The coin is sharply struck and features unabraded, semireflective fields. Short adjustment marks are seen on portions of the obverse rim, but they do not extend beyond the dentils. The fields and motifs are free of any significant marks.
NGC ID# 25PA, PCGS# 507605 Base PCGS# 8102



**1811 Half Eagle, MS63
Tall 5 Denomination, BD-1
Lustrous Mint State Example**

3187 1811 Tall 5, BD-1, High R.3, MS63 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b/d. The BD-1 Tall 5 denomination is slightly scarcer than its BD-2 Small 5 counterpart. The two die pairs produced a combined mintage of nearly 100,000 pieces. This brilliant and lustrous Select Uncirculated example displays a sharp strike on both sides, with far fewer abrasions or marks than the assigned grade suggests although a few small marks cluster together near star 1. Attractive green-gold color deepens slightly at the centers and flatters the overall sharp strike. Population: 15 in 63, 11 finer (7/23).
NGC ID# BFXS, PCGS# 507600 Base PCGS# 8110



**1818 BD-1 Half Eagle, MS62+
Normal Dies**

3188 1818 BD-1, R.5, MS62+ PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b. The obverse is perfect and the reverse has two heavy die cracks. One of these begins at the D of the denomination through the bases of AMERICA. The other extends vertically from the lower border through the eagle to the scroll.

Each of the three die varieties of 1818 half eagles are coined from a distinctive and monogamous die pair combining three obverse dies and three reverse dies. BD-1, offered here, has a normal reverse legend with STATES OF spaced apart. BD-2 has those words crowded with STATES and OF closely spaced. BD-3 has the blundered denomination, once described as "5D over 50" but now understood to be "I over 0" where the denomination was incorrectly entered as 50, and then an I punch was entered over the left side of the 0 to resemble a D. Each variety is scarce although none are rare. John Dannreuther estimates that 50 to 65 examples of BD-1 exist while PCGS CoinFacts suggests a population of 75 to 90 survivors.

This Mint State example has light yellow-gold luster with a few faint hairlines that are possibly remnants of adjustment marks. Trivial marks are noted with a few insignificant spots of dark toning. Population: 15 in 62 (4 in 62+), 9 finer (7/23).
PCGS# 519911 Base PCGS# 8119

CLASSIC HALF EAGLES



**1823 BD-1 Half Eagle, AU58
Challenging Gold Type Coin**

3189 1823 BD-1, High R.4, AU58 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State a/a. Despite a mintage of only 14,485 pieces, the 1823 is one of the more available dates within the difficult Capped Head Left series. Only the 1813, 1814/3, 1818, and 1820 are less rare. BD-1 is the sole 1823 die marriage, and continues the use of a reverse die introduced in 1820. This Borderline Uncirculated example shows no shortage of radiant mint luster about the design elements. Wear is minimal, limited to the eagle's claws, the shoulder curl, and other high points. Thorough inspection is required to locate the few unimportant field marks. A trace of verdigris within the left wingtip testifies to the originality. Census: 6 in 58, 10 finer (5/23). PCGS# 519932 Base PCGS# 8131



**1834 HM-5 Half Eagle, MS64
Triple-Punched Plain 4
Condition Census**

3190 1834 Plain 4, HM-5, R.2, MS64 NGC. The HM-5 die marriage is the most plentiful of the series, and combined with its first-year of issue for the Classic Head design, is an ideal candidate for a gold type collection. Daryl Haynor reports that about one-third of all 1834 Classic Head half eagles are from this die pair that has a triple-punched 4 in the date. The obverse die was reused for HM-6 and HM-7, and is seen on close to half of all surviving examples of the issue. Despite the plentiful nature of this variety, we have offered finer HM-5 half eagles on just six occasions over the last 30 years, and those auction appearances represent four coins. The present near-Gem is a trifle soft at the centers as always, and exhibits brilliant yellow surfaces with light contrast between the reflective fields and the lustrous devices. For all nine 1834 Classic Head half eagle varieties, NGC has certified just 12 numerically finer examples (7/23). NGC ID# E2KE, PCGS# 765195 Base PCGS# 8171



1838-D Five Dollar, HM-1, AU53 Single-Year Dahlonega Type Coin

3191 1838-D HM-1, R.3, AU53 NGC. The 1838-D half eagle was the only Dahlonega issue of any denomination struck during the first year of the facility's operation. Just one die pair struck the issue, identified by the A in STATES entered high, and the D mintmark centered above the 3 in the date. The mintage was just 20,583 pieces, and problem-free AU examples are desirable. The 1838-D is a single-year Dahlonega type coin, since the Liberty design was introduced in 1839. The present well-defined caramel-gold specimen displays bright luster throughout Liberty's curls and the eagle's plumage. Marks are relatively few, though we note a line near star 9, and unobtrusive contact on the upper reverse field. NGC ID# E2MU, PCGS# 765270 Base PCGS# 8178



1838-D HM-1 Half Eagle, AU53 First Year of Dahlonega Operations A One-Year Type Coin

3192 1838-D HM-1, R.3, AU53 PCGS. CAC. Congressional legislation was passed on March 3, 1835, establishing branch mints at Charlotte, North Carolina, Dahlonega, Georgia, and New Orleans, Louisiana. In each case, three years passed before the first coins were minted in 1838. The Classic half eagles were struck in Charlotte and Dahlonega in 1838, the only issue of that type at those mints. Variety specialists and Dahlonega Mint type collectors will compete for this pleasing piece that shows dark high-point toning attesting to its originality. The surfaces have scattered marks that are typical for the assigned grade. Both sides show remnants of luster on the green-gold surfaces. Population: 28 in 53 (1 in 53+), 57 finer (7/23). NGC ID# E2MU, PCGS# 765270 Base PCGS# 8178

LIBERTY HALF EAGLES



1842-C Small Date Half Eagle, AU58 Charlotte Mint Rarity

3193 1842-C Small Date AU58 NGC. The 1842-C Small Date is the rarest Charlotte five dollar issue. According to PCGS, there are “less than 100 known” examples. Only a single die pair is known. The variety is much rarer than the 1842-C Large Date five, and this Borderline Uncirculated representative ranks among the most desirable survivors. The devices are well struck, save for moderate softness on the eagle’s neck. Considerable luster fills the motifs, and wear is difficult to detect. Encapsulated in a circa-2000 holder. Census: 5 in 58, 5 finer (6/23).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2002), lot 8137; 69th Anniversary Sale (Stack’s, 10/2004), lot 2067.

NGC ID# 25SV, PCGS# 8208



1843 Half Eagle, MS64 None Finer at PCGS

3194 1843 MS64 PCGS. The reverse die is interesting, showing nearly every vertical shield line extending upward through most or all of the horizontals. While we haven’t conducted a detailed variety study, we find several similar examples in our auction archives while also noting die differences among those coins. Most surviving Mint State 1843 half eagles grade MS60 to MS63. This Choice Mint State half eagle is tied with four others for the finest that PCGS has certified with just one numerically finer example graded MS65 NGC (7/23). Boldly defined throughout, this lovely example has brilliant and frosty light yellow luster with excellent eye appeal. This is an important opportunity for the advanced collector to obtain an exceptional example of this issue that has few peers.

NGC ID# 25T2, PCGS# 8213



1847-O Half Eagle, AU58 The Only Die Pair

3195 1847-O AU58 NGC. **Variety 1.** Just one die pair is identified for the mintage of 12,000 half eagles at New Orleans in 1847, and this issue is one of the important rarities in the Liberty half eagle series. The combined NGC and PCGS population data shows five examples certified AU58 and three finer, although we suspect those totals represent a smaller number of actual coins. Our Permanent Auction Archives, tracking every coin that has appeared in any Heritage auction over the past 30 years, shows that the present piece is tied with one other AU58 NGC example that we offered at the January 2022 FUN Signature auction. We have also offered one Unc details example that ranks lower than this piece for overall quality. This impressive piece has satiny yellow luster with delicate overtones. Trivial handling marks on each side are consistent with the grade and confirm the provenance.

Ex: C.L. Lee Sale (*American Numismatic Rarities*, 9/2005), lot 1256.
NGC ID# 25TR, PCGS# 8235



1848 Half Eagle, MS64 Prooflike Underrated Condition Rarity The Sole Prooflike Coin at PCGS

3196 1848 MS64 Prooflike PCGS. A mintage of 260,775 pieces contributes to the 1848 half eagle's status as an underappreciated condition rarity. Examples of the 1848 are widely available in circulated grades and seldom even find their way into third-party holders below XF or AU. The average certified grade for the issue falls shy of AU53. PCGS and NGC each report a few dozen Mint State grading events, most of which range between MS61 and MS62. This important near-Gem is numerically tied with the Harry Bass coin for finest at PCGS, but it is the sole example at that service in any grade with the Prooflike designation. Three MS64 and two MS65 submissions are reported at NGC (7/23).

This Choice Uncirculated half eagle was fully struck from freshly polished dies, with the frosted yellow-gold surfaces showing partial field-device contrast. A few marks occur in the obverse fields, but they have no effect on the importance of this top-graded Registry coin.

Ex: Dallas Signature (*Heritage*, 6/2020), lot 3211.
PCGS# 88236 Base PCGS# 8236



1854-D Half Eagle, MS63 Large D, Conditionally Rare

3197 1854-D Large D MS63 NGC. Variety 36-AA. This is the usual Large D variety seen, with the mintmark lightly repunched and the date tucked close to the bust truncation. With a mintage of more than 56,000 coins and 500+ survivors known, the 1854-D is among the most plentiful Dahlonega half eagles. Nonetheless, its Mint State availability at auction is slightly behind that of the similarly plentiful 1853-D, and such coins are rare above MS62. This satiny canary-gold Select example displays smooth, minimally marked surfaces with above-average (though not quite full) central definition. Much of the border dentils are weakly struck, as is typical of this issue. Census: 5 in 63, 3 finer (6/23). NGC ID# 25UK, PCGS# 8258



1855 Liberty Half Eagle, MS64+ Tied for Finest Certified

3198 1855 MS64+ PCGS. The Philadelphia Mint struck a fairly substantial mintage of 117,098 Liberty half eagles in 1855. The coins were released into circulation at the time of issue and few high-quality examples were saved by contemporary collectors. Accordingly, the issue is not too difficult to locate in circulated grades today, but Mint State specimens are decidedly elusive. This Plus-graded Choice specimen is tied with two other coins at PCGS for finest certified honors, as NGC has graded seven examples in MS64, but none with the Plus designation (7/23). This piece features well-detailed design elements, with a touch of the typical softness on the centers. The well-preserved peach-gold surfaces are lustrous and appealing. This coin is pictured on PCGS CoinFacts. Population: 5 in 64 (3 in 64+), 0 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 25UP, PCGS# 8261

PROOF LIBERTY HALF EAGLES



1858 Liberty Half Eagle, PR67 Ultra Cameo Finest-Known Specimen Only Five Examples Traced

3199 1858 PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC. JD-1, R.7. Ex: Trompeter. The Philadelphia Mint offered proof coins on a widespread commercial basis for the first time in 1858 and the numismatic community reacted with great enthusiasm. Mintages were not recorded for the various proof issues, but we know they were quite small, especially for the more expensive gold coins. John Dannreuther estimates the mintage at just eight coins. Only five examples of the 1858 proof Liberty half eagle are known to numismatists today and two of those coins are included in institutional collections at the Smithsonian Institution and the American Numismatic Society. Heritage Auctions is pleased to present the finest-certified example of this classic rarity in just its fourth auction appearance in 165 years.

This coin has been a highlight of some of the most famous U.S. gold collections of all time. It traces its history to Ed Trompeter's fabulous collection of proof gold, and to the world renowned Eliasberg collection before that. The first auction appearance of this piece we can trace with any certainty was in lot 224 of the James Ten Eyck Collection (B. Max Mehl, 5/1922):

"1858 Yellow gold. **Perfect brilliant proof.** extremely rare and valuable."

The lot realized \$35, a very strong price at the time. Today, examples bring many multiples of this price at their infrequent auction appearances. The record price realized for the issue is \$240,000, brought by the PR66 ★ Ultra Cameo specimen in lot 3852 of the FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2023).

This magnificent Superb Gem is the finest-known example of this landmark proof issue, with razor-sharp definition on all design elements and deeply mirrored fields that contrast profoundly with the frosty devices. The bright yellow-gold surfaces are free of post-strike distractions and show the slight orange-peel texture of the best 19th century proofs. A small mintmade planchet flaw in the upper-right reverse field serves as a pedigree marker. This coin should find a home in the finest collection or Registry Set of proof gold. Census: 1 in 67 Ultra Cameo, 0 finer (7/23).

Roster of 1858 Proof Half Eagles

Grades are per the last auction appearance, unless a subsequent certification event is known.

1. PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC. James Ten Eyck Collection (B. Max Mehl, 5/1922), lot 224; John H. Clapp; Clapp Estate; Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. in 1942, via Stack's; United States Gold Coin Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1982), lot 488; Ed Trompeter; Heritage Auctions and Sil DiGenova, circa 1998; Heritage customer by private treaty; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 4348; Duquesne collection. **The present coin.**

2. PR66★ Ultra Cameo NGC. Donald H. Hopkins; March Sale (Stack's, 3/1985), lot 807; Harry W. Bass, Jr.; Bass Collection, Part IV (Bowers and Merena, 11/2000), lot 469; Exclusively Internet Auction (Heritage, 12/2003), lot 14326; Continuous Internet Auction (Heritage, 8/2005), lot 24472; Continuous Internet Auction (Heritage, 12/2005), lot 24520; Palm Beach Signature (Heritage, 3/2006), lot 1892, realized \$195,500; Baltimore Auction (Stack's Bowers, 3/2014), lot 4085, realized \$170,375; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2023), lot 3852, realized \$240,000. Pictured on PCGS CoinFacts and NGC Coin Explorer.

3. PR64 Cameo NGC. George Seavey, part of a complete proof set of the date, including minor, silver, and gold coins, probably purchased directly from the Mint in 1858; Seavey Descriptive Catalog (William Strobridge, 6/1873), lot 820, not sold as Seavey's entire collection was purchased by the following before the sale took place; Lorin G. Parmelee; Parmelee Collection (New York Coin & Stamp, 6/1890), lot 1292 (also included in the lot were the proof eagle and quarter eagle from Seavey's set); William H. Woodin, exhibited at the 1914 ANS Exhibition; Waldo Newcomer; F.C.C. Boyd; World's Greatest Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 1/1946), lot 412; Jacob Shapiro (aka J.F. Bell); Memorable Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 3/1948), lot 359; King Farouk; Palace Collections of Egypt (Sotheby's, 2/1954), lot 253; Gaston DiBello, per his annotated copy of the Farouk sale; Theodore Ullmer Collection (Stack's, 5/1974), lot 446; Mocatta Metals, exhibited at the 1976 ANA convention; ANA Convention Auction (New England Rare Coin Auctions, 7/1979), lot 176; Dr. Nelsen Page Aspen Collection (Bowers and Merena, 8/1989), lot 551; Auction '90 (Superior, 8/1990), lot 1323.

4. PR64 Deep Cameo, per Garrett and Guth. Mint Cabinet in 1858, National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution.

5. Proof. John Colvin Randall; J.P. Morgan; New York Museum of Natural History; American Numismatic Society in 1908. Note: this coin has been attributed to George Cogan's sale of 3/1882 by several catalogers, but there was no proof 1858 half eagle or gold proof set in that sale.

Additional Appearances

A. Proof. Coin Auction Sale (W. Elliot Woodward, 10/1860), lot 712, part of a complete six-piece gold proof set, possibly the same as B below.

B. Proof. George Seavey Collection (William Strobridge, 9/1863), lot 479, part of a complete six-piece gold proof set; J.N.T. Levick; John F. McCoy.

C. Proof. William H. Smith Collection (John W. Haseltine, 1/1885), lot 1966.

D. Proof. William H. Woodin Collection (S.H. & H. Chapman, 10/1904), lot 22.

E. Proof. P.C. Wagner Collection (Lyman Low, 11/1912), lot 31; Virgil Brand (Brand Journal #62958).

From The Duquesne Collection, Part V.

NGC ID# 28BT, PCGS# 98448



1863 Liberty Half Eagle, PR64 Deep Cameo Rare Proof Issue, 30 Examples Struck Ex: Clapp-Eliasberg

3200 1863 PR64 Deep Cameo PCGS. JD-1, High R.6. Mint records indicate a small mintage of 30 proof Liberty half eagle's was accomplished at the Philadelphia Mint in 1863, to accompany a small business-strike production of 2,442 pieces. The proofs were all delivered on March 23. A single pair of dies was used to strike the proofs. The reverse die shows die polish in the bottoms of the clear stripes in the shield, making it possible to distinguish between proofs and prooflike business strikes. John Dannreuther believes the reverse was used again to strike proofs in 1864. Both formats are rare today, thanks to the widespread hoarding and melting of all precious-metal coinage during the Civil War era. Experts believe no more than 12 to 14 proofs are extant in all grades.

This coin has an illustrious pedigree stretching back to the 19th century. It was once a highlight of the famous collection of Louis E. Eliasberg, the only man to ever complete a collection of U.S. federal coinage by date, mintmark, and major variety. When that collection was sold through Bowers and Ruddy in 1982, the cataloger described this coin in lot 506:

"Thirty coins were reported struck, of which only ten or so survive today. Four of these are described by Walter Breen as being impaired (and two additional coins are in the Smithsonian Institution and The American Numismatic Society). How rare is rare? Whatever the definition is, this coin fits it. Another landmark half eagle. And, like other half eagles of this period, the 1863 is rare in any grade."

This spectacular Choice proof exhibits sharply detailed design elements throughout, and the deeply mirrored fields contrast profoundly with the richly frosted devices to produce a startling gold-on-black Deep Cameo flash when the coin is tilted in the light. The well-preserved lemon-yellow surfaces show a tiny planchet flaw in the field, near Liberty's nose, that serves as a pedigree marker. This coin possesses a remarkable combination of absolute rarity, high technical quality, and outstanding eye appeal. It should find a home in the finest collection or Registry Set. This coin is pictured on PCGS CoinFacts. Population: 2 in 64 Deep Cameo, 3 finer (6/23).

Ex: Charles T. Steigerwalt, 1893; John H. Clapp Collection; Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. purchased the Clapp Collection intact in 1942, via Stack's; Eliasberg Estate; United States Gold Coin Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1982), lot 506; Westchester Collection Sale (Bowers and Merena, 2/1987), lot 2824; Rarities Night Auction (Stack's Bowers, 3/2021), lot 4152, realized \$102,000.

Selections from The Perfection Collection.

NGC ID# 28BY, PCGS# 98453



1867 Liberty Half Eagle, PR62+ Cameo Only 14 to 16 Proofs Known

3201 1867 PR62+ Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-1, High R.6. The 1867 half eagle in proof format is a rarity, of which about only 14 or 16 examples are known in all grades. The Mint had originally produced 50 proofs, but during the economic ebbs and flows of the 19th and early 20th centuries high-denomination gold coins were vulnerable to ending up in the channel of commerce or the melting pot. Expert John Dannreuther comments that the “quality of Proofs in the 1860s was quite good with many frosty examples having deeply mirrored surfaces with some of them displaying the orange-peel effect.” This CAC-endorsed example in PR62+ Cameo features pleasing field-device contrast amid rich orange-gold color. A few hairlines and contact marks explain the grade. Population: 1 in 62 (1 in 62+) Cameo, 4 finer. CAC: 1 in 62, 1 finer (5/23).

Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2021), lot 5127.

Selections from The Perfection Collection.

NGC ID# 28C4, PCGS# 88462





**1879 Liberty Half Eagle
PR64+ Deep Cameo
Rare 19th Century Gold Proof
Only 30 Examples Struck
CAC-Endorsed Quality**

3202 1879 PR64+ Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-1, R.6. The Philadelphia Mint limited production of gold proofs throughout the decade of the 1870s, and the coins could only be purchased as part of complete gold proof sets, which further dampened collector demand. The Mint struck a meager total of 30 proof Liberty half eagles for collectors in 1879, to accompany a substantial production of 301,920 coins for commerce. The proofs were delivered in two batches, with the initial group of 20 examples delivered on January 25 and the final delivery of 10 examples on November 22. A single die pair was used for the proof production. On the proof reverse, the second vertical stripe on the shield shows one vertical segment extending into the horizontal stripes above, making it possible to distinguish between proofs and prooflike business strikes. This was the only use of the obverse die, but the hardy reverse was used to strike proofs from 1866 through 1880, a remarkable 15 year run. John Dannreuther estimates no more than 14 to 16 proofs are extant, with one of those coins in the National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution and another in the collection of the American Numismatic Society.

This Plus-graded Choice proof displays sharply detailed design elements, with a rich coat of mint frost that creates intense Deep Cameo contrast with the deeply mirrored fields. The well-preserved lemon-yellow surfaces show a few minor hairlines in the fields and a tiny mark below the first A in AMERICA that serves as a pedigree marker. Overall eye appeal is terrific and the high quality within the grade is confirmed by CAC. This ultra-rare 19th century gold proof should find a home in the finest collection or Registry Set. Population: 2 in 64 (2 in 64+) Deep Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 2 in 64, 0 finer (7/23).

Ex: Pre-Long Beach Auction (Goldberg Auctions, 2/2011), lot 2133.

Selections from The Perfection Collection.

NGC ID# 28CG, PCGS# 98474



1887 Liberty Half Eagle, PR65 Cameo Rare Proof-Only Issue CAC Approved

3203 1887 PR65 Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-1, R.5. The Philadelphia Mint struck a modest mintage of 87 proof Liberty half eagles in 1887, to satisfy collector demand, but none were struck for circulation at the Eastern facility. The national economy had to rely on the 1.9 million examples struck at the San Francisco Mint to meet commercial demand that year. This date is the only proof-only issue of the half eagle series. The proofs were delivered in four batches, with 25 pieces included in the proof sets on March 30, another 17 coins on June 18, 10 more on September 29, and a final delivery of 35 coins on December 28. A single pair of dies was used to strike all the proofs. John Dannreuther estimates the surviving population at 35 to 45 examples in all grades, but an unusually high number of survivors show signs of circulation.

This coin was once a highlight of the fabulous collection of William Forester Dunham. When Fort Worth coin dealer B. Max Mehl sold Dunham's holdings in June of 1941, he described this coin in lot 2166:

"Perfect brilliant proof. Only 87 specimens struck in all. Very likely less than half that number now exist, as those which come on the market are invariably coins that have been previously sold in other collections. I know of one specimen which sold at private sale for \$500.00 some eleven years ago. The last record in my Hale Sale, \$235. This is as beautiful a specimen of this rarity as I have ever seen. It has some wire edge on obverse. One of our really rare Half Eagles."

This spectacular Gem proof exhibits razor-sharp definition on all design elements and the deeply mirrored fields contrast boldly with the frosty devices to create a delightful cameo effect. Neither of the leading grading services have certified any proofs in higher numeric grades with the Cameo designation, though a few Deep Cameo coins are extant (6/23). The pleasing orange-gold surfaces are free of mentionable distractions, outside of a tiny mark between stars 1 and 2 that serves as a pedigree marker. Overall eye appeal is terrific and the high quality within the grade is confirmed by CAC. This coin is pictured on PCGS CoinFacts. Population: 2 in 65 Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 2 in 65, 0 finer (6/23).

Ex: William Forester Dunham Collection (B. Max Mehl, 6/1941), lot 2166; unknown intermediaries; Rarities Night Auction (Stack's Bowers, 8/2018), lot 1286, realized \$144,000.

Selections from The Perfection Collection.

NGC ID# 28CR, PCGS# 88482



1890 Liberty Half Eagle, PR66 Deep Cameo Only One Finer Coin at PCGS CAC-Endorsed Quality

3204 1890 PR66 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-1, R.5. The 1890 proof half eagle claims a mintage of 88 coins, complementing a small production of 4,240 circulation strikes. While both types prove challenging, only 35 to 40 proofs are believed to survive across all grades and contrast categories, far fewer than their circulation-strike counterparts. The proofs were delivered in quarterly batches of 20, 40, 10, and 18 pieces. A single pair of dies was used to strike all the proofs. The reverse proof die shows extensive polish and some slight thinning in the feathers of the left (facing) wing, making it possible to distinguish between proofs and prooflike business strikes.

For those unimpressed by the absolute rarity of the 1890 proof half eagle, and we suspect that number is small, consider the following. Our Permanent Auction Archive, which dates to 1993, indicates we have handled the 1890 proof five dollar on just 12 separate occasions, with the distinct possibility that that total includes reappearances of the same or multiple examples.

This delightful Premium Gem proof features expectedly fully struck and thickly frosted yellow-gold design elements set against glassy, reflective mirrors. The fields exhibit the classic “orange-peel” texture characteristic of the highest-quality 19th century proof gold coins. A tiny mint-made lint mark in the shape of an inverted C occurs between the 1 in the date and star 1, serving as the sole identifying mark. Overall eye appeal is outstanding and the high quality within the grade is confirmed by CAC. Only a single coin, a Plus-graded Premium Gem Deep Cameo specimen, has been graded finer at PCGS (7/23). This coin is pictured on PCGS CoinFacts. Population: 3 in 66 (1 in 66+) Deep Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 3 in 66, 0 finer (7/23).

Selections from The Perfection Collection.

NGC ID# 28CU, PCGS# 98485



1892 Liberty Half Eagle, PR66 CAC-Confirmed Deep Cameo Example Tied for Finest at PCGS

3205 1892 PR66 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-1, R.5. By the 1890s, the craftsmen of the Philadelphia Mint had thoroughly mastered the art of proof coinage. The annual proof set offerings were immensely popular with collectors, and the program provided a tidy profit every year for the Mint's coffers. Because of their large intrinsic value, gold proofs were ordered less frequently than the minor and silver issues, but collectors like Virgil Brand and John M. Clapp could be counted upon to order sets every year. The 1892 proof half eagle claims a comparatively large mintage of 92 pieces, but the issue seems to be just as rare today as the lower-mintage dates of the era. The proofs were delivered in quarterly batches of 51, 0, 6, and 35 pieces, and a single die pair was used to strike all the proofs. The reverse proof die shows extensive die polish in the clear stripes of the shield, making it possible to distinguish between proofs and prooflike business strikes. John Dannreuther estimates the surviving proof population at 35 to 45 examples in all grades.

The present coin is tied with two other pieces for finest-certified honors at PCGS (7/23). It was originally certified by NGC, who graded it even higher than its current PCGS certification. Initially evaluated as PR67 Ultra Cameo by NGC, this coin was later upgraded to PR67★ Ultra Cameo, the highest grade ever awarded to any example of this issue by either grading service (7/23). It recently appeared in Stack's Bowers August 2021 Rarities Night Auction, where it realized a record price for the issue of \$66,000. This spectacular PCGS Premium Gem proof possesses mirrored fields with fathomless depths of reflectivity. The surfaces display the characteristic orange-peel texture found on the best proofs of the era, while the design elements are fully struck and frosty. The profound field-device contrast gives the coin an intense black-on-gold flash when the coin is tilted in the light. The visual appeal of this specimen is breathtaking and the high quality within the grade is confirmed by CAC. This coin deserves a place in the finest collection or Registry Set. Population: 3 in 66 Deep Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 3 in 66, 0 finer (7/23).

Ex: Houston Signature (Heritage, 12/2010), lot 4461 (as PR67 Ultra Cameo NGC); Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2011), lot 4792 (as PR67★Ultra Cameo NGC); Philadelphia Signature (Heritage, 8/2012), lot 5370; Rarities Night Auction (Stack's Bowers, 8/2021), lot 4213, realized \$66,000.

Selections from The Perfection Collection.

NGC ID# 28CW, PCGS# 98487



1895 Half Eagle, PR66 Ultra Cameo
81 Pieces Struck
Condition Census Quality

3206 1895 PR66 Ultra Cameo NGC. JD-1, R.5. Series and type collectors alike gravitate to the 1895 and 1896 proofs, because they represent the pinnacle of proof production quality at the Philadelphia Mint. In particular, the 1895 date sparks numismatic interest simply because of its demand in other denominations, and a reputation for heavy mint frost set on deeply reflective surfaces.

This glittering, Premium Gem Ultra Cameo proof will fulfill the requirements of the most demanding proof specialist. Dramatic contrast exists between the yellow-gold, frosted devices and jet-black mirrored fields when viewed at an angle. A full strike is seen across both sides. Die polish areas within the wing and scroll indicate the Mint's attention to detail, and help confirm the JD-1 proof dies. Census: 5 in 66 Ultra Cameo (1 in 66+), 4 finer (7/23).

NGC ID# 28CZ, PCGS# 98490



**1895 Liberty Half Eagle, PR66 Deep Cameo
CAC-Approved Registry-Grade Example
81 Pieces Struck**

3207 1895 PR66 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-1, R.5. The Philadelphia Mint struck a fairly generous mintage of 81 proof Liberty half eagles in 1895, to accompany a large production of more than 1.3 million regular-issue coins for commerce. There is a minor discrepancy in the delivery records, which indicate the proofs were delivered in quarterly batches of 17, 7, 8, and 44 pieces (76 total), five less examples than the official mintage figure. A single pair of dies was used to produce the proofs, with two die states known for the date. The reverse die shows die polish in the clear vertical stripes of the shield, making it possible to distinguish between proofs and prooflike business strikes. John Dannreuther estimates the surviving population of proofs at 35 to 45 examples in all grades.

This spectacular Premium Gem proof exhibits dramatic contrast between the watery, textured fields and the frosted, fully struck devices, as is typical of the 1895. While unsurprising, the effect is no less stirring. Struck from the second state of the dies, the reverse shows some distinctive areas of polish in the wing feathers and scroll, and the eagle's leg feathers have been lightly thinned by lapping. Both sides offer warm orange-gold color and lack any overt signs of contact. Overall eye appeal is terrific and the high quality within the grade is confirmed by CAC. This lot represents an important opportunity to procure one of the finest representatives of this exclusive proof gold issue. Population: 2 in 66 Deep Cameo, 2 finer. CAC: 1 in 66, 1 finer (6/23).

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2017), lot 4144.

Selections from The Perfection Collection.

NGC ID# 28CZ, PCGS# 98490



1896 Liberty Half Eagle PR66+ Deep Cameo Only One Finer Coin at PCGS CAC-Approved Quality

3208 1896 PR66+ Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-1, Low R.5. The allure of the 1896 proof half eagle is undeniable. John Dannreuther explains its appeal in his 2018 magnum opus *United States Proof Coins, Volume IV: Gold*:

“Many numismatists consider the 1896 Proof coinage the holy grail of collector coins, even more so than the 1895 issues. The Mint reached the limit of deep frost in this year, although it continued through 1901 in nearly all denominations. The heavy contrast of the raised elements and deeply mirrored fields makes this year’s Proof production, along with the coins of the previous few years and until 1901, the desire of type collectors. When one sees a deep cameo Proof gold coin from this era, you can understand why collectors and dealers complained about the Matte Proof coinage when the new designs were introduced for the four remaining gold denominations.”

The 1896 proof half eagle claims a mintage of 103 coins — the first time in the series that proof production crossed the three-figure mark. A single pair of dies was used to strike all the proofs. The obverse proof die shows the date positioned lower than on the circulation strikes, making it easy to differentiate between the formats. John Dannreuther estimates the surviving population at 50 to 65 examples in all grades.

The present coin was previously certified by NGC, where it was graded even finer than its current PCGS certification, as PR67+★ Ultra Cameo. It recently appeared in lot 4098 of our FUN Signature, where it realized a record price for the issue of \$72,000. The “orange-peel” textured fields of this Plus-graded Premium Gem proof are glassy and deeply reflective, contrasting starkly against thickly frosted yellow-gold motifs. The design elements are sharply detailed throughout. Overall eye appeal is terrific and the high quality within the grade is confirmed by CAC. This coin is an essentially unimprovable 19th century half eagle, perfect to represent the long-lived Liberty Head design type. This coin is pictured on PCGS CoinFacts and the NGC website. Population: 7 in 66 (2 in 66+) Deep Cameo, 1 finer. CAC: 5 in 66, 1 finer (7/23).

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2021), lot 4098 (as NGC PR67+★ Ultra Cameo), realized \$72,000.

Selections from The Perfection Collection.

NGC ID# 28D2, PCGS# 98491



**1897 Liberty Half Eagle, PR66
CAC-Approved Deep Cameo Specimen
Only One Coin Finer at PCGS**

3209 1897 PR66 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-1, R.5. The 1897 Liberty half eagle claims a mintage of 83 pieces in proof format, and 867,800 coins were produced for commerce. Like some other issues from this time frame, there is some disagreement between the official mintage figures and the delivery records, which indicate the proofs were delivered in quarterly batches of 28, 13, 10, and 28 coins, for a total of just 79 pieces. A single pair of dies was used for the proof mintage. The reverse die shows die polish in the clear spaces of the shield stripes, some loss of detail in the eagle's lower leg feathers, due to lapping, and a distinctive die line through the first T in TRUST. These diagnostics make it possible to distinguish between proofs and prooflike business strikes. The Mint installed modern hydraulic coin presses in 1894, and proofs of this era are among the finest ever produced, often exhibiting excellent cameo contrast. John Dannreuther estimates the surviving proof population at approximately 40 to 55 examples in all grades.

This delightful Premium Gem proof exhibits sharply detailed, richly frosted design elements that contrast dramatically with the deeply mirrored fields to create a stunning Deep Cameo effect. The virtually flawless lemon-yellow surfaces enhance the exceptional overall eye appeal and the high quality within the grade is confirmed by CAC. This coin should find a home in the finest collection or Registry Set. This coin is pictured on PCGS CoinFacts. Population: 5 in 66 (1 in 66+) Deep Cameo, 0 finer. CAC: 4 in 66, 0 finer (6/23).

Ex: *Regency Auction 47 (Legend Rare Coin Auctions, 9/2021)*, lot 372.

Selections from The Perfection Collection.

NGC ID# 28D3, PCGS# 98492

INDIAN HALF EAGLES



1908 Indian Half Eagle, MS66+ Beautifully Preserved Type Coin

3210 1908 MS66+ NGC. The 1908 may be among the most plentiful Indian half eagles, but that availability means that some pieces survive in very high grades. The 1908 is one of just a few moderately accessible dates in the series in MS66, although scarce this fine. The current coin is near the Condition Census, and is one of just two Premium Gems at NGC with a Plus designation. Frosty, glistening peach-gold mint luster adorns absolutely untouched surfaces, producing eye appeal beyond what most collectors will ever see on examples of other dates. For type purposes, this coin is simply ideal. Census: 15 in 66 (2 in 66+), 4 finer (5/23).

NGC ID# 28DE, PCGS# 8510



1909-O Five Dollar Indian, MS61 Challenging in Mint State

3211 1909-O MS61 NGC. The 1909-O is among the greater key dates in the Indian half eagle series. It is more accessible overall than the 1929 melt rarity, but since the 1929 never circulated to any meaningful extent that issue is seen much more often in Mint State than the 1909-O. The New Orleans coin also boasts the distinction of being the only O-mint coin in the series, as well as in the entire Indian Head type, including half eagles and quarter eagles. Most collectors are familiar with the New Orleans Mint's suspension of coinage operations in April 1909, stunting the half eagle coinage for the year at only 34,200 pieces. These coins were quietly released into circulation, providing a number of AU-level pieces for modern-day collectors. Mint State specimens are highly sought after and scarce.

This piece displays original olive-gold patina and satiny luster. Scattered abrasions define the grade, but the overall eye appeal is pleasing for the MS61 level. The mintmark is sharp. Census: 86 in 61 (3 in 61+), 49 finer (7/23).

NGC ID# 25ZK, PCGS# 8515





1909-O Indian Half Eagle, MS65 The Sole Finest Example at NGC Sought-After Final-Year New Orleans Rarity

3212 1909-O MS65 NGC. The 1909-O half eagle was the only gold piece with Bella Lyon Pratt's Indian Head design struck at the New Orleans Mint before coinage operations at the Louisiana branch were suspended April 1, 1909. The suspension of coinage was not a reflection of commercial demand (or lack thereof) for the half eagle denomination, but rather a consequence of diminishing workload for New Orleans overall. Following the Civil War and the subsequent Reconstruction, the New Orleans Mint's chief contribution was in the coinage of standard silver dollars, which had at times been under production at a rate of about 1.5 million coins per month between the three operating mints combined. It had also assumed a portion of subsidiary silver coin production during this period, especially when the San Francisco Mint was consuming a portion of its resources producing coinage for the Philippines. By 1905, the silver stocks purchased according to the Act of July 1890, had been depleted, and silver dollar coinage suspended as a result, and by 1909, Philippine coinage had diminished as well. The *Annual Report of the Director of the Mint* in 1910, stated:

"The opening of the new mint at Denver in 1905 came, therefore, almost simultaneously with an important reduction in the amount of coinage to be done and at a time, moreover, when new labor-saving machines and devices were about to seriously diminish the number of employees required.

"The result of these influences has been to force a scaling down of operations in all of the mints and a suspension of coinage in the New Orleans Mint. The amount of gold which is available for coinage at New Orleans is small, and the total coinage of the country can be done materially cheaper at three mints and with three organizations than at four mints and with four complements of officers and employees. The amount of coinage which could be given to the New Orleans Mint under these conditions did not warrant the continuance of operations there, and they were suspended April 1, 1909, and a large reduction of the force made at that time. At various dates in 1910 further reductions were made, and there appearing to be no likelihood that the mint could advantageously resume operations in the near future, the estimates for 1911 have been made for the conduct of the institution as an assay office only."

During the fiscal year 1909, the New Orleans Mint had received only a little more than 47,000 troy ounces of gold deposits, mostly in small individual quantities, a portion of which was likely used to produce the paltry 34,200 half eagles that were struck prior to the April 1 suspension of coinage. At the end of June 1909, the New Orleans Mint had already released most of its staff, as no complement of employees was listed in the report. (The San Francisco Mint, similarly, had furloughed 26 men and 48 women, signaling a reduction in workload previously supported by the Philippine coinage at that facility.)

Today, the 1909-O half eagle is sought-after not only as the singular O-mint issue in the Indian Head series but also as the last "hurrah" of gold coinage at the historic New Orleans Mint. Most of the mintage was released into circulation at the time of issue and today is lost to attrition. Worn examples in XF and AU grades are most often seen by modern collectors. In Mint State, this is the rarest date in the series.

The present is a magnificent Condition Census example, ranking as the sole finest certified at NGC (5/23). PCGS reports just three additional submissions in this grade (one of which is Plus designated), as well as one MS66 coin finer — the finer specimen being the former Clapp-Eliasberg-Price coin. The NGC example is visually beautiful in-hand. Exceptional sharpness adorns the lower headdress feathers as well as the eagle's talons and plumage. The mintmark is sharp, and glistening, satiny luster bathes each side in warm sunset-gold and peach-yellow hues. Of course, for a Gem-level Indian half eagle, a thorough study of field abrasions is necessary, and this coin is appreciably clean or nearly so throughout the prime focal areas — only a few microscopic grazes are detected above the eagle on the reverse, and left of the Chief's neck on the obverse. The advanced Indian half eagle specialist may not again encounter a 1909-O half eagle such as this for many years. Census: 1 in 65, 0 finer (5/23).

NGC ID# 25ZK, PCGS# 8515



1913-S Indian Head Five, MS64 Near the Condition Census

3213 1913-S MS64 PCGS. Apparently struck from a reverse die with a filled mintmark, as the S is notably faint on this piece. Overall, the coin is lustrous and satiny with minimal abrasions in the fields and well-brought-up details. A small tick above PL in PLURIBUS serves as a pedigree marker. The 1913-S Indian half eagle comes from a substantial mintage of 408,000 pieces, although Mint State examples are rare at the Choice grade level. This near-Gem represents the finest quality most collectors will have an opportunity to acquire, as only a handful of finer coins are known at PCGS and NGC combined. Population: 17 in 64, 2 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 25ZP, PCGS# 8526



1915-S Indian Five Dollar, MS64 Rare, Among the Finest at PCGS

3214 1915-S MS64 PCGS. The 1915-S Indian half eagle is one of the greater condition keys of the series. It is not quite on the same plain as the 1911-D or the 1909-O in absolute terms, as those dates are scarcer overall. However, the 1915-S is rarer than both in high grade. Only a single Gem 1915-S is reported at NGC, and no coins are that fine at PCGS. Even in MS64, only about two dozen pieces are known, these rarely appearing at auction. We have seen only a handful of these high-end coins in recent years. The most recent such coin was the Bob Simpson MS64+ PCGS CAC example that appeared in Part V of its namesake collection (Heritage, 4/2021), lot 4183, where it realized \$120,000. Another PCGS CAC coin — without the Plus designation or Simpson association — appeared in our December 2015 Houston Signature, lot 3366, where it realized \$94,000. No other MS64 PCGS coins have appeared in our auctions in the last decade.

This coin enjoys classification among the finest examples certified at PCGS, alongside those pieces mentioned above in terms of numeric grade and rarity. Glistening orange-gold luster dominates the satiny, luminous surfaces, and the sunken relief design shows excellent definition throughout the headdress feathers and eagle's plumage. A few light abrasions appear in the elevated fields, keeping this coin from Gem classification, but quality and eye appeal are among the best that this issue has to offer. For the advanced Registry collector, this may be the best opportunity to acquire a 1915-S that will present itself for years to come. Population: 13 in 64 (2 in 64+), 0 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 25ZR, PCGS# 8531



1929 Half Eagle, MS65 Final-Year Melt Rarity Among the Finest Examples Extant

3215 1929 MS65 PCGS. Over a period of about two decades leading up to 1930, Mint Directors occasionally commented in their *Annual Reports* on a lack of commercial need for small denomination gold, particularly the quarter eagle. That smallest in-production gold denomination was chiefly struck to satisfy seasonal demand for Christmas gifts, and following the minting of these coins once more in 1929, production of the denomination was suspended entirely. The *Annual Report of the Mint Director* in 1930 stated:

"The only gold coinage [in the fiscal year 1930] was made at Philadelphia and consisted of \$1,330,000 in quarter eagles (\$2.50 pieces) to meet the usual Christmas demand. Most of these small gold coins quickly return to the vaults after Christmas. Their undesirability for circulation purposes, demonstrated through a series of years, resulted in legislation (act of April 11, 1930), discontinuing both the coinage and issue by the Treasury of quarter eagles after the date of the act."

While half eagles served a more measurable commercial purpose, even this middle denomination was subject to limited demand due to the prevalence of paper gold certificates in circulation, particularly in the East. This is seen in a 13-year hiatus in the coinage of half eagles from 1916 to 1929. Moreover, the coinage of the half eagle in 1929, totaling 662,000 pieces produced during the first half of the year, occurred only at Philadelphia, and the vast majority of the coins were never released into circulation. Four years later, when President Roosevelt issued his executive order recalling government-issued gold, most of the 1929 half eagle mintage still remained in Mint Vaults, save for several hundred individual coins that had been paid out through the Mint Cashier or from leftover assay coins. All 1929 half eagles remaining at the Mint were melted, making the final-year issue immediately scarce on the numismatic market.

This Gem example of the date is a major condition rarity and is among the finest examples certified by either service. Warm rose-gold and orange hues adorn the frosted, unabraded surfaces, producing strong visual appeal. Slight strike softness in seen on the lower headdress feathers as usual, but overall eye appeal is outstanding. The advanced Indian half eagle collector will not find a numerically superior example. Population: 13 in 65, 0 finer (5/23). NGC ID# 28E2, PCGS# 8533

PROOF INDIAN HALF EAGLE



1914 Half Eagle, PR67
125 Matte Proofs Minted
Beautifully Textured Surfaces

3216 1914 PR67 NGC. JD-1, Low R.5. Proof half eagles struck in 1908 and then again from 1911 through 1915 featured a matte or sandblast finish that was not nearly as popular with collectors as the earlier high-contrast, and then brilliant coins produced through 1907. Satin or “Roman-finish” proofs struck in 1909 and 1910 garnered even less interest from contemporary collectors. Unfortunately, Bela Lyon Pratt’s sunken-relief design did not allow for high-polish fields. Instead, this finely textured finish that had been employed for certain medals from that period was used.

The 1914 five dollar is particular in that it features a somewhat coarser finish than earlier sandblast issues. According to the *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins*, the Mint increased “the microscopic size of the tiny facets” that produced the unique appearance on the 125 proofs struck. Echoing Walter Breen’s sentiments from his 1989 *Proof Encyclopedia*, authors Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth note that that these coins appear slightly darker than their predecessors.

Between 60 and 75 specimens of the 1914 are believed extant. NGC and PCGS have certified 58 pieces combined, most in the PR64 to PR66 range. There are six PR67 submissions at NGC and two more at PCGS, with four finer at the former and one better at the latter (5/23). The population numbers have shifted slightly in the last few years, revealing ongoing upgrade and crossover attempts that may be inflating the population numbers overall.

Finely textured orange-gold surfaces are essentially free of contact and devoid of anything that might be worth mentioning. A few as-made lint marks pose no distraction and do not affect the grade. Every design element exhibits full definition, as expected. An exceptional proof.

Ex: *Central States Signature* (Heritage, 4/2019), lot 3891.
 NGC ID# 28E8, PCGS# 8545

EARLY EAGLES



**1795 Capped Bust Right Eagle, MS63
Popular 13 Leaves, BD-4 Variety
First Year of Denomination
Rarely Seen This Fine**

3217 1795 13 Leaves, BD-4, R.5, MS63 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b/b, with the faint die crack through the top of LIBE in LIBERTY, another through the top of UNITED, and a die lump left of the first A in AMERICA. The Philadelphia Mint struck gold coins for the first time in 1795. The 1795 half eagles were the first gold coins struck in late July of that year. The eagles followed several weeks later in September 1795. Henry William DeSaussure was serving as the second Mint Director when the first gold coins were struck. He only directed the Mint operations for three months during the summer of 1795, yet receives credit for the introduction of U.S. gold coinage.

Mint records indicate a small mintage of 5,583 Capped Bust Right eagles was accomplished, with five die varieties known for the date. Four of the varieties show 13 leaves in the palm branch, while a single rare variety is known with just nine leaves. This coin represents the BD-4 variety, with the 5 in the date free of the bust and 13 leaves in the branch. The BD-4 die pair was used to strike approximately 854 to 1,500 examples of the reported mintage. This was the only use of the obverse die, but the reverse was used again to produce the BD-5 variety of this date. The BD-4 is a scarce variety, with a surviving population of 60 to 80 examples in all grades today.

The 1795 Capped Bust Right eagle was a favorite with wealthy collectors from the earliest days of the hobby. The coins began appearing at auction at least as early as lot 169 of the A.C. Kline Collection (Moses Thomas & Sons, 6/1855), but the study of die varieties only developed much later. Dealer John W. Haseltine and Philadelphia collector John Colvin Randall combined to do much of the early work on die varieties in the 1870s. By the time he sold his collection, through prominent coin dealer W. Elliot Woodward in 1885, Randall had identified four of the five 1795 eagle varieties. Lot 841 of the Randall catalog, designated as Randall No. 1, sounds a lot like the current BD-4 variety:

“1795 No. 1; reverse, small standing eagle holding an olive wreath, a leaf in the olive branch turns down, but does not touch U in UNITED; splendid, nearly proof, very rare.”

The lot realized \$16,000, a strong price for the time. Of course, prices for early U.S. gold coins have risen astronomically in recent years. Recent sales for the 1795 13 Leaves eagle include the MS63 PCGS specimen in lot 3824 of the Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2023), which realized a staggering \$444,000.

This spectacular Select specimen exhibits sharply detailed design elements throughout, with fine definition on the folds of the cap and the eagle's breast feathers. Some faint planchet adjustment marks are evident in the reverse dentils from 3 to 5 o'clock. The lightly marked orange-gold surfaces show a mix of vibrant satiny mint luster and prooflike reflectivity in the fields. Overall eye appeal is outstanding. This coin will be a welcome addition to the finest collection or Registry Set. Census (all varieties): 11 in 63, 5 finer (7/23).

From The Duquesne Collection, Part V.
PCGS# 45712 Base PCGS# 8551



1797 Capped Bust Right Eagle, AU55 Elusive Small Eagle Reverse BD-1, The Sole Variety

3218 1797 Small Eagle, BD-1, R.5, AU55 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b/b. As usually seen, a strong radial die crack angles upward into the right obverse field below star 16. A single die pair accounts for the entire 1797 mintage known for its odd obverse star arrangement of 12 stars left, four stars right. The 1 in the date is punched over two points of star 1. Both the 1796 and the 1797 Small Eagle tens were struck using the same reverse die, but their obverses could hardly be more different. The 1796 obverse displays an eight stars left, 8 stars right configuration, while the 1797 obverse represents the sole use of its oddball star arrangement. Both the 1796 and 1797 issues are scarce, although the 1796 date is seen more than twice as often as the 1797 issue, which counts only about 50 to 60 pieces surviving in all grades from its small mintage.

This is an especially pleasing Choice About Uncirculated 1797 example, with partially prooflike fields and sharply struck motifs. Attractive green-gold color covers both sides, with peripheral orange accents outlining the stars and legends. There are no signs of heavy contact — only a few wispy lines visible under a loupe visit the smooth fields. There are no adjustment marks, with obverse wear limited to the high points of the cap and drapery folds and slight reverse wear at the eagle's breast, legs, and neck. It is thought a portion of the 1796 ten dollar mintage was struck, then the obverse die switched to strike the 1797 coins, before the balance of 1796 coins were produced based on the reverse die state. This Small Eagle ten is sure to be the capstone for a fine early gold collection. PCGS Population: 7 in 55, 8 finer (7/23).

PCGS# 45716 Base PCGS# 8555



1800 BD-1 Ten Dollar, AU55 Better Heraldic Eagle Date

3219 1800 BD-1, High R.3, AU55 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State "d/e," an unlisted terminal state distinguished by die sinking at the obverse rim near star 11. The 1800 eagle mintage was less than 6,000 pieces, and only a single die pair is known. The present example displays rich peach-gold color and bold definition on the eagle's wings and neck feathers. The portrait shows a hint of wear on the shoulder, but luster abounds within protected areas. The left obverse has a few hairlines, but no marks are of individual relevance. A few obverse stars are lightly brought up, but most of the design is well struck. NGC ID# BFYT, PCGS# 45732 Base PCGS# 8563



1801 BD-2 Ten Dollar, VG8 'Low Ball' Registry Candidate

3220 1801 BD-2, R.2, VG8 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State "c/c." The spines in the cap denote this late die state. At PCGS, the median certified grade for an 1801 eagle is AU58. A supermajority of survivors are XF or better. Examples in lower grades tend to be former jewelry pieces. It is highly unusual to encounter a problem-free Very Good early ten. It must have been carried as a pocket piece. Wherever its owner went, for many years the present piece accompanied, at the ready in case it was needed. That owner is presumably no longer with us, but the servant coin remains. It displays caramel-gold high points and olive-green fields. Although well worn, some hair and feather detail is present. Certified in a green label holder.

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2021), lot 4168.
PCGS# 45734 Base PCGS# 8564



1801 BD-2 Ten Dollar, MS60 Sharply Struck Overall

3221 1801 BD-2, R.2, MS60 PCGS. On the obverse star 8 is near the cap and star 13 nearly touches the bust. On the reverse, the eagle's upper beak nearly touches the star point just below. Boldly struck throughout and highly lustrous, with vibrant lime-gold toning and nicely preserved surfaces that only show scattered, minor blemishes and a small number of trivial hairlines. According to the Garrett-Guth reference: "The 1801 eagle has a high mintage and is noted for having the second-highest surviving population (after 1799), thus it is an excellent choice as one of the more affordable dates of the type."

Ex: Baltimore Signature (Heritage, 3/2009), lot 3059.
PCGS# 45734 Base PCGS# 8564



1801 BD-2 Ten Dollar, MS62 Clashed Dies Without Spines

3222 1801 BD-2, R.2, MS62 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State b/b. This piece represents the elusive middle die state, showing light clash marks on the reverse but not yet exhibiting the spines in Liberty's cap. Many collectors have attributed the spines that show up in the later die state as clash marks themselves, but photographic overlays debunk that theory. While the nature of the damage to the die will continue to be debated, current thinking suggests that a small set screw may have fallen into the press during production, causing the threadlike grooves in the obverse die upon striking.

The availability of the 1801 eagle makes it the ideal choice for type collectors seeking a single high-grade coin. This MS62 example is well struck and shows pleasing straw-gold luster with minor abrasions. Population (both varieties included): 78 in 62 (4 in 62+), 85 finer (7/23).

PCGS# 45734 Base PCGS# 8564



1803 Ten Dollar, BD-3, MS62 Small Reverse Stars

3223 1803 Small Reverse Stars, BD-3, R.4, MS62 NGC. Bass-Dannreuther Die State c/d. The dies are clashed, although the wave clashes at the date are not yet present in this state. BD-3 is the only Small Reverse Stars variety of this issue that is not rare, although high-grade examples are much scarcer than other “common” varieties in the early gold series. This piece is especially attractive for the MS62 grade, yielding rich yellow-gold luster and satiny surfaces. Trivial contact marks and a few hairlines limit the grade but pose little distraction. Eye appeal is outstanding. Most gold type collections represent the Draped Bust eagle with an 1800 or 1801 specimen. The 1803 date is much scarcer overall.

NGC ID# 2629, PCGS# 45737 Base PCGS# 8565

1803 BD-4 Eagle, AU58 Elusive Small Stars Variety

3224 1803 Small Reverse Stars, BD-4, R.6, AU58 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State e/d or perhaps later. Prominent clash marks and die cracks are evident at the lower reverse of this example that also shows die defects among the horizontal stripes of the shield. Six die varieties are known for the 1803 eagles, all from a single obverse die. The six reverse dies are distinguished by small or large stars above the eagle. Four of the six varieties, BD-1, BD-2, BD-4, and BD-6, are rare. The other two varieties are seen more frequently. The present near-Mint example displays pleasing green-gold luster with traces of high-point rub that prevent a Mint State grade assignment. The present piece is tied for the third finest that we have handled over the last 30 years. This is an important opportunity for the advanced early eagle collector.

NGC ID# 2629, PCGS# 45738 Base PCGS# 8565

1803 Small Reverse Stars Ten, MS62 High-Grade, Rare BD-4 Die Pair Old Green Label Holder



3225 1803 Small Reverse Stars, BD-4, R.6, MS62 PCGS. Bass-Dannreuther Die State e/d. The 1803 reported mintage exceeds 15,000 pieces for all 1803 eagle varieties combined. Both Large Reverse Stars and Small Reverse Stars variants exist, sharing the same obverse die among six die marriages. Four die pairs display Small Reverse Stars, while the remaining two varieties employ Large Reverse Stars. The Bass-Dannreuther reference assigns numbers BD-1 through BD-4 to the small field star varieties. The Large Reverse Stars varieties are BD-5 and BD-6 — a total of six different reverse dies in all for the 1803 date. Among the four varieties, the Small Reverse Stars examples outnumber their large stars counterparts only slightly in survivorship. The present BD-4 Small Stars die pair is notably scarce, with only about 25 to 30 pieces known.

The extensive Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection contained a single BD-4 eagle — a middle die state (c/b) example in About Uncirculated condition. That coin was earmarked for the Bass Core Collection, but it was mistakenly sold as lot 1313 in the Bowers and Merena's Bass Collection Part II auction in October 1999, according to the Bass-Dannreuther book. One has to think that if Harry Bass, Jr. had the opportunity, he would have been eager to purchase this outstanding MS62 PCGS example that exhibits the later, near-terminal die state. This is an exceptional coin, with partially prooflike fields and outstanding surface quality. The coin is housed in an old green label PCGS holder (generation 2.2 in use circa 1989-1990).

Both the obverse and reverse display significant die clashing that is diagnostic of the late die states. A number of light die cracks meander among the reverse legend letters, plus a bolder crack with minor die chipping that runs from the base of E in AMERICA toward the eagle's wing, branching off to run parallel to the ribbon's end before connecting to the wing. These die cracks eventually caused the BD-4 dies to fail, accounting for its small mintage.

Die polish lines contribute to the substantial field reflectivity that graces both sides of this highly attractive Mint State coin. Few marks of any kind exist, and a sharp strike prevails throughout the frosty devices. Two or three obverse stars show minor rounding and a touch of weakness exists at the eagle's breast feathers above the shield, but all else is needle-sharp. The glittering gold fields display attractive green-gold color with honey-gold accents.

It would be no surprise if this remarkable Mint State example is the finest B-4 example extant. It ranks highly among all Small Reverse Stars eagles, most of which are represented by the comparatively large mintage B-3 variety. Advanced early gold collectors and ten dollar gold specialists are encouraged to view this beautiful coin, enjoy its considerable eye appeal, evaluate its seemingly conservative grade, and then bid accordingly.

NGC ID# 2629, PCGS# 45738 Base PCGS# 8565

LIBERTY EAGLES



**1846-O/O Ten Dollar, MS61
Repunched Mintmark, FS-301
Rare O-Mint Issue in Mint State**

3226 1846-O/O FS-301 MS61 PCGS. Variety 3, Early Die State. Recent thought about the 1846/'5'-O eagle suggests a bit of extra metal within the loop of 6 is not an overdate, but an artifact created when the four-digit date logotype was made. The resultant date anomaly is interesting, although it is present on at least half the survivors from an 81,700-piece original mintage. Perhaps more interesting and much scarcer is clear repunching on the O mintmark, seen on only the early strikes from one of four die pairs known for the 1846-O issue. This Mint State coin is tied for the finest-known example among the repunched mintmark pieces that survive.

Any 1846-O ten dollar gold piece is rare in Mint State, with only a half dozen Uncirculated pieces certified by PCGS, plus three more at NGC (7/23). This is an exceptionally attractive MS61 eagle, with scattered light field abrasions but no heavy marks of note. Liberty's frosted portrait is smooth and attractive, with only minor pinpricks seen under magnification. Traces of prooflikeness remain on both the obverse and reverse, with evidence of die polishing that disconnects some of Liberty's back-of-the-neck ringlets. The wide, bold rims are free of distractions and the strike is consistently sharp on both sides.

The PCGS holder calls the present coin a traditional 1846/'5'-O, but does not mention the distinctive O/O mintmark. The 1846-O ten dollar issue has been studied extensively by generations of collectors, most notably by Harry W. Bass, Jr., who had at least 18 examples in grades ranging from well-circulated to Choice Mint State. He had the O/O variety, having located it on an About Uncirculated example. This sharp and scarce O/O early die state is a scarce *Cherry-pickers'* variety, made doubly desirable by its presence on an attractive and rare Mint State coin. A strong bid is recommended.

PCGS# 145724 Base PCGS# 8595



**1856-O Eagle, AU58
Much Better New Orleans Issue
CAC Endorsement**

3227 1856-O AU58 PCGS. CAC. Variety 1. The 1856-O is available in Mint State grades only on rare occasions, making this scarce CAC-endorsed AU58 example a prize for the advanced collector. Natural yellow-gold surfaces retain a surprising amount of mint luster at the margins and the strike is bolder than usually seen on this New Orleans issue. While most 1856-O examples show rounding on most (if not all) stars, this coin displays well-defined star centers except on stars 1, 2, and 13. A loupe reveals die rust throughout LIBERTY and scattered, minor abrasions as expected for the assigned grade. Only a few survivors are any finer. Population: 14 in 58 (1 in 58+), 1 finer. CAC: 4 in 58, 2 finer (6/23). NGC ID# 263R, PCGS# 8620



1859 Eagle, Boldly Struck MS62 Elusive in Mint State

3228 1859 MS62 PCGS. A relatively small mintage of 16,013 pieces, minimal if any contemporary numismatic interest, and a high attrition rate, ensure the rarity of the 1859 Liberty eagle. Even today, the Liberty ten dollar series as a whole is underappreciated, making the 1859 all the more underrated. There are likely only a couple hundred examples of this issue known, as some duplication exists in the certified population figures. The vast majority of that survivorship spans grades from Very Fine to low-end AU. AU55 to AU58 is where the 1859 ten becomes a blatant rarity, and that elusiveness compounds itself in Mint State, with only two pieces reported finer than MS62 (both at NGC) (7/23).

This MS62 coin is tied with one other piece for the finest certified by PCGS. Partially prooflike fields display modest contrast with the motifs at various angles, especially on the reverse. All of the central design elements are boldly struck, while several of the lower border stars exhibit mild weakness. A few scattered marks determine the grade, including a small reed mark in the obverse field beneath star 6 that serves as a pedigree marker, matching this coin to the Bently specimen, formerly certified in this same grade by NGC. This is an important opportunity for the gold specialist to acquire a Mint State example of this rare date and a strong Condition Census coin. Population: 2 in 62, 0 finer (6/23).

Ex: The collection of Donald E. Bently, sold for the benefit of the Bently Foundation / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2014), lot 5488.
NGC ID# 263Z, PCGS# 8628



1859-S Liberty Eagle, AU55 Underrated West Coast Rarity

3229 1859-S AU55 NGC. The San Francisco Mint dutifully struck Liberty eagles every year from the facility's 1854 opening through 1874. But the gold denomination favored on the West Coast was the double eagle, and most S-mint ten dollar issues had paltry mintages prior to 1879. The 1859-S eagle production was a mere 7,000 pieces, and PCGS estimates a mere 40 to 60 survivors, a smaller number than the more celebrated 1870-CC which has an estimated 45 to 60 survivors. The median grade is XF45, but the present Choice AU specimen has minimal wear. The apricot-gold surfaces reveal luster in protected areas, and the sole identifying mark is a slight obverse rim nick at 3 o'clock. Census: 3 in 55, 4 finer (6/23). NGC ID# 2643, PCGS# 8630



1863 Liberty Eagle, AU55 Low-Mintage Wartime Issue Rare in Any Grade

3230 1863 AU55 NGC. All precious-metal coinage was widely hoarded and melted after 1861, thanks to the financial pressures and uncertainties of the Civil War. Gold coinage still circulated to some degree in the hard-money economy of the Western United States, but it was almost never seen in circulation in the East. The Philadelphia Mint was understandably reluctant to produce coinage that would be melted or exported as soon as it was issued. Accordingly, mintages were universally low during the war years. Only 1,248 Liberty eagles were struck at Philadelphia in 1863, and few high-quality examples were saved by contemporary collectors, making the issue extremely elusive in high grade today. Gold specialist Doug Winter notes:

"All of the Civil War era Liberty Head eagles are scarce (with the exception of the 1861) but the 1863 is a key rarity in this subset. In fact, I regard it as among the very rarest 19th century Philadelphia gold coins. Only 1,248 business strikes were issued of which an estimated 30-40 are known ... Almost every example that I have seen grades EF45 or below and is characterized by excessively abraded surfaces."

This impressive Choice AU specimen exhibits only light wear on the high points of the design elements. Almost all interior detail remains intact. The pleasing orange-gold surfaces show the expected number of minor abrasions for the grade, but much original mint luster remains in sheltered areas. The overall presentation is quite attractive for this historic gold rarity. This coin should find a home in a fine collection of Liberty eagles. Census: 2 in 55, 6 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 264B, PCGS# 8637



1864-S Liberty Eagle, XF45 Low-Mintage Branch Mint Issue Rare in All Grades

3231 1864-S XF45 NGC. The 1864-S is an extremely rare Liberty Head eagle that is even rarer than its mintage of 2,500 pieces would suggest. Walter Breen estimated that only 10 to 12 coins survived in all grades. The PCGS website, however, estimates 22 to 26 examples are still extant. Either way, the 1864-S is the rarest ten dollar gold coin from the San Francisco Mint. The NGC and PCGS population reports show that the two services have certified a total of 36 examples, with two AU55+ coins at PCGS the finest (6/23). The population data undoubtedly includes some resubmissions and crossovers.

David Hall notes:

"Between 2005 and 2011, I put together a complete set of \$10 Liberties for personal challenge and pleasure. I worked very diligently on the set and in fact put together one of the finest sets ever assembled, better than the sets of Harry Bass and Louis Eliasberg, and better than the set in the Smithsonian. The 1864-S was the last coin I found for my set! I searched forever, just couldn't find one. The day I finally bought a specimen was the day I finished my set. And note that I was only able to find an XF45 grade coin."

The yellow-gold surfaces of this Choice XF specimen display traces of luster in the recessed areas. The design features are well-defined despite some high-point wear. Only the eagle's neck feathers are ill-defined, an area that was weakly struck on this issue. Tiny distributed marks are insignificant and in concert with the grade designation. This is an important opportunity for aficionados of Civil War-era gold coinage, as this issue infrequently appears at auction. Census: 2 in 45, 2 finer (6/23).

Ex: From the collection of Donald E. Bently; the Bently Foundation; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2014), lot 5490.
NGC ID# 264E, PCGS# 8640



1867 Ten Dollar Liberty, MS60 Important Rarity in Mint State

3232 1867 MS60 NGC. Early With Motto Liberty eagles are universally scarce, regardless of date or mint, and many issues — including Philadelphia coins — are rare. The 1867 is borderline rare overall and is a major condition rarity in Mint State. The PCGS estimate is that only 75 to 100 examples of this issue are known, which is a figure that agrees with the infrequent appearances of this issue in our auctions. We have seen a grand total of only five coins in problem-free Mint State, including two MS60 pieces, two MS61, and a lone MS62 (which is one of the two finest pieces known).

This coin carries the “modest” grade of MS60, which ranks it just outside of the Condition Census — a classic case of don’t judge a book by its cover. Scattered abrasions define the grade, of course, but no trace of wear is seen, and there is some field reflectivity to boost the eye appeal. We challenge bidders to acquire this piece or potentially spend years waiting for a long-time collector to release a finer example onto the market. Census: 1 in 60, 5 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 264L, PCGS# 8651



1870-CC Liberty Ten, XF40 First Year Branch Mint Key Rarest Carson City Eagle

3233 1870-CC XF40 NGC. Variety 1-B. The 1870-CC Liberty eagle claims a minuscule mintage of just 5,908 pieces, struck during the first year of operations at the Carson City Mint. The 1870-CC is the rarest ten dollar gold piece from the famous Western facility, both in absolute terms and with respect to high-grade rarity. PCGS CoinFacts estimates the surviving population at approximately 45-60 specimens in all grades. Neither of the leading grading services have certified any examples in Mint State grades, with the finest known being a single AU58 specimen at PCGS (6/23). Prominent gold specialist Doug Winter considers the 1870-CC an underrated issue, curiously overlooked and undervalued.

An early auction appearance of the 1870-CC was in lot 80 of the B.W. Smith Collection (B. Max Mehl, 5/1915):

"1870-CC First date of the \$10 gold piece of this mint. Very Good, nearly Fine. Very rare. Seldom offered."

The lot realized \$20, a fairly strong price for the time. Prices have increased exponentially in recent years, as collector awareness of the rarity of the issue increased. Recent sales include the XF45 PCGS specimen in lot 3612 of the U.S. Coins Signature Auction (Heritage, 8/2022), which realized \$192,000.

The present coin shows some wear on Liberty's hair and the wingtips and neck of the eagle, but retains most of its original design detail. The pleasing orange and rose-gold surfaces display a few traces of mint luster and a scattering of minor contact marks. A short scratch near the point of the bust makes a good pedigree marker. Census: 8 in 40, 26 finer (6/23).

Ex: ANA National Money Show Signature Auction (Heritage, 2/2014), lot 4188.

NGC ID# 264U, PCGS# 8658



1873 Liberty Eagle, AU55 Partially Prooflike Surfaces Rare in All Grades

3234 1873 Closed 3 AU55 PCGS. All 1873 Liberty eagles show a Closed 3 in the date. The coins were all delivered in January, before Chief Coiner Archibald Loudon Snowden instigated the change to the Open 3 design, because he thought the Closed 3 looked too much like an 8. Jeff Garrett and Ron Guth write that “there are few eagles rarer than the 1873, Close 3” and that its mintage of only 800 coins made it the “lowest of any eagle up until that time” (the 1875 through 1877 eagles that followed all had mintages that were even lower). Collectors at the time preferred to update their collections with proofs and paid little attention to the business-strike issue. Most of the circulation-strike mintage entered the channels of commerce and suffered much wear and attrition over the years. The PCGS website indicates only 30 to 35 examples are extant in all grades. The two leading grading services have certified just 45 pieces in all grades, including three Uncirculated coins, an MS60 PCGS example and two specimens in MS61, one at each service (6/23). Even those small totals undoubtedly include a number of resubmissions and crossovers.

The golden-orange surfaces of this Choice AU specimen display partially prooflike fields that highlight the motifs at various angles, especially on the reverse. The design features are boldly defined except for the hair over Liberty’s ear. Distributed minuscule marks do not detract from the overall eye appeal. Population: 4 in 55, 6 finer (6/23).

Ex: The Pevehouse and Davis Collections (American Numismatic Rarities, 10/2004), lot 829; Donald E. Bently; Bently Foundation; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2014), lot 5493.

NGC ID# 2654, PCGS# 8666



1876 Liberty Eagle, AU58 Low-Mintage Rarity

3235 1876 AU58 PCGS. Although overshadowed by its famous 1875 predecessor, the 1876 also has one of the lowest commercial mintages of any United States issue: a mere 687 pieces. Needless to say, the business 1876 eagle is a great rarity. PCGS states there are only "40 to 50 known." Among Motto business issue tens, only the 1873 and 1875 are rarer, despite higher prices for the 1870-CC. The few gold collectors of the day were aware of the rarity of the 1876, but instead purchased one of the 45 proofs produced.

At PCGS, the median grade for the 1876 business issue ten is AU50. Only two examples have been certified in Mint State, an MS60 at PCGS and an MS61 Prooflike at NGC. The orange-gold surfaces of this near-Mint State specimen are partially prooflike, especially on the reverse, which exhibits modest field-device contrast at various angles. The design elements are sharply impressed, further enhancing the coin's overall eye appeal. The moderate obverse field marks are characteristic of the grade. Population: 3 in 58, 1 finer (6/23).

Ex: Donald E. Bently Collection / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2014), lot 5495.

NGC ID# 265C, PCGS# 8674



1880-O Ten Dollar, MS63 Second Finest Example Known

3236 1880-O MS63 PCGS. CAC. Variety 2. A rare variety with the mintmark low relative to the fletching. The 1880-O (9,200 coins struck) is the third scarcest With Motto eagle from the New Orleans Mint after the rare 1883-O and 1879-O issues. Due to recent finds in European hoards, it has become more obtainable in circulated grades, but the issue remains rare in Uncirculated with fewer than 10 pieces extant. There are probably only 250 to 300 coins that survive in total, and the average certified grade between PCGS and NGC combined is AU50.

This is the second finest known 1880-O eagle. It is exceeded only by a single PCGS MS64 representative that sold in the Baltimore Auction (Stack's Bowers, 3/2017), lot 3120 for a record-smashing \$129,250. This piece, the former Jacobson coin, is the next highest graded by PCGS (and the only MS63 at that service). The third finest is likely the NGC MS62 in the New England Collection.

This Select Uncirculated Condition Census rarity represents an important opportunity for the advanced collector of New Orleans eagles or Southern gold more broadly. The sole finest with CAC endorsement, it displays satiny luster in rich straw-gold hues over clean, minimally marked surfaces. Eye appeal is outstanding for the grade. Population: 1 in 63, 1 finer. CAC: 1 in 63, 0 finer (7/23).

Ex: Cajun Collection of New Orleans Gold Coinage (sold by DWN in 2019); obtained via private treaty from Douglas Winter Numismatics in January 2019; Harvey B. Jacobson, Jr. Collection of Liberty Eagles / Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2020), lot 3303.

NGC ID# 265U, PCGS# 8689



1901-S Ten Dollar Liberty, MS67
Spellbinding Luster, Nearly Flawless

3237 1901-S MS67 NGC. The mintage exceeds 2.8 million pieces, making the 1901-S popular and available in just about any desired grade through the Premium Gem level. Superb Gems such as this MS67 are conditionally scarce and essentially unknown any finer than. This is an eye-stopping 1901-S ten, with frosted luster that radiates from the central motifs in wide spokes of dazzling cartwheel luster. Liberty's cheek redefines "smooth," while the strike is needle-sharp. A lens reveals only a few tiny abrasions. The ten dollar denomination seldom comes this nice, so be prepared to defend your bid. Census: 26 in 67 (1 in 67★), 0 finer (5/23). NGC ID# 267S, PCGS# 8749



PROOF LIBERTY EAGLES



**1859 Liberty Eagle, PR64 Deep Cameo
Landmark Early Gold Proof Rarity
Nine Examples Traced
Ex: Atwater-Carter-Trompeter**

3238 1859 PR64 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC. JD-1, R.7. Ex: Trompeter. The 1859 proof Liberty eagle is a landmark rarity in the series, from a minuscule mintage of just 80 pieces. Records indicate all those coins were distributed, as they could be purchased by collectors for face value, but many examples were later spent or lost by their owners in hard financial times during the 19th century. John Dannreuther estimates no more than 8 to 10 examples are extant in all grades, with three of those coins in institutional collections at the Smithsonian Institution, the American Numismatic Society, and the Royal Mint Museum. We have listed the nine examples known to us in our roster below.

A single pair of dies was used to strike all the proofs. A business-strike mintage of 16,013 pieces was also produced that year, using the same obverse die as the proofs, but with a different reverse. The proof reverse die shows a different die polish pattern in the clear stripes of the shield, making it possible to distinguish between proofs and prooflike business strikes. This was the only use of the proof reverse.

The present coin claims an illustrious early pedigree to the Atwater, Carter, and Trompeter collections, but it has not been publicly offered for 39 years. This delightful Choice proof exhibits sharply detailed design elements in most areas, with just a touch of softness on some star centers. The well-preserved orange-gold surfaces include deeply mirrored fields that contrast profoundly with the richly frosted devices to create a startling cameo effect. A tiny lintmark at Liberty's lips serves as a pedigree marker. Overall eye appeal is terrific. It may be years before a comparable specimen becomes available. The discerning collector will bid accordingly. Population: 1 in 64 Deep Cameo, 1 finer. CAC: 1 in 64, 1 finer (7/23).

Roster of 1859 Proof Eagles

Grades are per the last auction appearance, unless a subsequent certification event is known.

- 1. PR65 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC.** James Ten Eyck; Ten Eyck Sale B. Max Mehl, 5/1922), lot 289; John H. Clapp; Louis E. Eliasberg, Sr. in 1942, via Stack's; Eliasberg Estate; United States Gold Coin Collection (Bowers and Ruddy, 10/1982), lot 708; Harry W. Bass, Jr.; Harry Bass Core Collection (HBCC-1029); Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part III (Heritage, 5/2023), lot 4581, realized \$456,000.
- 2. PR65 Cameo PCGS.** Professor John H. Alexander; presented as a gift to the Royal Mint Museum; Royal Mint Museum Sale (Morton & Eden, 3/20143), lot 611, realized £204,000 (\$257,341.81).
- 3. PR64 Deep Cameo PCGS. CAC.** William Cutler Atwater Collection (B. Max Mehl, 6/1946), lot 1437; Amon G. Carter, Sr.; Amon G. Carter, Jr.; Carter Estate; Amon G. Carter, Jr. Family Collection (Stack's, 1/1984), lot 760; Ed Trompeter; Trompeter Estate; private treaty transaction to Heritage and Sil DiGenova in 8/1998; private treaty transaction to a Heritage customer; Duquesne Collection. **The present coin.**
- 4. PR64 Cameo PCGS.** Professor John H. Alexander; presented as a gift to the Royal Mint Museum; Royal Mint Museum.
- 5. PR64 Cameo NGC.** Brian Hendelson; Blanchard and Company; New Orleans Collection (Heritage, 4/2015), lot 5213, unsold; bought by original NGC submitter for \$851,875 (sold as part of set), according to John Dannreuther.
- 6. PR64 Deep Cameo, per John Dannreuther.** Mint Cabinet; National Numismatic Collection at the Smithsonian Institution.
- 7. PR63, per John Dannreuther.** James T. Randall, sold privately to John Pittman for \$150 (7/22/1949); John J. Pittman; Pittman Collection, Part I (David Akers, 10/1997), lot 834, sold as part of an 1859 proof set; Mark Yaffe.
- 8. Proof.** Possibly directly from the Mint in 1859; J. Colvin Randall; Randall Estate (1901); J.P. Morgan (1902); Museum of Natural History, New York City (1902-1908); transferred per museum cartel on April 10, 1908 to ANS (J1908.93.326).
- 9. Proof.** Belden E. Roach Collection (B. Max Mehl, 2/1944), lot 336; Jerome Kern Collection (B. Max Mehl, 5/1950), lot 507; Samuel M. Rapoport (B. Max Mehl, 6/1961), lot 2095; Samuel W. Wolfson Collection, Part I (Stack's, 10/1962), lot 675; Abner Kreisberg and Jerry Cohen (6/1968), lot 1492; Abner Kreisberg and Jerry Cohen (11/1968), lot 2187; Abner Kreisberg and Jerry Cohen (6/1969), lot 1072; Auction '79 (RARCOA, 7/1979), lot 1304; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/1985), lot 2852.

Additional Appearances

- A. Perfect Proof.** Lorin G. Parmelee Collection (New York Coin & Stamp, 6/1890), 1303; H.P. Smith, bidding as Clay.
- B. Brilliant Proof.** Thomas Cleneay Collection (S.H. and H. Chapman, 12/1890), lot 407.
- C. Proof.** John Colvin Randall to Virgil Brand as part of a six-piece 1859 proof set (4/19/1898).
- D. Brilliant Proof.** World's Greatest Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 1/1946), lot 664.

From The Duquesne Collection, Part V.

NGC ID# 28EV, PCGS# 98795



1885 Eagle, PR64 Ultra Cameo Blatant Proof Contrast

3239 1885 PR64 Ultra Cameo NGC. JD-1, R.6. Mint records are in some disaccord, showing alternately 65 and 67 proofs struck for the 1885 ten dollar gold piece in proof format. Whatever the actual total was, probably not more than 16 to 20 of them survive in all grades, per John Dannreuther.

This specimen enjoys the blatant Ultra Cameo contrast expected of a 19th century proof gold piece. Production quality is exemplary, and the only thing that holds back the grade are some minor hairlines and a tick on Liberty's jaw. Fortunately, they have little to no effect on eye appeal. Census: 1 in 64 Ultra Cameo, 1 finer (7/23).

Ex: Baltimore Auction (Bowers and Merena, 6/2009), lot 3783; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2022), lot 4738.

NGC ID# 28FP, PCGS# 98825

INDIAN EAGLES



1909-S Ten Dollar, MS65 Prohibitively Rare Any Finer

3240 1909-S MS65 NGC. The vast majority of 1909-S Indian tens reported by the grading services and appearing at auction grade in the AU range, mostly in AU55 to AU58. Low-end Mint State pieces are seldom seen by comparison, but they are still available with some regularity. This San Francisco issue becomes notably scarce in MS63 and MS64, and it is rare at the Gem level. The current coin displays well-defined motifs and softly frosted wheat-gold luster. Faint luster grazes in the fields and minute ticks on the devices prevent an even finer grade, but the MS65 designation itself is a significant draw for this piece. We have not handled a finer example of this date in more than a decade. Census: 15 in 65, 6 finer (7/23).

NGC ID# 28GP, PCGS# 8864



1912-S Ten Dollar, MS65 Major Condition Rarity

3241 1912-S MS65 NGC. The old saying, “Don’t judge a book by its cover,” might be applied to the 1912-S Indian eagle; the date had a moderately substantial mintage of 300,000 pieces, but surprisingly ranks as one of the premier condition rarities in the Indian eagle series. Mint State examples are elusive in all grades, with the typical piece exhibiting heavy abrasions. Active searching can yield an MS63 or Choice example with patience, but Gems are nothing short of rare.

The present piece is radiantly frosty with smooth golden luster, while the surfaces are devoid of obtrusive abrasions. Minor strike softness seen on the upper portion of the eagle’s wing is characteristic of this poorly produced issue, though the detail is better than is usually seen. NGC shows a population of only nine coins in this grade, with two finer (7/23), a tally that is unchanged for nearly a decade.

Ex: Houston Signature (Heritage, 12/2014), lot 3836.
NGC ID# 28GX, PCGS# 8872



1920-S Indian Eagle, MS61+ CAC-Approved Quality A Marquee Offering

3242 1920-S MS61+ NGC. CAC. The 1920-S Indian eagle is a decidedly difficult issue to locate in Mint State, and auction appearances are big news for series specialists. The 1920-S sticks out in the series like a sore thumb ... or more accurately, a diamond in the rough ... a major rarity dropped right in the middle of a 10-year date gap that spans from 1916 to 1926. The hiccup seems to have been brought about by a need for eagles in either commerce or the banking system as backing for gold certificates. Most of the few surviving representatives are lightly circulated. In Mint State, this issue is arguably the rarest in the series, rivaled only by the fabled 1933, with which the 1920-S has something else in common: its mintage was almost completely destroyed in the 1930s gold melts. Series authority Mike Fuljenz states that the survival rate of the 1920-S is "among the lowest of any Indian Head Eagle relative to the original mintage," in this case 126,500 coins.

The present coin is an impressive MS61 example, with well-detailed design elements that show just a touch of the usual softness on Liberty's curls and the eagle's shoulder. The pleasing straw-gold surfaces are lightly marked for the grade and both sides radiate satiny mint luster. The overall presentation is most attractive and the high quality within the grade is confirmed by CAC. We anticipate intense interest from series specialists when this acknowledged key rarity passes the auction block in August. Census: 6 in 61 (1 in 61+), 20 finer. CAC: 1 in 61, 6 finer (6/23).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2015), lot 4321.

LIBERTY DOUBLE EAGLES



**1852-O Double Eagle, MS63
Tied for Second Finest Known
Ex: Gilded Age-Bass**

3243 1852-O MS63 NGC. Variety 1. In 2014, Dave Bowers published *U.S. Liberty Head \$20 Double Eagles* in conjunction with the sale of the Gilded Age Collection of twenty dollar gold pieces. Of all the fabulous coins in that set, this one was chosen to grace the cover. It speaks volumes about the importance of this particular New Orleans condition rarity.

The Louisiana branch mint struck 190,000 No Motto double eagles in its third year manufacturing these large gold pieces. Although Doug Winter notes that the 1852-O is “the most available New Orleans double eagle in higher grades,” he adds that it is “very rare in Uncirculated and extremely rare in MS62 and higher.” Probably only 15 to 20 examples are known in Mint State. Winter’s Doubleeaglebook.com reports a single MS65 NGC coin as the finest known (ex: Henry Miller), which we have handled on two separate occasions, followed by an MS63 NGC (ex: Dallas Bank) and this Harry W. Bass, Jr. coin, also in MS63 NGC.

Eye appeal is incredible. It is simply hard to reconcile the quality of strike and preservation with the coin’s Southern origin. Highly lustrous orange-gold surfaces exhibit full portrait and eagle definition. The stars and legends are nearly as strong. The fields are clean and there are no singular marks that merit individual attention. An exquisite coin and a phenomenal opportunity. Certainly one of the finest O-mint twenties we have ever seen. Census: 2 in 63, 1 finer (7/23).

Ex: Purchased from Paramount International Coin Corporation (7/16/1976); Harry W. Bass, Jr.; Bass Collection, Part III (Bowers and Merena, 5/2000), lot 771; Doug Winter; Robert Gallette; Gilded Age Collection (Stack’s Bowers, 8/2014), lot 12005; Rarities Night (Stack’s Bowers, 8/2018), lot 1321; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2023), lot 3891.

NGC ID# 268L, PCGS# 8907



1854-S Double Eagle, AU55 Debut San Francisco Coinage

3244 1854-S AU55 NGC. Always in demand as the first-year twenty dollar gold issue by the San Francisco Mint, the 1854-S mintage was a healthy 141,468 pieces. As expected, the coins were distributed into the specie-starved West Coast economy and many of those examples that survive today show signs of circulation. This is an exceptional Choice About Uncirculated 1854-S, with rich orange-gold coloration and most of its sharp strike undiminished by wear. A few hair-thin abrasions are seen and a shallow indent exists on the obverse edge between stars 4 and 5. Eye appeal is terrific. Census: 37 in 55, 73 finer (7/23).

NGC ID# 268U, PCGS# 8913



1854-S Twenty Dollar, AU58 First-Year San Francisco Issue

3245 1854-S AU58 NGC. CAC. Ex: Eric P. Newman Collection. Production at the newly opened San Francisco Mint began in April 1854, with coinage of the first double eagles bearing an S mintmark. Due in part to the sizeable numbers of privately minted small denominations circulating in Gold Rush-era California, depositors typically requested large denominations, and therefore the new mint's resources were primarily utilized for eagles and double eagles its first year of operation.

More than 141,000 double eagles were produced, but surprisingly few survive today. Most of the high-grade coins known trace their origin to the *S.S. Yankee Blade* shipwreck, which was discovered with its vast gold stores in the late 1970s. The shipwreck coins are usually bright and etched to some degree by saltwater exposure. Examples not from the shipwreck, with original orange-gold patina, are extremely rare in the upper AU levels and prohibitively so in Mint State. The near-Mint Newman coin boasts unusually smooth surfaces and bold design definition. Luminous apricot-gold surfaces are blatantly original and increase the eye appeal. Census: 23 in 58, 49 finer. CAC: 8 in 58, 5 finer (4/23).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Collection, Part V (Heritage, 11/2014), lot 3349; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2017), lot 4313.

From The Wilton Collection of Type 1 \$20 Liberties.

NGC ID# 268U, PCGS# 8913



1855 Double Eagle, Fully Struck MS63 CAC-Approved Registry-Grade Example Underrated Condition Rarity

3246 1855 MS63 PCGS. CAC. The Philadelphia Mint, which churned out 364,666 double eagles in 1855, was surpassed in twenty dollar gold production for the first time by its San Francisco counterpart that year. Output reached 879,675 pieces at the West Coast facility. The 1855 is considered an available date in the series, but it is actually scarce in AU condition and decidedly rare in Mint State, about 10 times rarer than the 1855-S in MS60 or finer. Doug Winter reports a survivorship of 15 to 20 Uncirculated 1855 twenties. The 54 Mint State submissions at PCGS and NGC combined are undoubtedly inflated by crossovers and resubmissions (6/23).

Doug Winter regards this coin as the second finest example of the date behind the Hansen-Crawford coin, which sold for \$126,550 as MS64 PCGS in 2006. That coin has since been upgraded to MS65+ PCGS. This piece is right there behind it. It brought \$69,000 when it sold at public auction in 2006, shortly after the sale of the previously mentioned coin. We would not be surprised in the slightest to see this blatantly high-end Select offering reach or even exceed that level, considering how few examples of this quality are extant and how rarely they are made available.

Natural medium yellow-gold color and minimal surface abrasions are standout qualities. Whereas the 1855 usually comes with subdued, satin luster, this piece enjoys shimmering mint frost. The devices on both sides are absolutely full struck. According to Winter, this is one of a few P-mint issues from the middle part of the decade that "remain highly undervalued and offer the savvy collector an excellent opportunity to purchase truly scarce coins at prices which are still reasonable." Population: 2 in 63, 1 finer. CAC: 2 in 63, 1 finer (6/23).

Ex: Old West and Franklinton Collections (American Numismatic Rarities, 8/2006), lot 1607; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2018), lot 5095.
NGC ID# 268V, PCGS# 8914



1856 Double Eagle, MS62 Near the Condition Census

3247 1856 MS62 PCGS. The 1856 Philadelphia double eagle is scarce in any Mint State grade. Numismatic interest in high denomination gold was virtually nonexistent during this era, and coins designated Uncirculated today survived in that condition by mere chance. The 1856 double eagle's rarity in high grade stands in stark contrast to the availability of the 1856-S, which has been recovered in quantity from the S.S. *Central America* shipwreck.

This MS62 coin is near the Condition Census, with only a half dozen finer pieces reported at PCGS and NGC combined. Satiny straw-gold luster complements well-struck design elements, while scattered light abrasions and field chatter limit the grade. Eye appeal remains pleasing, and collectors will find superior examples of this date nearly impossible to acquire without years of patience and strong pocket books. Population: 8 in 62 (1 in 62+), 5 finer (5/23).

From The Wilton Collection of Type 1 \$20 Liberties.
NGC ID# 268Y, PCGS# 8917



1856-S Liberty Twenty, MS64 Possible S.S. *Central America* Survivor

3248 1856-S MS64 PCGS. Although we cannot say for sure, and this piece is not specifically provenanced to it, most 1856-S double eagles in high grade are a good bet — "better than even money," as the saying goes — to stem from the shipwreck of the S.S. *Central America*, from whence several hundred examples were later recovered. In any case this piece displays superlative eye appeal with orange-gold, lustrous surfaces that are well-struck and free of singular marks. Type One double eagles in high grade, such as this piece, are numismatic treasures of great aesthetic appeal. Population: 4 in 64 (1 in 64+), 3 finer (5/23).

Ex: Beverly Hills Signature (Heritage, 11/2011), lot 4435; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2014), lot 5797; Beverly Hills Signature (Heritage, 11/2014), lot 4072.

From The Wilton Collection of Type 1 \$20 Liberties.
NGC ID# 2692, PCGS# 8919



1857-O Double Eagle, AU55 Only 30,000 Coins Struck High-Grade Circulated Survivor

3249 1857-O AU55 NGC. **Variety 1.** Often overlooked in favor of the extremely low-mintage 1854-O, 1855-O, and 1856-O New Orleans twenties, the 1857-O has a low 30,000-piece mintage and is rare in its own right. This scarce example is a sharply struck Choice About Uncirculated coin with attractive, olive-gold surfaces and generous mint luster for the grade. Minor abrasions and tiny marks are microscopic in size and the coin is free of any distracting marks. Only 200 to 250 pieces are thought to exist in all grades combined. We expect many bids when this pleasing AU55 is called. Census: 35 in 55, 36 finer (6/23).

NGC ID# 2694, PCGS# 8921



1857-O Liberty Double Eagle, MS62+ Elusive Branch Mint Twenty Condition Census Example

3250 1857-O MS62+ NGC. Variety 1. Gold deposits dropped precipitously at the New Orleans Mint after the San Francisco Mint opened in 1854 and mintages of double eagles dropped accordingly. Only 30,000 Liberty double eagles were struck in 1857 at the famous Southern facility. The coins were released into circulation and most of the mintage circulated widely at the time of issue, suffering extensive wear and attrition along the way. Few high-quality examples were saved by contemporary collectors and Doug Winter estimates no more than seven to eight examples are extant in Mint State.

We have not discovered any prior auction history for this coin. A number of pieces have been repatriated from European holdings in recent years, and this coin may be one of them. Alternatively, a small number of high-grade specimens were recovered from the wreck of the *S.S. Republic*. This coin might be one of those pieces that has not been publicly offered since its discovery. Of course, it could always be a prized family heirloom that has been moving outside of numismatic circles for many years. In any case, this remarkable specimen ranks high in the Condition Census for the issue and it may be years before a comparable example becomes available. This Plus-graded MS62 specimen displays sharply detailed design elements throughout and the pleasing greenish-gold surfaces retain much of their original mint frost on the devices. The fields show a mix of satiny luster and modest prooflike reflectivity, with a scattering of minor contact marks on both sides. The overall presentation is most attractive. This coin is the second-finest certified example at NGC, by virtue of its Plus designation. It should find a home in the finest collection or Registry Set. Census: 2 in 62 (1 in 62+), 1 finer (6/23). NGC ID# 2694, PCGS# 8921



**1857-S Double Eagle, MS65
Variety 20A, Spiked Shield
Ex: S.S. Central America**

3251 1857-S Spiked Shield, Variety 20A, MS65 PCGS. CAC. Ex: S.S. Central America, SSCA 2785. A prominent die line extends up to the left from the shield border on the reverse of this variety, one of several that Bob Evans documented while working with treasure coins recovered from far below the ocean's surface off the Carolina coast. Evans served as the chief scientist and historian for the Columbus-America Discovery Group. During his time examining the treasure, Evans identified eight distinct varieties of 1857-S double eagles. This example is housed in a gold-foil PCGS holder and exhibits brilliant orange-gold surfaces with frosty luster. The distinctive surface color and appearance is typical of these treasure coins. Minuscule surface marks are consistent with the grade of this beautiful double eagle that provides a tangible reminder of California in the 1850s. PCGS# 70000 Base PCGS# 8922



**1859 Twenty Dollar, AU58
Choice Original Surfaces**

3252 1859 AU58 NGC. The Philadelphia Mint produced only 43,597 double eagles in 1859, continuing a gradual decline in annual production of this denomination following the beginning of coinage operations in San Francisco in 1854. These coins largely served commercial and export purposes, with none initially preserved for numismatic purposes. By the time large denomination gold became popular with collectors after the turn of the century, the 1859 twenty was nearly unknown in Mint State. Today, only 13 Uncirculated pieces are reported, none of which grade finer than MS62.

This near-Mint example is rare even in the upper AU level. Moderate luster remains in the fields, complementing light handling wear over the devices and in the open areas. Light abrasions accompany the grade. Rich honey-gold color attests to the originality of the surfaces. Census: 26 in 58 (2 in 58+), 7 finer (5/23).

From The Wilton Collection of Type 1 \$20 Liberties.
NGC ID# 269A, PCGS# 8926



**1859-S FS-101 Twenty Dollar, MS60
Doubled Die Obverse
CAC Endorsed**

3253 1859-S Doubled Die Obverse, FS-101, MS60 PCGS. CAC. Doubling is easiest to pick up on the word LIBERTY on the band of the coronet. Evidence of doubling can also be seen on the eye of Liberty, the hair curls, and profile. The 1859-S is a scarce Type One twenty in spite of a significant mintage of 636,445 pieces with only a few dozen examples certified in mint condition. However, the Doubled Die Obverse is much scarcer; possibly only 5% of the coins examined are from this die pair. In Mint State the Doubled Die is a significant condition rarity. Both of the major grading services recognize this variety and have done so for several years, so we are beginning to see good data for both the absolute and condition rarity of this issue.

This is one of only four PCGS-certified examples at the Mint State level, although a handful of circulated examples are known at that service. NGC has graded only three Doubled Die 1859-S twenties in Uncirculated, two MS60 and one MS61. Mint luster is remarkably bright on this piece with just a hint of reddish patina. The strike details are strong for a Type One, the only exception being several star centers. Only light and individually insignificant marks can be found with the aid of a loupe. This is a significant opportunity for the advanced gold collector.

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2014), lot 5698; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2015), lot 4339.

From The Wilton Collection of Type 1 \$20 Liberties.
NGC ID# 269C, PCGS# 145732 Base PCGS# 8928



**1860-O Liberty Double Eagle, AU50
Low-Mintage O-Mint Issue
Elusive Semikey**

3254 1860-O AU50 NGC. Variety 1. This is an extremely challenging New Orleans double eagle issue, from a mintage of only 6,600 pieces. The 1860-O has a somewhat well-deserved reputation of being weakly struck. This example, however, is reasonably well-detailed, with the only weakness appearing on the first four obverse stars, a seemingly standard deficiency on '60-O double eagles. The surfaces are surprisingly unabraded for a soft, heavy coin taken from commerce, and still have generous mint luster in the protected areas. Wispy hairlines are noted on each side, but they are minimally distracting on the green-gold and peach colored surfaces. Because of its tremendous popularity, opportunities to purchase this date are just about as rare as the coin itself. Census: 13 in 50, 37 finer (7/23).

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2006), lot 3567.
NGC ID# 269E, PCGS# 8930



1860-S Twenty Dollar Liberty, MS62 A Rarity in Mint Condition

3255 1860-S MS62 NGC. Opening in 1854, the San Francisco Mint produced substantial quantities of double eagles annually. Replacing the private gold issues of firms such as Kellogg & Co. and the U.S. Assay Office of Gold in San Francisco, coins of the 1850s and 1860s circulated extensively in the bullion-favoring Western economy created by the California Gold Rush. Most surviving examples are circulated to some degree, and this is true of 1860-S double eagles as well. This issue is a rarity in Mint State and almost unknown finer than the present MS62 coin.

The bright, softly frosted surfaces of this shimmering example showcase bold design elements and only a few abrasions, with eye appeal that surpasses expectations for the grade. Census: 6 in 62 (1 in 62+), 0 finer (5/23).

Ex: New York Signature (Heritage, 12/2011), lot 4729; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2018), lot 4395.

From The Wilton Collection of Type 1 \$20 Liberties.

NGC ID# 269F, PCGS# 8931



1861-S Double Eagle, MS61 Rarely Offered in Mint State

3256 1861-S MS61 PCGS. Double eagle coinage at the San Francisco Mint in 1861 was initially produced with the short-lived Paquet-designed reverse die, although production of that type was suspended after a coinage of 19,250 pieces. The remainder of the coinage (768,000 pieces) was produced with the old Longacre reverse, which was not again altered until 1866. The regular reverse 1861-S double eagle served heavy commercial purposes and was not preserved for numismatists at the time of issue, making Mint State examples scarce today despite the substantial mintage.

This MS61 coin is near the Condition Census. Satiny autumn-gold surfaces complement boldly struck design elements, while light handling marks are all that limit the grade. Eye appeal exceeds expectations. A visually finer 1861-S double eagle may take years to locate. Population: 21 in 61, 11 finer (5/23).

From The Wilton Collection of Type 1 \$20 Liberties.

NGC ID# 269K, PCGS# 8935



1861-S Paquet Reverse Twenty, XF40 A Top 100 Greatest U.S. Coins Issue Original Green-Gold Surfaces

3257 1861-S Paquet XF40 NGC. The Liberty Head double eagle series includes mostly minor varieties. There are few die variations that collectors actually pursue, and none are more important than the Paquet Reverse of 1861, which takes 47th position among the *100 Greatest U.S. Coins* in the latest edition of that reference (2019).

Anthony C. Paquet was an engraver at the U.S. Mint active during the period of 1857 through 1864. He produced many designs for medals and a few for patterns, but the reverse of this double eagle is his most famous. Paquet was tasked with creating a new reverse for the double eagle in 1860. Characterized by its tall, slender lettering and small differences in the eagle and shield, it was determined in early 1861 that the design would wear too quickly. Dies had already been shipped to the California facility when Philadelphia Mint officials sent a telegraph to the San Francisco Mint to return to the standard reverse. According to Doug Winter's *doubleeaglebook.com*: "This telegraph appears to have taken a considerable amount of time to reach the mint and by the time it had, \$385,000 worth of the new reverse 1861-S double eagles had been struck and released into circulation." That equates to a mintage of only 19,250 coins. Survivorship estimates range from 150 to 200 coins (Winter) to 300 to 400 coins (Garrett and Guth).

Eye appeal for this lightly circulated example is phenomenal, exactly what one would hope to find for the grade. Each side features natural green-gold color. The design shows moderate rub, but the star radials remain well-defined. Faint traces of luster glow around the relief elements, enhancing the appeal of this originally preserved Top 100 gold rarity.

NGC ID# 269L, PCGS# 8936





1861-S Paquet Reverse Double Eagle, AU58 Near the Condition Census

3258 1861-S Paquet AU58 NGC. The Paquet Reverse twenties struck in 1861 at the Philadelphia and San Francisco Mints are among the most famous and sought-after coins in the Liberty double eagle series. Anthony Paquet's reverse differs from the Longacre design in several ways, but most notable are the tall, thin style of letters used for the peripheral legends. Additional changes mainly focus on the eagle motif, liberating the tailfeathers from the flanking ribbons and allowing the circle of stars above the eagle to reside beneath the rays rather than be embedded in them. However, another chief attribute of Paquet's double eagle reverse is that the design encompasses a greater portion of the planchet area, thinning down the rims. This was noted by in a directive from the Philadelphia Mint when the dies were shipped to San Francisco on December 10, 1860:

"The reverse dies of the double eagle are from a new original die presenting a larger face for the device without changing the diameter of the piece. They will require a slight change in the milling to suit the border."

Working dies for Paquet's reverse were also shipped to New Orleans, and were prepared for use in Philadelphia; however, no coinage of the design occurred at the Southern facility, and almost all of the coins struck in Philadelphia were melted. It is believed that the milling problems noted in December proved to be more difficult to overcome during initial coinage at Philadelphia than had been expected, and Mint Director James Ross Snowden ordered the suspension of coinage with the new dies. Notice of the die recall reached New Orleans before coinage of double eagles occurred, but the message failed to reach San Francisco until early February. In a February 9, 1861 reply to Snowden, San Francisco Mint Superintendent Charles H. Hempstead, noted: "I was unable to prevent the striking and issuing of a large number of double eagles, coined with the new dies."

The "large number of double eagles" referenced totaled 19,250 Paquet twenties. No effort was made to recall the coins, and they entered West Coast commerce as normal, where they slowly disappeared with attrition and exports. Today, likely fewer than 100 1861-S Paquet double eagles are known. The sole finest example is an MS62 coin in the D.L. Hansen Collection, and a cleaned Unc Details coin is known, but save for these, the finest examples of the issue available to collectors are AU58 coins, of which at least a dozen specimens are known. The roster below enumerates the finest pieces extant along with a sampling of the AU58 population.

This near-Mint coin is fresh to the market. Ample luster glistens in the fields, with just minimal evidence of handling rub in the open areas and over the design elements. Abrasions are also surprisingly minimal; most 1861-S Paquet twenties we have seen have been heavily bagmarked, but not so with this example. Eye appeal and technical quality display equal measure across each side. For the advanced Liberty double eagle collector, this high-end Paquet twenty will be a landmark acquisition.

Roster of Significant 1861-S Paquet Reverse Double Eagles

- 1. MS62 PCGS.** D.L. Hansen Collection. Prior provenance unknown.
- 2. Unc Details — Cleaning — PCGS Genuine.** Rarities Sale (Stack's Bowers, 8/2016), lot 3491, \$105,750.
- 3. AU58+ PCGS.** Nicholson Family Collection (Stack's, 6/1967), lot 219; James Dines Collection (Stack's, 3/1969), lot 868; Paul Nugget, sold privately via the Goliad Corporation on 9/24/1987; Harry W. Bass, Jr. Foundation Collection (HBCC# 1037); Harry W. Bass, Jr. Collection, Part II (Heritage, 1/2023), lot 9065, realized \$312,000.
- 4. AU58+ NGC.** FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2018), lot 5109, \$144,000.
- 5. AU58 PCGS.** Pre-Long Beach (Goldberg Auctions, 6/2005), lot 1075, \$134,550; Ohringer Family Trust Holdings, Part II (Goldberg Auctions, 9/2008), lot 1286, \$166,750; AWA Collection; D.L. Hansen Collection.
- 6. AU58 PCGS.** Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2006), lot 4209, \$149,500.
- 7. AU58 PCGS.** FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 4145, \$149,500; Charles G. Wright Family Collection (Heritage, 4/2014), lot 5807, \$223,250.
- 8. AU58 PCGS.** H. Jeff Browning "Dallas Bank" Collection (Sotheby's/Stack's, 10/2001), lot 31, \$40,250; El Dorado Collection (Stack's Bowers, 6/2014), lot 2629, \$188,000.
- 9. AU58 NGC. The present coin.**
- 10. AU58 NGC.** Recovered from the wreck of the *S.S. Republic*; Galt's Gulch Collection / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2012), lot 5039, \$184,000. NGC ID# 269L, PCGS# 8936



1863 Twenty Dollar Liberty, AU58 Underrated Philadelphia Issue

3259 1863 AU58 NGC. A better Philadelphia issue with a mintage of just more than 142,000 coins, and underrated as such. Near-Mint pieces such as the present are scarce, and the date is rare in Mint State. Most Uncirculated pieces are heavily abraded, grading only MS61 or MS62, with just a handful of pieces known finer. This near-Mint example is more accessible and retains ample luster and rich golden-orange surfaces. Slight handling wear and minor field chatter limit the grade, but the surfaces are less abraded than many Mint State pieces we have seen. Census: 41 in 58, 40 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 269P, PCGS# 8939



1863 Double Eagle, MS62 Condition Census Quality Recovered From the *S.S. Republic*

3260 1863 MS62 NGC. Ex: *S.S. Republic*. The sinking of the *S.S. Republic* on October 25, 1865 off the coast of Georgia had a profound impact on the availability of this Philadelphia Mint issue (142,790 coins struck). Prior to the discovery and distribution these treasure coins, the 1863 twenty dollar was typically only available in Very Fine to Extremely Fine condition, with a few About Uncirculated representatives known. Most examples that were minted and released were shipped overseas, though a smaller number may have seen limited domestic circulation (gold was largely unseen in Eastern commercial channels during the Civil War, when these coins were minted). In either case, virtually all of them were eventually melted.

Today, Doug Winter estimates that 350 to 450 1863 double eagles exist in all, including only 25 to 35 Mint State coins. This is one of the finest survivors we have ever handled, surpassed by a handful of Select Uncirculated representatives, the last of which we handled February 2022 as part of our Long Beach Signature sale (lot 3313). Indeed, we last had the pleasure of offering this coin as part of our 2018 FUN Signature sale, when it realized \$57,600.

Die polish lines in the fields help explain the semiprooflike reflectivity seen on each side. This lightly abraded MS62 double eagle is uniformly well-struck. A pinscratch across the tip of the bust is the only overt imperfection. Eye appeal is fabulous. Census: 11 in 62, 12 finer (6/23).

Ex: *FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2018)*, lot 5117.
NGC ID# 269P, PCGS# 8939



1864 Twenty Dollar Liberty, MS61
Ex: S.S. Republic

3261 1864 MS61 NGC. Ex: S.S. Republic. The 1864 double eagle is a condition rarity among Type One Liberty issues. Although more than 200,000 pieces were struck, that mintage fell far short of the production totals in San Francisco during the same era. The 1864 follows suit with most of the other Type One Philadelphia issues in being occasionally available in AU grades but rare in Mint State.

The current example is pedigreed to the S.S. Republic shipwreck. For the grade, few abrasions are apparent, and radiant yellow-gold luster adorns each side. Only a few dozen Uncirculated 1864 double eagles are known, and just a handful of those are finer than the present example. Census: 2 in 61, 3 finer (4/23).

From The Wilton Collection of Type 1 \$20 Liberties.
 NGC ID# 269S, PCGS# 8941



1865 Twenty Dollar, MS63
Ex: S.S. Republic

3262 1865 MS63 NGC. Ex: S.S. Republic. A sharply struck yellow-gold double eagle that boasts vibrant mint luster and an unabraded reverse. The left obverse displays moderate contact. The S.S. Republic was in service only 12 years. Initially the S.S. Tennessee, it was briefly seized by the Confederacy, then recaptured by the North and renamed the U.S.S. Mobile. It was auctioned by the U.S. Navy in early 1865, and relaunched as the S.S. Republic. The ship encountered a hurricane on October 25, 1865, and sank bearing a large assortment of Federal gold. Odyssey Marine successfully salvaged the wreck circa-2003.

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2016), lot 3430.

From The Wilton Collection of Type 1 \$20 Liberties.
 NGC ID# 269U, PCGS# 8943



1865-S Twenty Dollar, MS64
Ex: *Brother Jonathan*

3263 1865-S MS64 PCGS. Ex: *Brother Jonathan*. The *Brother Jonathan* sank off the coast of Crescent City, California in July 1865, carrying a large cargo of gold, including quantities of freshly minted double eagles from the San Francisco Mint. Many of the Mint State 1865-S twenties known today originate from that shipwreck and make this among the more available Type One issues in Mint State, ideal for type purposes.

The present near-Gem example is conditionally scarce. Frosty orange-gold luster complements boldly struck design elements, with no major abrasions evident. A few faint marks near star 5 on the obverse are all that deny full Gem classification. Eye appeal is pleasing. PCGS lists only 26 numerically finer pieces.

From The Wilton Collection of Type 1 \$20 Liberties.
NGC ID# 269V, PCGS# 8944



1865-S Twenty Dollar, MS65
From the *Brother Jonathan*

3264 1865-S MS65 NGC. Ex: *Brother Jonathan*. Two legendary shipwrecks account for many of the No Motto Gem double eagles that survive today. The first was the *S.S. Central America*, which foundered in 1857, and the other numismatically important maritime disaster was the sinking of the *S.S. Brother Jonathan*. The latter vessel hit an uncharted rock during stormy seas and was pushed against it again and again by the waves. It sank the afternoon of July 30, 1865. Eventually, 1,207 coins were recovered from the wreck, and the typical example was an 1865-S double eagle. However, Gems remain very scarce. A couple of the left-side stars are somewhat flat, but the devices are otherwise sharp. The reverse displays heavy die cracks (as made) that encircle the entire periphery, while the obverse die shows only a couple of minor cracks. Census: 59 in 65 (1 in 65+), 9 finer (5/23).

Ex: *FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2004), lot 3118.*
NGC ID# 269V, PCGS# 8944



1868-S Type Two Twenty Dollar, MS62+ Among Finest at PCGS

3265 1868-S MS62+ PCGS. Small squat S. The 1868-S double eagle has an undistinguished mintage of 837,500 pieces, and circulated examples can be found with little difficulty. The problem arises when an attractive Mint State coin is needed for a type or mintmark collection. This piece has vibrant luster and shows only scattered unimportant marks. A few obverse stars are lightly brought up, but the reverse is surprisingly well-defined. This Plus-designated 1868-S is among the finest examples available, and the astute collector will recognize the present opportunity. Population: 15 in 62 (3 in 62+), 0 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 26A4, PCGS# 8954



1868-S Twenty Dollar, MS63 Sole Second Finest Known

3266 1868-S MS63 NGC. The 1868-S is occasionally seen in Mint State, but the vast majority of such pieces grade only MS60 to MS61. The date is a major rarity in MS62, with only 11 appearances of such coins in our Permanent Auction Archives. The auction record for this issue is held by an MS62+ PCGS coin that appeared in our 2019 FUN Signature, where it realized \$120,000.

This MS63 NGC coin is the sole second finest example known, trailing only a lone MS64 coin at the same service. PCGS has not certified a single piece this fine. The present Select example displays luminous, frosty peach-gold luster and exceptional preservation for the date, with a largely pristine reverse and just a few faint luster grazes on the obverse, in the field and on Liberty's cheek. None of these are bothersome, and eye appeal is excellent. Select border stars and Liberty's central hair curls exhibit mild strike weakness, as is occasionally seen on this issue. Census: 1 in 63, 1 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 26A4, PCGS# 8954



**1870 Liberty Twenty, MS61
Upper End for the Grade With CAC**

3267 1870 MS61 PCGS. CAC. Ex: The Guided Age Collection. Surprisingly scarce from its 155,150-piece mintage, the 1870 double eagle is seldom seen in any Mint State grade compared to other Type Two twenties. Contemporary collectors preferred proofs if they could get one, while Philadelphia Mint business strikes either circulated or were exported. This sharply struck example displays pleasing rich, straw-gold color with orange overtones. Marks are remarkably few for a double eagle at this grade level, with a few minor abrasions in the lower-right field and at Liberty's chin. Soft mint luster illuminates the original, attractive surfaces. CAC endorsement is seldom given at the MS61 level, yet entirely deserved by this pleasing double eagle. Population: 38 in 61, 27 finer. CAC: 8 in 61, 5 finer (6/23). NGC ID# 26A7, PCGS# 8957



1871-CC Double Eagle, AU55 Variety 1-A, The Usual Dies

3268 1871-CCA55 NGC. Variety 1-A. A review of our Permanent Auction Archives that we started three decades ago in 1993, shows that finer examples of 1871-CC double eagles are offered an average of once every two years. While cataloging this piece, we reviewed all AU55 or finer examples in the Heritage archives and find we have handled 29 distinct coins including 21 examples of Variety 1-A and eight examples of Variety 2-A. The following record shows the few examples that are numerically finer than this Choice AU piece:

Census of 1871-CC Variety 1-A

MS64 NGC. Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2008), lot 2500.

MS63 NGC. Ed Shapiro (1978); later, Superior (1/1988), lot 4414; Auction '88 (David Akers, 7/1988), lot 977; Eastern Collector; Universal Coin and Bullion (2000); later, Bowers and Merena (6/2002), lot 2372; Pittsburgh Signature (Heritage, 8/2004), lot 7586.

MS60 NGC. ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2015), lot 4471.

AU58 NGC. Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 9/2008), lot 4119; Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2009), lot 2756.

AU58 NGC. FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2002), lot 4055; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2004), lot 6358; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2007), lot 2025.

AU58 NGC. Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2006), lot 3716.

AU58 NGC. Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 10/2022), lot 3314.

AU58 NGC. Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2020), lot 3284.

AU58 NGC. FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2009), lot 4150; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 5/2009), lot 1876.

1871-CC Variety 2-A

Unc Cleaned NGC. Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 6/2014), lot 4919.

AU58 NGC. Dr. Barry Southerland Collection / Philadelphia Signature (Heritage, 8/2000), lot 7450; Dallas Signature (Heritage, 10/2008), lot 3057; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2009), lot 3037.

The present piece displays trivial marks as expected with highly lustrous orange-gold surfaces, satiny fields, and exceptional eye appeal. This is an excellent opportunity for the advanced Carson City collector to obtain a lovely example of the 1871-CC double eagle. Census: 33 in 55, 23 finer (7/23).

NGC ID# 26AB, PCGS# 8961



1872-CC Double Eagle, AU53 Rare CAC-Approved Example

3269 1872-CC AU53 PCGS. CAC. Variety 1-A. The 1872-CC is the first issue of the second-tier rarity level for early Carson City double eagles. The first tier consists of the universally rare 1870-CC and the inherently scarce 1871-CC, while the third tier comprises the common dates that begin with the high-mintage 1874-CC. The second tier issues are the 1872-CC and 1873-CC — these dates each boast modest mintages (26,900 and 22,410 pieces, respectively), and are of similar overall availability. Specifically, these dates are occasionally available in VF to low AU grades, while high-end AU coins are scarce and Mint State pieces are major rarities.

The present 1872-CC example has much to offer for the issue. Original butter-gold surfaces retain moderate field luster, and light wear and abrasions are minor distractions. It is also CAC endorsed, being one of only 10 coins in this grade so distinguished. For the quality-conscious collector, this coin represents a rare opportunity. Population: 35 in 53, 67 finer. CAC: 10 in 53, 17 finer (6/23). NGC ID# 26AE, PCGS# 8964





1874-CC Double Eagle, MS60 Seldom Finer

3270 1874-CC MS60 PCGS. Variety 4-A. A die chip at the back center of Liberty's neck identifies this scarce variety. This example is just the third Mint State survivor from the die pair that we have attributed among several hundred 1874-CC double eagles in our auctions, and it is one of a small number of examples from any die pair that are known in Mint State grades. Dusky green overtones appear on the rich orange-gold surfaces of this pleasing piece. Scattered surface marks on each side prevent a higher numerical grade. Population: 17 in 60, 23 finer (6/23). NGC ID# 26AP, PCGS# 8971



1874-CC Liberty Double Eagle, MS61 Popular for Carson City Type Few Are Certified Any Finer

3271 1874-CC MS61 NGC. Variety 4-A. The wide CC mintmark and the die lump on Liberty's neck identify Variety 4-A. The Carson City Mint struck a substantial mintage of 115,085 Liberty double eagles in 1874, but the survival rate for the issue is below average. In *The Confident Carson City Coin Collector*, Rusty Goe notes less than 2% of the reported mintage is extant today, and many of those coins were repatriated from foreign holdings in recent years. The 1874-CC is popular with branch mint type collectors, but it becomes rare at the MS61 grade level. This impressive Mint State example exhibits well-detailed design elements, with just a trace of friction on the high points. The lustrous orange-gold surfaces show an expected number of minor abrasions for the grade, but none are large or distracting. The overall presentation is most attractive. NGC reports a single finer example in its Census. Census: 9 in 61, 1 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 26AP, PCGS# 8971



1879-CC Twenty Dollar, AU58 Low Mintage, Rare Any Finer

3272 1879-CC AU58 NGC. Variety 1-A. Semiprooflike fields surround sharply struck, lightly frosted devices on this near-Mint State Carson City double eagle. The Nevada Mint struck 10,708 twenties in 1879 — a small double eagle mintage even by Carson City standards, and the date is notably scarce today. While European repatriates swell the population reports in the past three decades, the finest-known example still grades only MS62 (one by PCGS, another by NGC). This AU58 coin shares several attributes of higher-graded coins, including minimally marked fields and a clear cheek on Liberty. The strike remains sharp as can be and ample flashy mint luster survives. Census: 53 in 58, 10 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 26B7, PCGS# 8989



1879-S Double Eagle, MS63 Conditionally Rare

3273 1879-S MS63 PCGS. This brilliant and fully lustrous Select Mint State example ranks high among surviving 1879-S double eagles from a mintage of more than 1.2 million coins. Wisps of delicate pink overtones are evident on both sides of this beauty for the condition-conscious collector. Both sides feature bold design definition and the surfaces show only minuscule grade-consistent marks. The combined PCGS and NGC data show just 10 examples that are certified MS63 and only two numerically finer examples. The advanced Set Registry collector will be delighted with the opportunity to compete for this important double eagle. Population: 8 in 63, 2 finer (6/23). NGC ID# 26B9, PCGS# 8991



1882 Double Eagle, Flashy AU55 Second Rarest Philadelphia Mint Twenty Only 571 Coins Struck

3274 1882 AU55 NGC. With one of the lowest circulation strike mintages of any coin in the entire U.S. gold series, the 1882 double eagle rare in an absolute sense and this date is a great condition rarity, too. Only the 1861 Paquet double eagle has a lower circulation strike production among twenty dollar gold pieces. A mere 571 1882 double eagles were struck, with an estimated survival of 25 to 35 pieces known today in all grades. Most examples show signs of circulation: PCGS reports only three Mint State coins, while NGC has certified a single example as MS62, and lists no other Uncirculated coins. Survival is low, too, for the accompanying 1882 proof mintage of 59 coins, with only 14 to 18 proofs known to survive.

Those seeking an 1882 circulation strike need patience, because auction appearances are limited and the date is highly prized by double eagle specialists. Heritage sees on average no more than one or two 1882 examples a year, although the current runup in rare gold prices has coaxed a few pieces out of seclusion. The present vibrant, yellow-gold coin is a Choice About Uncirculated example, with flashy prooflike fields hosting many light abrasions and occasional shallow marks. As often seen, the reverse displays fewer abrasions than the obverse, with a thin pinscratch between R in AMERICA and the eagle's wing. Nearly full mint luster remains throughout both sides of this sharply struck double eagle. Pleasing orange-gold accents exist at the rims and decorate high points on the frosted central motifs. Census: 2 in 55, 5 finer (6/23).

NGC ID# 26BE, PCGS# 8996



1882-CC Double Eagle, MS62 Frosty Mint Luster

3275 1882-CC MS62 PCGS. Variety 1-B. Attributable by the spike in front of Liberty's eye and the first C in the mintmark being lower than the second. As often seen on this die pairing, a peripheral die crack nearly encircles the reverse. Although lightly circulated examples of the 1882-CC are not particularly difficult to find by Carson City twenty standards, attractive Mint State pieces prove more challenging. Both sides of this frosty representative are boldly defined, and only a few grade-limiting marks appear on the obverse.
Ex: Kutasi Collection / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 3205; Dallas Signature (Heritage, 11/2020), lot 3453.
NGC ID# 26BF, PCGS# 8997



1885 Twenty Dollar, AU55
Highly Important, Low-Mintage Issue
Just 751 Pieces Struck

3276 1885 AU55 PCGS. Always near the top of the wantlist for collectors of rare date gold as well as date-and-mint double eagle specialists, the 1885 twenty trails only the 1882 issue and the 1861 Paquet as the lowest-mintage double eagles meant for circulation. (Some people argue the Paquet should not be considered, but despite most of the pieces being withdrawn and melted, it was certainly a circulation strike.) In any case, the minuscule 751 pieces minted has forever labeled the 1885 twenty as an absolutely rare coin.

Probably no more than 100 examples remain from the original mintage in all conditions. Most are heavily bagmarked even when in Mint State. Most, too, are prooflike since they are, by definition, all “early strikes.” The present example qualifies on both counts, with prooflike surfaces providing flash and eye appeal, although the reflectivity emphasizes the many light abrasions scattered across the surfaces.

The strike is bold but not full, possibly tempered by slight wear more than weakness. The fields show light chatter but virtually no heavy marks, with the most notable abrasions a series of shallow scrapes on Liberty’s jawline grouped with smaller ticks on the cheek. Sharp luster remains across the surfaces. The orange-gold patina suggests this coin is in its natural state as minted, confirmed by the plentiful mint bloom that shines through on obverse and reverse. As always, this rare issue will inspire spirited bidding among gold specialists and double eagle aficionados. Population: 10 in 55, 22 finer (6/23).

Ex: Christopher Bently Nob Hill Collection; ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2014), lot 5731.

NGC ID# 26BM, PCGS# 9003



1885-CC Double Eagle, AU58
Coveted Low-Mintage Condition Key

3277 1885-CC AU58 PCGS, Variety 1-A. The ample availability of the 1882 through 1884 Carson City double eagles makes the 1885-CC issue's moderate overall scarcity stand out as a condition key for the series. Examples are typically seen in XF or low AU grades, and Mint State coins are rare. Much of the scarcity of this issue is due to a small mintage of only 9,450 coins, while many of the pieces known today still owe their survival to foreign bank hoards that have been repatriated over the last half century or so.

This near-Mint coin retains satiny luster in the fields with rich straw-gold patina and well-defined motifs. Light abrasions and handling wear appear on each side, but the overall quality easily earns AU58 classification.

NGC ID# 26BN, PCGS# 9004



**1891 Double Eagle, AU58
Low-Mintage Philadelphia Issue
One of 1,390 Circulation Strikes Made**

3278 1891 AU58 NGC. More than 1.3 million double eagles were struck in 1891, but most of those came from the San Francisco Mint. The Carson City Mint produced a only 5,000 twenties, and the Philadelphia Mint struck a mere 1,390 double eagles — its lowest twenty dollar mintage since the mid 1880s. From that small mintage, possibly as few as 100 pieces survive today in all grades combined. A pair of MS64 coins exist — one at PCGS and one at NGC — as the finest of this late-1800s rarity. Many advanced collections opt for one of the two dozen or so survivors from the proof mintage that numbered 52 coins. The present example is one of the rare circulation strikes approaching Uncirculated condition. The fields are partially prooflike as expected for such a low mintage, with scattered light abrasions and minor bagmarks that visit the open fields and high points of the motifs. An attractive AU coin is the finest example of this P-mint date that is even somewhat available for collectors. To date, PCGS and NGC report 12 pieces in all Mint State grades including two prooflike examples that grade MS60 at PCGS.

This coin is a notch below that and not fully prooflike, yet it displays modest prooflike tendencies in the fields. Gleaming orange-gold color blankets both sides and the strike is sharp throughout despite a bit of high-point wear. The central devices are well-frosted with minor nicks on Liberty's portrait and a series of three small marks in the neck curls. The date numerals are widely spaced, with extra space between the 8 and 9. Compared to other low-mintage double eagles including the 1881, 1882, 1885, and 1886, the 1891 is of similar rarity and is often undervalued in comparison — a situation that continues to come into balance with each 1891 twenty dollar appearance. We expect this eye-appealing example to maintain a similar upward trend when it crosses the block.

NGC ID# 26C2, PCGS# 9016



1891-CC Double Eagle, AU55 Strong Strike, Choice Original Surfaces

3279 1891-CC AU55 PCGS. Variety 1-A. The low, 5000-piece 1891-CC mintage always attracts attention. Survival rate for this late-series double eagle hovers at about six percent — a generous number, yet it is thought fewer than 325 examples survive in all grades. Overseas holdings account for many coins in the About Uncirculated to low Mint State grades. This is a Choice AU example housed in a green label PCGS holder, signifying certification circa 1993 to 1998. Partially reflective orange-gold surfaces display traces of bag grime, with substantial mint luster shining through the natural coloration. This example has the look of original Old West gold, impossible to mimic by modern methods and undeniably attractive — worth a premium bid. PCGS Population: 29 in 55, 63 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 26C3, PCGS# 9017

1893-CC Double Eagle, MS63 CAC Endorsed, None Finer at PCGS

3280 1893-CC MS63 PCGS. CAC. Variety 2-A. Minimally abraded and undeniably attractive, this CAC-Approved, Select Uncirculated twenty is tied for finest-certified at PCGS and it is an excellent representative of the final Carson City issue. Our archives show it has been nearly three years since we last offered an 1893-CC example in this high grade.

There is some confusion and differing opinions about the number of high-grade 1893-CC double eagles that exist today. In 1982, David Akers wrote "Because of its low mintage, the 1893-CC is held in much higher regard than its true rarity warrants." Then in 2008, the Garrett and Guth *Encyclopedia of U.S. Gold Coins* takes a slightly more measured stance:

"In recent decades there have been several important findings of the date in quantity. It is now among the more readily available Carson City double eagles in high grade. These coins have been widely distributed, however, and in the future locating an Uncirculated specimen will be much more difficult than in recent years. Choice examples are very scarce."

More recently in 2018, Carson City authority Rusty Goe presents a thoughtful and well-researched analysis of the current population of 1893-CC twenties and their underrated conditional rarity at the MS63 level or finer. As has been true for decades, only a single MS64 example exists at NGC, and PCGS has yet to certify an example above MS63. The Goe analysis traces the auction prices realized for the finest examples and suggests that many resubmissions have clouded the population figures, given the substantial premium coins at the MS63 level or higher command.

Somewhat inexplicably, the present coin is omitted from the discussion, nor is it listed in the PCGS record of auction prices realized. In fact, this coin was the first 1893-CC double eagle to break the "\$50,000 barrier" among top-graded examples when it realized \$52,875 as lot 5739 in Heritage's August 2014 ANA Signature sale. It is also one of only three 1893-CC double eagles to receive CAC endorsement at the bellwether MS63 level.

Care was taken at the Carson City Mint with these final-year twenties. The strike is bold and there are no heavy marks on this coin. Many were sent abroad amid financial panic in 1893, but this example in none the worse for it (that is, if the coin ever left U.S. shores at all). Gleaming rich-gold patina shows a few orange highlights with strong cartwheel luster befitting the assigned grade. We anticipate another record price may be in the offing when this exceptional 1893-CC twenty makes its important appearance some nine years after its last public offering. Population: 26 in 63, 0 finer. CAC: 3 in 63, 0 finer (6/23).

Ex: ANA Signature (Heritage, 8/2014), lot 5739.
NGC ID# 26C9, PCGS# 9023





1903 Double Eagle, MS66
The Finest Numerically Certified

3281 1903 MS66 PCGS. Although a single finer PCGS-certified example is graded MS66+, there are no numerically finer examples of the 1903 double eagle at PCGS or NGC. We also are unable to image that any of the 30 certified Premium Gem examples have finer eye appeal than this beautiful double eagle. Both sides display brilliant orange-gold luster with hints of pale blue and delicate orange overtones. The surfaces are pristine and the design elements are boldly detailed. This is just the fifth MS66 example that has appeared in any of our auctions since 1993 and it has better visual appeal than any of the others. Population: 13 in 66 (1 in 66+), 0 finer (6/23). NGC ID# 26CW, PCGS# 9043



1904 Double Eagle, MS63 Struck 15% Off Center #7 in 100 Greatest U.S. Error Coins

3282 1904 — Struck 15% Off Center — MS63 PCGS. The 2010 Whitman reference *100 Greatest U.S. Error Coins* ranks this remarkable double eagle as #7, the highest rank of any off-center error. The authors (Nicholas P. Brown, David J. Camire, and Fred Weinberg) state that the coin was discovered in Geneva, Switzerland, in the early 1990s. It actually first surfaced with the late Victor Goudoury of Monte Carlo at the 1990 ANA in Seattle. It was the only U.S. coin set aside for Marc Emory of Heritage in a collection of world gold. The collection had apparently been buried for decades, a relatively common occurrence during World War II. All the coins in the collection showed evidence of rust, clay, or other debris on their surfaces. It was sold privately and later placed in a Heritage auction. It is the only known off-center double eagle, although a couple of uncentered broadstrikes of that denomination exist.

The authors add,

“ ... it made its first appearance at auction in 1993 and ... resided in a private collection for 15 years before changing hands again, and is now in another prominent collection of U.S. Mint errors. As would be expected, the rarity of an off-center gold coin corresponds to its size and denomination. There are 8 to 10 known off-center gold dollars, two or three Liberty quarter eagles, six to eight Indian quarter eagles, four to five Liberty half eagles, and three to four Liberty eagles known.”

In the 2009 Mike Byers reference *World's Greatest Mint Errors*, the present coin is ranked number 1 in the category of Off-Center Strikes (Chapter 18). Byers wrote, “this incredible Liberty double eagle is the farthest off-center error known for a United States gold coin. It is struck approximately 15% off center at [toward] 5 o'clock.”

The off-center strike affects S OF AMER, with the tops of those letters off the planchet. The reverse peripheral legend exhibits the bifurcation toward the rim typical of an off-center error, since no collar die is present to restrain metal flow toward the border. The orange-gold surfaces are lustrous and only lightly abraded for the MS63 level. The strike is bold and the eye appeal is excellent.

Ex: Central States Signature (Heritage, 4/2014), lot 5678, where it sold for \$79,313.01.



1907-D Liberty Double Eagle, MS66 Conditionally Rare, Ex: Newman

3283 1907-D MS66 PCGS. CAC. Ex: Newman. Gold exportation for trade was substantial and fast-moving in 1907, but was more than adequately supplied, as the U.S. gold reserves at the time exceeded 1.6 billion dollars in coin and bullion. The three mints produced nearly 4.5 million double eagles that year alone, but Bowers suggests that it is likely a significant portion of the Denver emission (just more than 842,000 coins) remained in Treasury vaults as backing for domestic currency until the mid-1930s when the majority was melted. Still, a surprising number of Gem-quality pieces survive, likely due to the date being saved as the final Denver issue of the Liberty Head type. In MS66, however, the issue becomes properly elusive, and finer pieces are almost unobtainable. This CAC-approved Premium Gem example displays frosty peach-gold luster and bold design definition. The surfaces are remarkably free of abrasions, and the eye appeal is proportionately high. Population: 29 in 66 (2 in 66+), 1 finer. CAC: 5 in 66, 0 finer (6/23).

Ex: Eric P. Newman Numismatic Education Society; Eric P. Newman Collection, Part V (Heritage, 11/2014), lot 3416.

From The HJS 1907 Collection.
NGC ID# 26D8, PCGS# 9053



1907-S Twenty Dollar Liberty, MS65 Frosted Mint Luster

3284 1907-S MS65 PCGS. This San Francisco issue is a significant condition rarity in the Liberty Head series. Although more than 2.1 million pieces were minted, only 35 pieces are certified in Gem condition at both services combined, with no examples numerically finer (6/23). Most of the mintage remained in the U.S., where it was used for backing Gold Certificates.

As a final-year issue in the Liberty Head series, it is possible the San Francisco Mint turned its attention elsewhere and used little care in releasing the freshly minted coins into commerce or storage. Most survivors are heavily bagmarked. Luckily, there are a few exceptions and this coin is one of them. No more than three or four tiny marks exist on the coin, most of them minor grazes on the frosted surfaces. A full strike complements lustrous, sun-gold fields and devices. Areas of reddish-gold highlights provide extra appeal. Population: 16 in 65 (1 in 65+), 0 finer (5/23).

Ex: Summer FUN Signature (Heritage, 7/2014), lot 4043, where it sold for \$24,675.

From The HJS 1907 Collection.
NGC ID# 26D9, PCGS# 9054

PROOF LIBERTY DOUBLE EAGLE



1907 Liberty Double Eagle, PR67 Cameo Single-Finest Certified at NGC Final Date of Design

3285 1907 PR67 Cameo NGC. JD-1, R.5. The Philadelphia Mint struck Liberty double eagles for the last time in 1907, when a substantial mintage of more than 1.4 million business-strike examples was produced, accompanied by a modest total of 78 proofs for collectors. The proof mintage was the smallest regular proof production since 1898. It was also the final year of the brilliant proof finish that was prized so highly by contemporary collectors. There is a slight discrepancy in the proof delivery records, which show the proofs were delivered in quarterly batches of 35, 18, 2, and 21 pieces, for a total of 76 coins, two less than the official mintage figure. A single pair of dies was used to strike the proofs. The proof reverse die shows a clear polished area in the scroll at PLU of PLURIBUS that makes it possible to differentiate between proofs and prooflike business strikes. The design elements on the 1907 proofs show more mint frost than other issues from this time period, and examples with Cameo and Deep Cameo surfaces are seen more frequently. John Dannreuther estimates the surviving proof population at 45 to 60 examples in all grades.

This delightful Superb Gem proof is tied with one similarly graded specimen at PCGS for finest-certified honors (7/23). Razor-sharp definition is evident on all the design elements and the virtually flawless yellow-gold surfaces include deeply mirrored fields that contrast boldly with the frosty devices. A few spots of orange-gold patina in the left obverse field act as pedigree markers. Overall eye appeal is terrific. This coin is a Registry Set essential. Census: 1 in 67 Cameo, 0 finer (6/23).

From The HJS 1907 Collection.
NGC ID# 26EV, PCGS# 89123

HIGH RELIEF DOUBLE EAGLES

1907 High Relief, Wire Rim Double Eagle**MS67+★****Spectacular Mint Luster and Surface
Preservation****Registry-Grade Example**

3286 1907 High Relief, Wire Rim, MS67+★ NGC. The story of Augustus Saint-Gaudens' involvement in the redesign of the nation's large-denomination gold coins is often told as if it happened suddenly one night in early 1905. In fact, it was a gradual process, as explained by John Dryfhout in the Introduction of the museum catalog that accompanied the Saint-Gaudens exhibit in Toulouse in early 1999:

"In 1901, he was called upon to assist with the Commission for the Improvement of the District of Columbia, President Roosevelt became a strong supporter of the plan and, by executive order in 1904, named Burnham, McKim, Saint-Gaudens, and Olmstead to act as consultants to the Board of Public Buildings, a forerunner of the National Fine Arts Commission. Roosevelt also included Frank Millet in what he called his Art Cabinet. Saint-Gaudens was a frequent juror and gave advice in connection with a number of commissions for monumental sculpture for the government. Through these efforts, he was able to help establish the principle that such competitions be judged by a jury of peers - other artists and sculptors - and assured that the participants would be given monetary awards for the time and effort spent to enter such competitions. ... It was not long before his enthusiasm and that of the president were aroused by the possibility of redesigning the nation's coinage."

The possibility of redesigning the nation's gold coinage slowly turned to reality over the next two years. The use of Saint-Gaudens as the first Mint outsider to design a coin brought a freshness and vitality that would endure and eventually affect all the coin designs of the United States. Saint-Gaudens use of high relief on the twenty dollar gave that coin a three-dimensionality never seen previously, and it undoubtedly gave Anthony de Francisci the inspiration to model his Peace dollar design for 1921 in high relief as well.

The spectacular preservation of the surfaces of this High Relief twenty give the viewer some sense of the visual impact these coins must have had on the general and collecting public when they were released in 1907. The satiny mint luster glows brightly over each side, undiminished by any untoward handling over the past century. As often seen on High Reliefs, the color has taken on a reddish cast, adding even further to the appeal of this coin. The wire rim is almost complete around each side. The few contact marks that can be found with a loupe are of such a trivial nature that mention of any one would bring unwarranted attention. This is truly an exceptional High Relief, and a coin that would be difficult to improve upon at any price.

From The HJS 1907 Collection.

NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9135





1907 High Relief Double Eagle, MS67 Impeccably Preserved Flat Rim Variant

3287 1907 High Relief, Flat Rim, MS67 NGC. Numismatists are familiar with Augustus Saint-Gaudens' eagle and double eagle, but his *oeuvre* included statues, bas-reliefs, medallions, cameos, and works in other media. As a teenager he began his career with an apprenticeship to a cameo-cutter before he left for Paris in 1867. Although he was able to make some money selling cameos in New York City, by his own accounts they did not sell well in Paris, where other artists were more skillful. Saint-Gaudens would soon create works on a grander scale, but his experience with cameo-cutting would come in handy when he was commissioned to design medals and, later, coins.

It is impossible to say which of Saint-Gaudens' many works was the most important, but certainly his statue of General William Tecumseh Sherman is one of the most lauded, and the figure of Victory (Nike) in the monument would later be used as a model for the double eagle. This statue also brought Saint-Gaudens into contact with Roosevelt, who was vice president at the time, and their collaboration would later result in the beginning of the American coinage renaissance.

Saint-Gaudens wanted his statue of Sherman to be positioned near Grant's Tomb, which was completed in 1897, for artistic and historical reasons. Roger Burdette (2006) writes, "After a chance meeting on a train returning from the Buffalo Exhibition in May 1901, he sought the intervention of vice-president Theodore Roosevelt in an attempt to secure his preferred location of the statue."

Although Roosevelt was unsuccessful and the statue was placed at the southeastern corner of New York's Central Park, he did not forget his encounter with Saint-Gaudens. Less than four years later, Roosevelt would ask Saint-Gaudens to redesign some of the country's coins. The coins were Saint-Gaudens' final project, and the 1907 High Relief double eagle was the fitting capstone to the artist's distinguished career.

The physical perfection of this coin makes one realize why Theodore Roosevelt was so proud of these pieces and why he used them for presentation purposes. The surfaces are essentially perfect. We just do not see any flaws on either side—they may exist—we simply do not see them. The bright yellow-golden surfaces display radiant mint luster, and the striking details are complete throughout (note the separation of the letters at the top of the reverse from the rim). In sum, a simply incredible survivor. For the Flat Rim variety, Census: 21 in 67 (1 in 67+, 2 in 67★), 4 finer (6/23).

From The HJS 1907 Collection.
NGC ID# 26F2, PCGS# 9136



PROOF HIGH RELIEF DOUBLE EAGLE



MCMVII High Relief Twenty, PR67 Extraordinary Example

3288 1907 High Relief PR67 NGC. Augustus Saint-Gaudens' magnificent High Relief double eagle has long been acknowledged as the most beautiful U.S. coin designed for circulation. While the subject of proof High Reliefs has been hotly contested over the years, many experts today are convinced that a small number of extraordinary specimens meet the criteria for proof status. The subject is complex and can be confusing, as pointed out in Roger Burdette's 2018 detailed reference, *Saint-Gaudens Double Eagles*. There, he observes:

"The issue of proof versus circulation-strike High Relief double eagles is not answerable to everyone's satisfaction at the present time. The question is complicated by the fact that all High Reliefs were struck under special circumstances, with each coin receiving multiple blows from the medal press, a defining characteristic of proof coinage in the minds of many experts."

NGC believes a single die pair was used to strike the High Relief proof coins and that service has certified proofs for many years. The strict NGC criteria is summarized by Scott Schechter and published verbatim in the Burdette reference, including detailed photographs of several identifying die characteristics. In addition to the die criteria, supporting observations are summarized here:

- In this marriage, both obverse and reverse dies are in perfect state. It is the earliest use of both dies. Later marriages using either the obverse or reverse die show deterioration and cracks.
- The collar was used only with this single pairing of dies. It is the same collar that struck pattern Extremely High Relief coins.
- Coins struck from this die marriage are universally well struck.
- Coins from this die pairing universally and uniquely exhibit a lustrous sheen, similar in many respects to satin proof 1909-1910 Indian gold.
- Coins from this marriage grade, on average, nearly two points higher than coins from other die marriages.
- All proof High Reliefs are of the Wire Rim type.

While PCGS does not recognize High Relief proofs per se, that service does accord its Specimen designation to certain High Relief coins. It is interesting to note that three such Specimens have recently appeared in the PCGS population data.

Historically, the earliest appearances of proof High Reliefs trace their origins to the collection of Chief Engraver Charles Barber, whose important and sometimes controversial role in the production of Saint-Gaudens' design is well documented. The first auction appearance of the issue was in the Adolphe Menjou Collection (Numismatic Gallery, 6/1950), lot 1846. According to the lengthy lot description, the coin was obtained from "the widow of a gentleman associated with the Mint in 1907." The cataloger further states that two High Relief proofs were purchased from the lady, and these were "the only two proof specimens that have come to our attention."

One year later a proof High Relief was offered in the ANA Sale (Jim Kelly, 8/1951), lot 770A. In his lot description Kelly offered considerable information about the identity of the gentleman associated with the Mint:

"Acknowledged as the most beautiful United States coin, it has always been very popular with collectors as well as noncollectors. However, with all its popularity, there has always been a mystery surrounding Proofs of this issue. Only one specimen has been offered at public sale, Lot No. 1846 in the Menjou Sale.

"With due respect to the cataloguer, I believe I am publishing for the first time the correct history and number of these coins struck. Mr. Newcomer, the famous numismatist, purchased these coins from the Barber Collection. Mr. Barber was one of the head engravers at the Mint during this period. There was a note with these coins stating that 'There were only five pieces struck on a medal press.'

"I am indebted to Mr. Wayte Raymond for this information. He purchased all five pieces when he bought the Newcomer Collection."

The fact that the coins came from Barber's collection does much to dispel any doubt about that coin's proof status. As chief engraver of the Mint, Barber would certainly understand the criteria for a proof coin, and he knew the circumstances of the coin's production better than anyone else. Of course, there are considerably more than five specimens of proof High Relief double eagles known today, but Barber may have meant that only five such pieces were struck at the time when this group of coins was created.

The present coin is a spectacular High Relief proof. As expected, the design elements are needle-sharp. The central detail is crisp, all berries are discernibly rounded, and the eight Capitol pillars are easily counted. Exceptional detail is seen on the raised portion of the sun's rays. The surfaces are pristine, with bright yellow-gold color and gleaming, satiny luster. Numerous swirling die-polish lines are evident on both sides, diagnostic of the proof die pair, and with all other die characteristics matching NGC's "proof" die pair. This example ranks highly among the Superb Gem proof survivors of the most celebrated coin issue of the 20th century. NGC Census: 19 in 67 (3 in 67+, 1 in 67★, 2 in 67+★), 5 finer (7/23).

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2011), lot 5306.

From The HJS 1907 Collection.

NGC ID# 28HM, PCGS# 9132

SAINT-GAUDENS DOUBLE EAGLES

1907 Arabic Numerals Double Eagle, MS67 Among the Finest Certified, Fully Struck Ex: O'Neal



3289 1907 MS67 PCGS. CAC. By June 20, 1907, Augustus Saint-Gaudens and President Theodore Roosevelt had agreed that the double eagle should be struck in low relief and with the date in European digits. The sculptor's assistant, Henry Hering, was supposed to begin work on low relief models right away, but when Roosevelt decided to have a separate design for the ten dollar coin, everything was put aside so that new models could be prepared. The result was that nothing was done about the double eagle until after Saint-Gaudens died. By mid-August, Hering at last began the work. His sculpting went quickly and by September 20 he had completed the third and last set of double eagle models. These were sent to Philadelphia where reductions and hubbing were begun immediately.

Charles Barber made working dies and struck a few samples, but quickly realized that much of the fine detail had been lost in the process. With President Roosevelt demanding gold for circulation use, Director Leach and Barber agreed to alter the hubs that had already been made. Much of his work consisted of re-engraving details lost during reduction of the final models. Using the High Relief version as a guide and his own judgment as to line depth, Barber succeeded in making changes in a manner that has proven elusive until the present. According to research by Roger Burdette, we now know that circulation dies came from Hering's plaster model, with a European date, after Barber retouched the original hub. Thus, it is now known that the High Relief and Low Relief coins originated with different design models.

Superb examples are rarely seen of the 1907 Low Relief. The present example is among the finest certified by both PCGS and NGC. Only 18 other PCGS coins have been certified in MS67 and nine have been so graded by NGC, with only one finer, a PCGS coin. Only five coins have been CAC-endorsed at this lofty preservation level, and none are finer (6/23). The frosted surfaces yield strong mint luster and show a light overlay of reddish and mint-green patina. The design features are fully struck throughout, with complete definition on the pillars of the Capitol building, the fingers on Liberty's hand, and the eagle's plumage. There are no mentionable or noticeable marks on either side of this impeccably preserved, magnificent specimen.

Ex: Heritage Auctions (8/2004), lot 7547; Long Beach Sale (Heritage Auctions, 2/2005), lot 9453; Kutasi Collection / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2007), lot 3260; Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2008), lot 2788; Jim O'Neal Gold Type Collection / FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2012), lot 5097, where it brought \$48,999.20.

From The HJS 1907 Collection.

NGC ID# 26F5, PCGS# 9141



1908-S Double Eagle, MS63
Lowest Mintage in the Motto Series
Only 22,000 Pieces Struck

3290 1908-S MS63 PCGS. The 1908-S double eagle wins honors as the lowest-mintage With Motto Saint-Gaudens twenty. The Saint-Gaudens design was still fresh and new to the public — especially on the West Coast. Production and equipment problems limited the 1908-S mintage to only 22,000 pieces. This Select Uncirculated example displays thickly frosted orange-gold color and brilliant cartwheel luster throughout both sides. The strike is sharp and marks are few on the obverse and reverse, with eye appeal that far exceeds the assigned grade. Population: 26 in 63, 63 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 26FA, PCGS# 9149

1909/8 Double Eagle, MS65
Important *Guide Book* Variety
Seldom Seen Any Finer

3291 1909/8 FS-301 MS65 NGC. A single obverse die displays a prominent underdigit 8 beneath the final 9 in the date. This is the only overdate in the Saint-Gaudens series and the variety is thought to comprise about half of the 161,282-piece 1909 double eagle mintage. That said, this 1909/8 Gem Uncirculated example is rare both by demand and for its high grade. It is a splendid, vibrantly lustrous example that displays sparkling, exceptionally unabraded and nearly mark-free surfaces. Smooth fields surround devices that show only the slightest high-point weakness at the upper torch and flame. The reverse is even more pristine, with a mere handful of pinpricks within the sun's rays seen under a loupe. Prospective bidders will be hard-pressed to find a finer 1909/8 at the MS65 grade. NGC Census: 11 in 65 (1 in 65+), 7 finer (6/23). NGC ID# 26FC, PCGS# 145740 Base PCGS# 9151



1912 Twenty Dollar Saint-Gaudens, MS65 Challenging in High Grade

3292 1912 MS65 PCGS. Double eagle coinage in 1912 only occurred at the Philadelphia Mint, with a limited mintage of 149,750 pieces. The date is generally still plentiful in low Mint State grades, and examples are seen at auction with regularity through MS64. Gem examples are significantly scarcer, and anything finer is a major rarity.

This MS65 example displays softly frosted peach-gold mint luster, with well-defined design elements and a lack of serious abrasions in the fields. Light marks on the high points of the devices are all that deny an even finer grade. We have seen only two numerically finer coins within the last decade. Population: 47 in 65 (5 in 65+), 13 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 26FM, PCGS# 9160





1920-S Double Eagle, MS63 Prime Condition and Absolute Rarity

3293 1920-S MS63 PCGS. The 1920-S Saint-Gaudens double eagle is one of the premier rarities in the series, especially in high grade. David Akers considered the issue the fifth rarest in the 53-coin series in absolute terms, after the 1921, 1927-D, 1930-S, and the currently uncollectible 1933. More recent survival research by Roger Burdette places the 1920-S in the eighth rarest overall, with just 200 pieces believed known. The issue holds an even higher place in the rarity rankings when collectors seek a high quality piece. Burdette estimates that only 47 coins survive in MS63 and better condition — this makes the 1920-S scarcer in these upper grades than all of the collectible late-date melt rarities, including the 1930-S.

The double eagle denomination actually circulated to some extent in the western United States before World War I, but coinage of twenty dollar gold pieces was discontinued after 1916, when the country entered the war. When coinage was finally resumed in 1920, the role of the double eagle had changed. The public had become accustomed to paper money, and the big gold pieces no longer circulated in the regional economy, much like the half dollar denomination today. Most of the double eagles minted after 1920 were held in Treasury vaults or domestic banks as backing for gold certificates, or used in foreign trade. These coins were easily rounded up and melted after the Gold Recall of 1933. Almost the entire mintage of the 1920-S — 558,000 pieces — was destroyed in this manner. While many dates in the later Saint-Gaudens series suffered the same fate, the 1920-S is the first date to experience this kind of rarity, due to melting.

The present coin is a sharply detailed Select specimen, with just the slightest touch of softness on the Capitol building. The surfaces display rich orange-gold color, with green highlights, and vibrant, frosty mint luster. A few minor abrasions on both sides account for the grade, but do little to diminish the considerable visual appeal. Population: 14 in 63 (1 in 63+), 19 finer (6/23).

Ex: Long Beach Signature (Heritage, 2/2007), lot 5229; Boston Signature (Heritage, 8/2010), lot 3621; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 4429.

NGC ID# 26FZ, PCGS# 9171



1926-D Saint-Gaudens Twenty, MS64 Sought-After Series Rarity

3294 1926-D MS64 PCGS. At one time, the 1926-D trailed only the 1933 Saint-Gaudens double eagle in rarity within the series. It was considered rarer than the 1924-S and even the 1927-D, which is considered the rarest regular issue Saint today. The 1926-D remains a scarce, important issue despite about 200 repatriated examples from foreign sources. Roger Burdette estimates perhaps 600 pieces survive in all grades, with only a half dozen or so examples any finer than the present coin. Attractive vibrant, orange-gold color radiates flashy mint luster on both sides of this near-Gem twenty. Smooth, frosty fields are nearly unabraded, while only a few tiny marks dot the high points. The strike weakens slightly at a few stars and at Liberty's torch hand, although the overall eye appeal remains terrific. Population: 26 in 64 (1 in 64+), 5 finer (7/23).
NGC ID# 26GE, PCGS# 9184



1927-S Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle, MS64 Elusive Branch Mint Issue Seldom Seen Finer

3295 1927-S MS64 NGC. The San Francisco Mint struck a substantial production of more than 3.1 million Saint-Gaudens double eagles in 1927, but the 1927-S is an elusive key to the popular series today. The coins were delivered in 139 separate batches from January 5 through October 31, but few were ever shipped to banks or Federal Reserve Banks for distribution. After Assay Commission proceedings, Mint cashiers retained about 169 examples, which may have been paid out in everyday transactions. A relatively small number of coins was apparently used to settle accounts in foreign trade, but the great bulk of the mintage was held in government storage until the Gold Recall of 1933 took effect. Afterward, the coins in government custody were melted and stored as gold bars at the Fort Knox Bullion Depository. Roger W. Burdette estimates the surviving population at just 300 examples in all grades today.

When collecting large denomination gold coins first became popular in the 1940s, the 1927-S was believed to be even more elusive than it is today. At that time, numismatists considered it the fourth-rarest Saint-Gaudens double eagle, behind the 1924-D, 1926-S, and the 1926-D. Prominent coin dealer B. Max Mehl thought only three or four examples of these issues were extant after the massive meltings of the 1930s, but rarity rankings changed rapidly in later years. As noted above, some 1927-S double eagles were used in foreign trade during this time frame, putting them safely out of reach of the government recall. Small numbers of 1927-S double eagles remained safely ensconced in foreign holdings for decades. When international trade resumed after World War II, coin dealers found many exported Saint-Gaudens double eagles had survived in European and Latin American banks. Enterprising dealers with good European connections, like Paul Wittlin and Jim Kelly, began repatriating those coins in a big way in the 1950s, significantly increasing the supply of some formerly elusive issues, like the 1924-D, 1926-S and 1926-D. However, only a relatively small number of 1927-S double eagles ever surfaced in foreign holdings, and it is still acknowledged as a major rarity today. The issue is especially elusive in grades above the MS64 level.

The present coin is an impressive Choice example, with sharply detailed design elements in most areas, and just a touch of softness on the Capitol. Liberty's facial features are sharply rendered. The pleasing orange-gold surfaces are well-preserved and show only scattered, minor signs of contact. Vibrant mint luster radiates from both sides, adding to the outstanding eye appeal. This coin should find a home in a fine collection of Saint-Gaudens double eagles. Census: 14 in 64, 11 finer (7/23).

NGC ID# 26GJ, PCGS# 9188



1929 Saint-Gaudens Double Eagle, MS64+ Famous Philadelphia Melt Rarity

3296 1929 MS64+ PCGS. According to Roger Burdette's research, all but 1,250 coins from the 1929 Saint-Gaudens double eagle mintage were lost to the Gold Act melting pots. From that small quantity, perhaps 350 examples survive today — most of which grade in the MS63 to MS64 range. The 1929 issue is indeed scarce, and it represents the first of the rare late-series double eagles that make the final years of the Saint-Gaudens series so challenging for collectors. This is a resplendent near-Gem example, with highly lustrous, orange-gold surfaces that are exceptionally smooth and minimally marked for the assigned grade. David Akers studied the issue in detail, reporting:

"...there are as many choice Mint State examples of this issue in existence as there are minimal Mint State ones. I have seen only a few really exceptional quality 1929 double eagles, coins that were definitely better than MS-65, but I know of at least two in prominent private collections that have strong claim to grading full MS-67. However, I have seen more super examples of the 1931 and 1932 than I have of the 1929, so it may come as a surprise to some that one is probably more likely to be able to find an MS-65+ or better 1931 or 1932 than a similar quality 1929."

This Plus-graded near-Gem features a prominent die scratch between the rays extends from just above 1 in the date to Liberty's gown. Frosted mint luster embellishes the Choice Uncirculated surfaces, while the few acquired bagmarks require magnification to view. Eye appeal alone suggests an even finer grade.
NGC ID# 26GL, PCGS# 9190

COMMEMORATIVE SILVER



1922 With Star Grant Half Dollar Conditionally Rare MS67

3297 1922 Grant With Star MS67 NGC. The Grant With Star Memorial half dollar is one of the keys to the classic commemorative half dollar series. While many type collectors can be satisfied with a No Star coin, advanced type collectors and series completists will eventually need to acquire this issue. Distribution amounted to only 4,256 coins, and any example grading finer than MS65 can be considered rare. Superb Gems, as the coin offered here, are major rarities and represent the finest pieces known.

Characteristic satin luster adorns boldly struck design elements, with near-brilliant interiors that cede to russet border toning. Some die polish lines (as made) appear in the fields and contribute to the distinctive satin luster. Eye appeal is excellent. Census: 12 in 67 (1 in 67+, 2 in 67★), 0 finer (7/23).

NGC ID# BYPP, PCGS# 9307



1935 Hudson Half Dollar, MS67+ CAC-Approved Registry Candidate

3298 1935 Hudson MS67+ PCGS. CAC. While the Hudson, New York, Sesquicentennial half dollar is plentiful overall, it is conditionally scarce in MS67. The finest pieces known are a handful of MS67+ coins, some of which are CAC endorsed. This coin is thus tied atop the Condition Census. A hint of champagne color warms the frosty, radiant mint luster. The ship sails are pristine, as is the whale — both of which are often lightly abraded, even on high-grade pieces. The strike is sharp. This coin represents an unsurpassable acquisition for the advanced Registry collector. Population: 41 in 67 (8 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 13 in 67, 0 finer (6/23).

NGC ID# BYGS, PCGS# 9312



**1921 2★4 Missouri Centennial Half
CAC-Approved MS66+
An Essential Registry Set Acquisition**

3299 1921 Missouri 2★4 MS66+ PCGS. CAC. The 2★4 variant of the Missouri Centennial half dollar is slightly scarcer than the "plain" issue, something that becomes most apparent in MS66 and finer grades. This Plus-designated Premium Gem ranks within the Condition Census for the issue, and it is tied for the finest coin endorsed by CAC. None are finer at PCGS, and only a single piece is reported finer at NGC (6/23). Satiny original luster yields beautiful iridescence, with trivial russet flecks here and there. The strike is sharp, and neither side exhibits bothersome abrasions. Population: 57 in 66 (10 in 66+), 0 finer. CAC: 15 in 66, 0 finer (6/23). NGC ID# BYH2, PCGS# 9331



**1946-D Booker T. Washington Half
Spectacular Toning, CAC'd MS68**

3300 1946-D Booker T. Washington MS68 PCGS. CAC. This is a vividly toned, remarkably high-end example of the first-year Denver issue in the Booker T. Washington commemorative half dollar series. Sharp motifs complement the glistening, frosty mint luster, and neither side exhibits discernible abrasions. Crimson, yellow-gold, and pine-green obverse hues complement lilac, powder-blue, and iridescent reverse colors. The 1946-D is a major rarity this well preserved, and no finer examples are reported at PCGS or CAC; NGC lists a single coin finer. Population: 7 in 68, 0 finer. CAC: 7 in 68, 0 finer (6/23). NGC ID# BYJT, PCGS# 9405



1948 Booker T. Washington Half Stunning CAC'd MS67+

3301 1948 Booker T. Washington MS67+ PCGS. CAC. The Plus designation sets this remarkable coin above most of its peers and ranks it as one of the finest 1948 Booker T. Washington halves known. PCGS reports a total of only three coins in MS67+. We recently handled one of the others in our 2023 FUN Signature, where it realized \$36,000. The present piece is brilliant, rather than toned, but compared to the coin we handled in FUN this piece is arguably more attractive, as it displays far fewer of the small mint-made planchet marks on Washington's face. The reverse fields are also partially prooflike, and the sharp strike complements pristine surfaces overall. Population: 34 in 67 (3 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 22 in 67, 0 finer (6/23). NGC ID# BYJY, PCGS# 9412

1948-D Booker T. Washington Half CAC-Approved MS67+

3302 1948-D Booker T. Washington MS67+ PCGS. CAC. The 1948-D Booker T. Washington half dollar is plentiful overall, though moderately scarce in MS67. The finest coins we have previously offered were MS67 specimens, which have proven to be plentiful enough that values do not climb very high. However, the most advanced Registry collectors will seek one of the few known MS67+ coins, which are the finest examples of the date known. Such pieces have not previously appeared in our auctions, leaving no cap on the potential value represented to Registry collectors.

This near-brilliant, glistening example is not only Plus-graded, it is also CAC endorsed. Traces of olive-gold toning appear in the margins, and there is an identifying russet daub at the N in UNITED. No abrasions are seen. Population: 59 in 67 (4 in 67+), 0 finer. CAC: 44 in 67, 0 finer (6/23). NGC ID# BYJZ, PCGS# 9413

COMMEMORATIVE GOLD

1915-S Panama-Pacific Fifty Dollar CAC-Approved MS64 Sought-After Exposition Commemorative

3303 1915-S Panama-Pacific 50 Dollar Round MS64 PCGS. CAC.

The 1915-S Panama-Pacific fifty dollar gold piece serves as an iconic issue from the middle part of what has been called the Renaissance of American Coinage. The coinage revolution was a long time coming, but the role of President Theodore Roosevelt cannot be overlooked. Roosevelt was the impetus for the redesign of the eagle and double eagle, commissioning sculptor Augustus Saint-Gaudens to take on the project. Eventually, the other circulating denominations saw design changes at the hands of Saint-Gaudens' students and contemporaries like Adolph Weinman, Hermon A. MacNeil, and Victor David Brenner.

In addition to commemorating the rebirth of San Francisco after the 1906 earthquake, these Pan-Pac "slugs" also celebrated the opening of the Panama Canal. Once again, Roosevelt's involvement was critical. He said of the canal in a speech to Congress shortly after taking office in 1901: "No single great material work which remains to be undertaken on this continent is as of such consequence to the American people." Undeterred by a French company's catastrophic failure to complete construction during the 1880s, Roosevelt secured a deal to acquire the land rights and equipment for not more than \$40 million. The early goings were no better for the Americans than they were for French, but work began to progress after 1905. Roosevelt visited the Canal Zone in 1906. Eric Brothers writes in the January 2019 edition of the *Numismatist* that the president said: "I shall see if it is not possible to provide for some little memorial, some mark, some badge, which will always distinguish the man who for a certain space of time has done his work well on this Isthmus." The result was a medal engraved by Victor David Brenner awarded to U.S. citizens working on the Panama Canal.

President Roosevelt's keen interest in medallic arts, the construction of the Panama Canal, and bold new designs for American coinage converge with production of these massive fifty dollar gold pieces. Although mintages were set at 1,500 coins each for the Round and Octagonal formats, only 483 of the former and 645 of the latter were distributed. Their price, double face value, was prohibitive during the early 20th century; thus few were purchased, making them important rarities for commemorative collectors. This is one of the scarcer Round variants of the Pan-Pac fifty. The surfaces show a pronounced satiny texture and there are no obvious or detracting abrasions on either side.

From The Duquesne Collection, Part V.

NGC ID# BYLU, PCGS# 7451





1915-S Panama-Pacific Fifty Dollar, MS65+ Iconic Celebration of California Art and Design Only 483 Round Coins Distributed

3304 1915-S Panama-Pacific 50 Dollar Round MS65+ NGC. The 1915 Panama-Pacific International Exposition held in San Francisco was a grand celebration of art, culture, and innovation. The event showcased an impressive array of artworks and sculptures that captivated visitors from around the world, providing a platform for artists to showcase their talents and for attendees to witness the pinnacle of artistic achievement during that era.

One of the most iconic sculptures featured at the exposition was the “Fountain of Energy” by Adolph A. Weinman. This magnificent sculpture stood at the heart of the event, symbolizing the dynamic and progressive spirit of the Exposition. The Fountain of Energy depicted a group of muscular figures emerging triumphantly from the water, surrounded by cascading waves and intricate details. The sculpture perfectly embodied the theme of the Exposition, celebrating the vitality and progress of the modern age.

Another prominent sculpture that mesmerized visitors was “The End of the Trail” by James Earle Fraser. This powerful artwork depicted a weary Native American on horseback, representing the plight and diminishing presence of indigenous cultures. The sculpture evoked a sense of melancholy and reflection, highlighting the impact of colonization and the changing world of the early 20th century. Its profound symbolism and expert craftsmanship made it one of the most popular attractions at the exposition.

Both Weinman and Fraser would later have their work featured on American coinage (the dime and half dollar for Weinman, the nickel for Fraser).

Today, the legacy of the 1915 Panama-Pacific International Exposition lives on in the art and sculpture that captivated audiences over a century ago. Few of those works are as sought-after as sculptor Robert Aitken’s fifty dollar gold pieces struck in both Round and Octagonal formats. Each features Minerva, the Roman goddess of Industry and Wisdom on the obverse and her owl on the reverse, perched upon a branch of Western Pine. Merely 483 examples of this type were actually distributed — their issue price of \$100 being prohibitive as a souvenir for all but the most well-off attendees. This particular example in high-end Gem Uncirculated condition is characteristically lustrous and finely textured with luminous lemon-gold surfaces. Strike definition is strong throughout and there are virtually none of the small ticks or hairlines usually seen.

1915-S Panama-Pacific Fifty Dollar, MS65+ Aitken's Version of Minerva and Her Owl A High-End Example

3305 1915-S Panama-Pacific 50 Dollar Round MS65+ NGC. Minerva, the Roman goddess of wisdom, is often depicted with an owl by her side. The association between Minerva and her owl has roots in ancient mythology and has been adopted in various contexts throughout history, including for the obverse and reverse of the 1915-S Panama-Pacific fifty dollar gold pieces.

In Roman mythology, Minerva (known as Athena in Greek mythology) was revered as the goddess of wisdom, strategic warfare, and crafts. She was considered a patroness of arts, intellect, and knowledge. The owl, known for its nocturnal nature and keen eyesight, as her sacred bird, became closely linked to her symbolism and attributes and has long been associated with wisdom and intelligence across many cultures. It was believed that the owl's ability to see in the dark and observe its surroundings with sharp focus reflected Minerva's wisdom and her ability to discern hidden truths. Owls were also regarded as symbols of foresight, intuition, and protection.

In modern times, the image of Minerva and her owl continues to be utilized and referenced in various fields. It is often employed as an emblem or symbol in educational institutions, libraries, and academic societies, representing the pursuit of knowledge and the importance of wisdom in learning.

The California sculptor Robert Ingersoll Aitken, who designed these massive fifty dollar slugs, wrote of his own use of these motifs:

"By way of an explanation of my design, permit me to state that in order to express in my design the fact that this coin is struck to commemorate the Panama-Pacific Exposition, and as the exposition stands for all that wisdom and industry have produced, I have used as the central motive of the obverse the head of the virgin goddess Minerva. She is the goddess of wisdom, of skill, of contemplation, of spinning and of weaving, of horticulture and agriculture. Moreover she figures prominently upon the seal of the State of California. ...

"Upon the reverse I use the owl, sacred to Minerva, also the symbol of wisdom, perched upon a branch of western pine, behind which is seen the web of the spider, suggesting industry.

"With these simple symbols, all full of beauty in themselves, I feel that I have expressed the larger meaning of the exposition, its appeal to the intellect."

This Round representative, one of only 483 pieces distributed, displays rich golden-orange color and beautifully preserved, satiny, and finely textured surfaces. A few tiny marks on Liberty's cheek are the only ones we can really see, even under magnification.
NGC ID# BYLU, PCGS# 7451





1915-S Pan-Pac Fifty Dollar, MS64 Iconic Classic Commemorative Issue CAC Approved

3306 1915-S Panama-Pacific 50 Dollar Octagonal MS64 PCGS. CAC. The 1915-S fifty dollar gold pieces were designed by the renowned California sculptor Robert Aitken for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, held across 635 acres along the shore of the Golden Gate, the strait north of San Francisco. The fair celebrated the rebirth of that city after the devastating earthquake and fire of 1906, as well as the completion of the Panama Canal.

For imagery, Aitken took inspiration from the Great Seal of the State of California, with its depiction of Minerva, goddess of wisdom, arts, and industry. She graces the obverse of these enormous gold coins, shield in hand, gazing westward. The reverse features an owl, which often accompanies the Roman goddess, also symbolic of knowledge and wisdom, sitting upon a branch of Western pine. Around the borders on each side are eight dolphins. Aitken explained that they represented the newly established waterway that would greatly facilitate trade between East and West.

Not only was Aitken's design for the 1915-S Pan-Pac fifties inspired by Californian imagery, so too was the literal form he employed. The Octagonal shape was modeled after the iconic gold "slugs" issued by Augustus Humbert and the United States Assay Office during the earliest days of the California Gold Rush. Those massive gold pieces came to define one of the most important periods in American history, and would forever be tied to the story of California's expansion and development.

This Choice Uncirculated Panama-Pacific fifty is one of only 645 examples distributed, although 1,500 pieces were authorized for production. Simply put, the coins did not sell well and were far too expensive as souvenirs. Today, however, there are not nearly enough examples available to satisfy the swell of collectors in search of one. Each side features the satiny, finely textured orange-gold surfaces that specialists desire. There are no obvious hairlines or unsightly abrasions, and the coin has won the approval of CAC. A fantastic offering in every regard, fully worthy of a premium bid. Housed in a green label holder. CAC: 53 in 64, 15 finer (6/23).

From The Duquesne Collection, Part V.
NGC ID# BYLX, PCGS# 7452

1915-S Octagonal Pan-Pac Fifty, MS65+ Massive Two and a Half Ounce Slug Exceptionally Clean and Attractive

3307 1915-S Panama-Pacific 50 Dollar Octagonal MS65+ NGC. The 1915 Panama-Pacific International Exposition, held in San Francisco, was a world's fair celebrating the completion of the Panama Canal and the rebirth of the city after the devastating earthquake and fire of 1906. The expo showcased technological advancements, cultural exhibits, and international cooperation among the participating states and countries. The event attracted millions of visitors from the United States and around the world, and a wide range of souvenirs were available for purchase, serving as mementos of the grand exposition.

Souvenir offerings were diverse and reflected the themes and attractions of the fair. Visitors could find an array of collectibles, including art prints, etchings, lithographs, postcards, photographs, and stereoscopic views capturing iconic buildings, gardens, and exhibits. These images allowed people to relive their experience and share it with others. Various textiles and ceramics were also available. Silk handkerchiefs and scarves were often adorned with colorful designs representing the fair's architecture or the American flag. Porcelain plates and cups featuring intricate designs and scenes from the exposition were also sought-after items. So were small trinkets like pins, badges, and buttons, often adorned with the exposition's emblem or specific pavilion logos.

Numismatists will be more familiar with the vast array of commemorative medals and coins, including those issued by the United States Mint and myriad private companies. While these were often struck in copper, bronze, or silver, gold souvenirs were also available, if reserved for the elite. Collectors on a budget could perhaps obtain a gold dollar or two and a half. However, these enormous fifty dollar gold pieces represented the most glamorous, exclusive numismatic souvenirs the fair had to offer and carried a prohibitive issue price of double face value (\$100). They were available singly, or in five or 10-coin sets. Unsurprisingly, only 645 Octagonal representatives and 483 Round coins were sold. All remaining examples were melted.

This Plus-graded Gem is a rarity in both the absolute and conditional senses. Few survive in this high grade (the certification totals are undoubtedly inflated), and only a handful are finer, including 10 grading events at NGC and five at PCGS (7/23). Razor-sharp devices appear throughout satiny yellow-gold surfaces. Quality and eye appeal could hardly be improved. A wonderful souvenir and superb example of one of the most memorable coinage designs in American numismatics.

NGC ID# BYLX, PCGS# 7452







1915-S Original, Documented Five-Piece Pan-Pac Set PCGS-Certified Unc Details to MS64 With Leatherette Box

3308 1915-S Original Five-Piece Panama-Pacific Commemorative Set With Leatherette Box, Unc Details to MS64 PCGS. Most five-piece Panama-Pacific Expo commemorative coin sets sold by Farran Zerbe in 1915 were ultimately broken up by later generations, resulting in most Pan-Pac commemoratives known today changing hands as individual coins. However, the five coins presented here comprise an intact, truly original five-coin Pan-Pac set, with solid, documented history of ownership in one family tracing to its original purchase at the Panama-Pacific Expo in San Francisco, 1915. It is one of only just a few blatantly original sets so well documented. And the story is quite endearing...

Our consignor's late father, David, was a small child of not quite two years old in 1915, when he attended the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in San Francisco with his grandfather. The duo made themselves one of the select in-person buyers of a cased five-coin commemorative coin set from Zerbe, which came at a cost of \$200. David's grandfather gave his grandson the set as a memento, and it would remain in the family's possession for more than a century. Confirming the story, an excerpt from the estate proceedings of our consignor's father reads:

"There is a set of Pan Pacific Commemorative Coins, dated 1915 which was given to David during the Pan Pacific Fair by his paternal grandfather. Our coin dealer, whom David has known for many years, valued the set at \$65,000 as of 4-4-03, and offered us \$62,000 for them which we considered fair. However, there would be considerable long-term gain taxes of approx. \$24,000 according to our CPA. In light of the fluxuating [sic] nature of coins, gold, antiques and jewelry, we feel that the coins should be included in the four-way split of all of our possessions. A note to this effect is attached to the case of the coins."

Upon receipt of the original set on consignment, it was still housed raw in its original case, and we had the coins certified for auction. They have only been submitted to PCGS once and bear sequential certification numbers, and they have never been submitted to CAC for review. They are offered here as a complete set, per our consignor's request, with their original velvet-lined leatherette presentation case. The box's original info card also remains with the case. Following, is a numismatic discussion of the individual coins.

1915-S Panama-Pacific Half Dollar — Cleaned — Unc Details.

Most of the 27,134 Pan-Pac half dollars distributed were sold individually to fairgoers as souvenirs, although examples were also distributed in multi-coin sets with various numbers of the other Pan-Pac issues. Some of these sets were housed in hammered copper frames and others in leatherette cases. This is a visually pleasing lower-end example with gold and blue-gray toning across well-struck devices. Satiny luster shows a few hairlines, as noted by PCGS.

1915-S Panama-Pacific Gold Dollar, MS63.

Charles Keck's design for the Pan-Pac gold dollar portrays a Panama Canal worker on the obverse and twin dolphins on the reverse, the latter representing the uninterrupted waterway made possible by the completion of the canal. This Select example displays satiny wheat-gold mint luster and shows no obtrusive abrasions, despite the grade.

1915-S Panama-Pacific Quarter Eagle, MS64.

The Pan-Pac quarter eagle was the first classic commemorative coin of this denomination struck, omitting, of course, the 1848 CAL. quarter eagles of the Gold Rush era. The design is attributed to the hands of Charles Barber and George T. Morgan. This near-Gem example is the highest-graded coin in the five-piece set and displays lovely satin luster with bright straw-gold color. The strike is sharp and unaffected by noteworthy abrasions.

1915-S Panama-Pacific Fifty Dollar Octagonal, MS63.

Congress authorized the coinage of 3,000 fifty dollar gold pieces in 1915 for the Panama-Pacific International Exposition, held in San Francisco. The legislation stipulated that half of the coins be struck with an octagonal shape, recalling the Gold Rush history of California and San Francisco during which the U.S. Assay Office issued octagonal fifty dollar gold ingots to serve local commercial needs.

The first Pan-Pac fifties were struck at the San Francisco Mint on June 15, 1915, and the variety that was produced was the octagonal variant — a choice likely based off of the publicity of the first striking ceremony.

An article in the August 1915 issue of *The Numismatist* begins:



David, age 2, with his grandfather (1916).

"The coining of the first \$50 gold piece ever authorized by the Government of the United States was made a notable occasion at the United States Mint at San Francisco. The Superintendent of the Mint, Hon. T.W.H. Shanahan, extended invitation to representatives of the Government, State and city, officers of the Exposition, together with notable representatives of various foreign governments and members of the American Numismatic Association, in all to the number of about eighty, to witness the production of not only the first \$50 gold piece, but the first coin of octagonal shape to be produced by Government authority."

In total, 1,500 octagonal Pan-Pac fifties were struck, of which 645 were sold. This is a pleasing mid-tier Mint State example of the octagonal issue. Well-struck design elements and satiny straw-gold luster adorn each side, while a loupe reveals minor hairline marks that limit the numeric grade. Eye appeal is pleasing.

1915-S Panama-Pacific Fifty Dollar Round, MS62.

Coinage of the round Pan-Pac fifties did not occur at the first-strike ceremony on June 15, 1915, but commenced later in July. The first round examples were delivered to Exposition officials by July 12, and Farran Zerbe began to sell full sets of Pan-Pac commemoratives from that point forward.

The octagonal variant of the fifty dollar piece differed from the round coin not only in its shape but also in its design. Robert Aitken, the designer of the coins, had placed dolphins in the angular peripheral voids of the octagonal coin, representing the new water route through the Panama Canal in much the same way Keck used dolphins in his dollar design. The dolphins were something different than Aitken had used on the official Exposition medals (So-Called Dollar HK-399 to -401), which featured a classical depiction of two female figures gracefully flanking a globe to represent the joining of the two hemispheres. However, neither the dolphins of the octagonal fifty dollar coin nor the female figures of the medal were transferred to the fifty dollar round coin, and the central circular motif was simply enlarged to fill the peripheries of the planchet. Thus, the Pan-Pac fifty dollar round coins were less ornate and less visually interesting than their octagonal counterparts, making them less popular with contemporary buyers. As a result, only 483 round coins were ultimately sold, apparently all as part of multi-denomination sets. This low distribution makes the fifty dollar round the rarest of the Pan-Pac commemoratives today, and the most sought after in any grade.

This is a pleasing low-end Mint State example, showing satiny wheat-gold luster and well-struck design elements. Some light hairlines seen beneath a loupe define the grade, but no obtrusive abrasions interfere with the naked-eye experience.

Original Five-Slot Leatherette Presentation Case.

Numerous scuffs and some nicks appear periodically across the exterior of the case, while the interior velvet lining is well preserved aside from some fraying around the coin slots. The information card is in good condition. The clasp is intermittently functional, but the hinges are intact. (Total: 5 coins)



The raw coins still in their case.

TERRITORIAL GOLD



1851 Reeded Edge Humbert Fifty, XF45 880 Thous., Kagin-5

3309 1851 Humbert Fifty Dollar, Reeded Edge, 880 Thous. XF45 PCGS. CAC. K-5, R.4. Kagin-5 was the first Humbert variety with the date on the obverse exergue instead of the edge. The denomination, fifty dollars, became part of the hubbed obverse legend. As with preceding varieties, the reverse exhibits an engine-turned design intended to deter counterfeits. The present lot is a problem-free example with olive-gold fields and peach-tinged luster. The eagle's banner, fletchings, and rock display wear, but marks are of little notice aside from the corner knocks expected of the XF45 grade. Listed on page 409 of the 2024 *Guide Book*. Population: 16 in 45, 37 finer. CAC: 5 in 45, 17 finer (6/23). NGC ID# 6J5L, PCGS# 10211



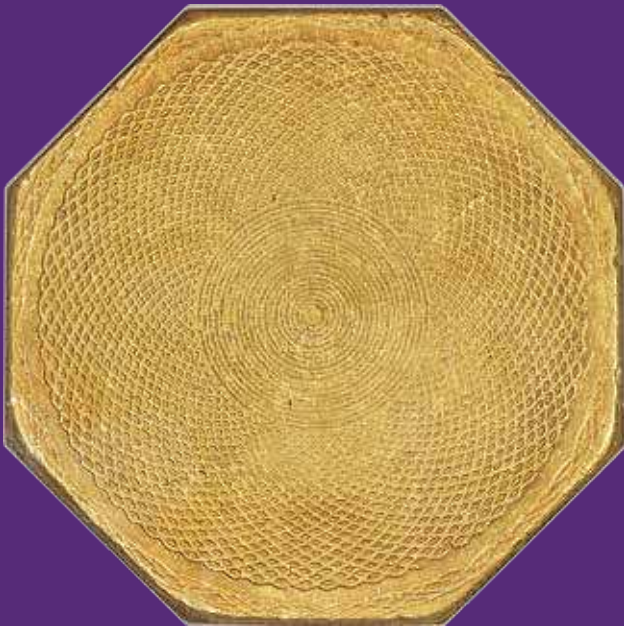
1851 Humbert Fifty Dollar, AU50 K-5, 880 Thous., Reeded Edge

3310 1851 Humbert Fifty Dollar, Reeded Edge, 880 Thous. AU50 NGC. K-5, Low R.5. A green-gold representative that exhibits many pockets of honey-gold luster. A couple of minor corner dings, but no other marks are of any notice. UNITED STATES is lightly brought up, but the overall strike is good. The first-year Assay Office slugs showed considerable variety, as they come with either a lettered or reeded edge, and either 880 or 887 Thous. fineness. Examples can have a 50 or no 50 on the reverse, and the peripheral ribbon can be close to the edge or midway toward the engine turning. All the combinations provide a great challenge to the completist, though most collectors are satisfied owning a single Assay Office slug. Listed on page 409 of the 2024 *Guide Book*. NGC ID# 6J5L, PCGS# 10211



**1851 Humbert Fifty Dollar, AU50
K-5, 880 Thous., Reeded Edge**

3311 1851 Humbert Fifty Dollar, Reeded Edge, 880 Thous. AU50 NGC. K-5, Low R.5. The Assay Office "ingots" were a boon to San Francisco bankers, who could accumulate gold dust purchased at a discount and transform the dust into reputable gold coin suitable for reserves. Although common on the West Coast in their day, the slugs were predominantly melted in subsequent years, in favor of San Francisco Mint coinage. Today, all slugs are rare relative to collector demand. This wheat-gold example displays luster in the protected regions. The 2 o'clock corner has a ding, and both sides are peppered with minor marks, as expected for an AU50 fifty. UNITED STATES and OF GOLD are faint. Listed on page 409 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.
NGC ID# 6J5L, PCGS# 10211



1851 Humbert Fifty Dollar, MS61 Reeded Edge, 880 Thous., K-5 Rare in Mint State

3312 1851 Humbert Fifty Dollar, Reeded Edge, 880 Thous. MS61 NGC. K-5, Low R.5. A few months after Augustus Humbert arrived in California at the end of January 1851, the establishment of the United States Assay Office and an unfavorable assay report on private gold coinage appeared in the West Coast press, leading to an acute shortage of circulating gold coinage including the removal of virtually all private mint issues. Only the cumbersome fifty dollar octagonal ingots were available for use in commerce, leaving the booming San Francisco economy and other nearby areas in a sorry state of economic disarray. The 1851 Assay Office octagonal fifties continued to be minted at .880 fineness, with the dies revised from the original issue to have a reeded edge and the stated fineness raised on a scroll above the eagle. AUGUSTUS HUMBERT UNITED STATES ASSAYER OF GOLD appears on the obverse with the 1851 date centered below FIFTY DOLLS. No denomination appears on the engine-turned reverse.

Smaller denomination Assay Office coinage did not appear until 1852, with the Assay Office using overdated 1851 dies and additional ten and twenty dollar coins struck by Wass, Molitor & Co. filled the void created when private gold coinage disappeared from circulation. Moffat and Company struck the U.S. Assay Office ten and twenty dollar pieces.

The present fifty dollar gold piece is one of the surviving examples in Uncirculated condition. As usual, the eagle is softly struck, but all other devices are sharp and the engine-turned reverse is virtually unmarked and sharp throughout. The all-important edges and corners of this heavy gold coin are as struck free of edge dings or damage from handling. Lustrous yellow-gold color includes faint orange accents for excellent eye appeal. Although massive numbers of these octagonal pieces were struck, few survived commercial use or later melting upon the 1854 establishment of the San Francisco Mint. This Gold Rush icon is the cornerstone of any Territorial Gold collection. Listed on pages 409 and 410 of the 2024 *Guide Book*. NGC Census: 8 in 61, 4 finer (6/23). NGC ID# 6J5L, PCGS# 10211



1852/1 Humbert Twenty, AU58 K-9, First Assay Office Twenty

3313 1852/1 Humbert Twenty Dollar AU58 PCGS. K-9, R.6.

Augustus Humbert had been U.S. Assayer for the United States Assay Office of Gold for nearly a full year before he received permission to coin gold in denominations less than fifty dollars. With the private mints shuttered, banks, businesses, and private citizens were without ten and twenty dollar gold pieces to conduct day-to-day transactions. It was in February 1852 when the U.S. Assay Office issued its first ten dollar gold pieces, with twenty dollar gold coin distributed about two weeks later at the end of the month.

The inaugural twenty dollar pieces show an altered date of 1851 to 1852. Struck with a federal-style eagle obverse and an engine-turned reverse with a rectangular panel centered on the reverse, these coins had raised lettering within the rectangle saying: AUGUSTUS HUMBERT. / UNITED STATES ASSAYER / OF GOLD. CALIFORNIA. / 1852. Simultaneously, the firm Curtis, Perry, and Ward received the Assay Office contract, having acquired the name and assets of Moffat & Company as well as federal approval to meet the commercial needs of California's coinage.

The 1852/1 twenty dollar initial issue is extremely scarce today, with only a few pieces surviving in any grade. About Uncirculated coins such as the present AU58 example are rare, as are the handful of finer pieces that exist according to the PCGS and NGC combined population data. This well-produced example displays attractive olive-gold color throughout both sides and shows few signs of any prolonged circulation. A few light marks exist on the obverse, which proclaims 884 THOUS fineness in raised letters above the eagle. The eagle's leg and shield show a bit of high-point softness from strike and a touch of wear, yet this coin is sharply struck in all other areas throughout both sides. Strong rims and dentils surround the still-lustrous surfaces.

Heritage has sold only a dozen 1852/1 Assay Office twenties in the past 25 years, of which half were impaired in one way or another. The finest 1852/1 twenty we have handled is the near-Gem Uncirculated former Eliasberg coin, which realized \$211,500 in 2014 as a highlight of the famed Riverboat Collection. We expect much excitement among Territorial Gold collectors when the current outstanding AU58 PCGS example crosses the block. This issue is listed in the 2024 *Guide Book* on page 270. PCGS Population: 2 in 58, 2 finer (7/23). NGC ID# ANGH, PCGS# 10193



**1852 Assay Office Fifty Dollar, AU58
887 Thous., K-13, Iconic Gold Rush Relic**

3314 1852 Assay Office Fifty Dollar, 887 Thous. AU58 NGC. **K-13, R.4.** The California Gold Rush brought a massive influx of prospectors to San Francisco and the surrounding regions during the late 1840s and early 1850s. While the amount of gold and wealth surged, the scarcity of reliable coinage posed a significant challenge to the growing economy. To address this issue, the United States Assay Office, under the leadership of Augustus Humbert, briefly produced these massive fifty dollar gold coins, or “slugs.”

The Humbert fifties first issued in 1851 and manufactured through 1852 were instantly recognizable and distinct from contemporary counterparts because of their octagonal shape, and their importance to the local economy was undeniable. They served as a reliable and standardized form of currency during a time when gold dust and nuggets were commonly used in daily transactions. They were manufactured to precise standards in terms of weight and purity, ensuring their uniformity and acceptance by merchants and individuals alike. They were also among the few coins accepted for the payment of duties and taxes at the Custom House.

Today, these iconic California Gold Rush relics rank among the most popular coins ever struck in this country. They stand as a testament to the monumental historical and economic importance of that period to the broader development of the United States. This borderline-Uncirculated representative is just about as sharp as they come with surprisingly few edge nicks and minimal high-point friction. The eagle’s feathers, the legends, and the reverse engine turning are notably crisp. Bright yellow and green-gold surfaces display unimportant ticks and hairlines that have no impact on eye appeal. Listed on page 411 of the 2024 *Guide Book*. Census: 16 in 58, 11 finer (7/23).

NGC ID# ANHG, PCGS# 10016



1850 Baldwin & Co. Five Dollar, MS61 Tied for Finest Certified Popular K-2 Variety

3315 1850 Baldwin & Co. Five Dollar MS61 PCGS. K-2, R.5. In 1849, businessmen George Baldwin and Thomas Holman established a shop specializing in jewelry and watchmaking on Clay Street in San Francisco. Sensing an opportunity, they purchased F.D. Kohler's profitable coinage operation shortly afterward, as he prepared for his new position of Assayer at the newly established California State Assay Office. Baldwin & Co. began issuing coins in five, ten, and twenty dollar denominations in 1850 and 1851, which were initially well-received by merchants and bankers. According to Donald Kagin, Albert Kuner engraved the dies for the Baldwin coinage.

Philadelphia coin dealer Henry Chapman gave a good description of the 1850 Baldwin & Co. five dollar gold piece, designated as the K-2 variety in Don Kagin's *Private Gold Coins and Patterns of the United States*, in lot 1862 of his catalog of the Matthew Stickney Collection (Chapman, 6/1907):

"1850 \$5. Head of Liberty with BALDWIN & CO., around 13 stars, below 1850. R. Eagle with olive branch in right talon, three arrows in left talon. S. M. V. (Standard Mint Value) CALIFORNIA GOLD, below FIVE DOL. Border beaded, edge milled. Very fine. Excessively rare, probably only about five known. See plate."

Unfortunately, Baldwin's coins were found to contain less than face value in gold when assayed by Augustus Humbert at the United States Assay Office in March of 1851. The five dollar pieces had an average intrinsic value of \$4.91 according to Humbert's findings. The assay was undertaken at the request of journalist James King of William, who was also a rival of Baldwin & Co. in the private coinage business and obviously had an axe to grind in the affair. Humbert himself was not a disinterested party, as Baldwin & Co. was the only private mint to nearly match the output of the Assay Office in its most productive years, 1850 and 1851. Baldwin claimed there was a plot by competitors to discredit his coins, and a later assay at the Philadelphia Mint was much more favorable in its findings, but there was an immediate backlash in the local press, and the public lost all confidence in the Baldwin & Co. coinage. Baldwin was forced to flee the territory in the face of this public outrage, and greedy merchants only accepted his coins at a steep discount, to be profitably turned in for recoinage at the Assay Office. By December of 1851, few Baldwin & Co. coins were still in circulation.

Although the Baldwin & Co. five dollar gold piece is not as elusive today as it was in Henry Chapman's time, it is still quite rare. In fact, true Uncirculated examples are extremely rare, with less than a handful known. PCGS and NGC list a combined total of 35 coins in their population tables, including an unknown number of resubmissions and crossovers (7/23). Territorial enthusiasts prize the Baldwin & Co. coins in all grades and conditions.

This impressive MS61 example features lustrous orange-gold surfaces, with some scattered nicks and scratches on both sides. The design elements are sharply detailed in most areas, especially considering the late state of the dies, which must have been close to terminal. An extensive network of peripheral obverse die cracks culminates in a large triangular cud over the eighth and ninth stars. The reverse shows several more peripheral cracks, with a smaller rim cud at 9 o'clock. A few years ago, there was a listing for an MS64 example of this rare issue in the NGC population data, but that piece no longer appears in their Census, leaving this coin tied with one other example at PCGS for finest-certified honors. It may be years before a comparable specimen becomes available, once this lot has passed. The discerning collector will bid accordingly. This coin is pictured on PCGS CoinFacts. Listed on page 415 of the 2024 *Guide Book*. Population: 2 in 61, 0 finer (7/23).

Ex: Possibly the June Sale (Stack's, 6/1983), lot 826; Long Beach Expo (Pacific Coast Auction Galleries, 6/1987), lot 1816; A. Bernard Shore Collection (Superior, 1/1988), lot 4635; Pre-Long Beach Auction (Goldberg Auctions, 1/2004), lot 3498.

NGC ID# ANHJ, PCGS# 10025



1849 Oregon Exchange Company Five Early Gold Rush Issue, K-1, VF Details

3316 1849 Oregon Exchange Co. Five Dollar — Plugged — **PCGS Genuine. VF Details. K-1, R.5.** The Oregon Exchange Company (William Kilborn, Theophilus Magruder, James Taylor, George Abernethy, William Wilson, William Rector, John Gill Campbell, and Noyes Smith) established a private mint in Oregon City in March of 1849, with the aim of converting the plentiful gold dust from the California gold fields into a more suitable medium of exchange. The mint was operational for about six months and issued approximately 6,000 coins of the five dollar denomination and 2,850 ten dollar pieces before the firm disbanded in September. The coins were readily accepted in the regional economy at the time, but almost all of the output was turned in for recoinage once the San Francisco Mint opened in 1854. Examples are seldom encountered today and high-grade specimens are especially elusive.

This impressive example shows light-to-moderate wear, with VF sharpness on the design elements. The slightly granular orange-gold surfaces are relatively lightly abraded, but a number of minor planchet voids are evident on both sides and the coin shows evidence of plugging at 12:00 on the obverse. The overall presentation is still quite pleasing for this elusive early Gold Rush issue. Listed on page 419 of the 2024 *Guide Book*.



1849 Mormon Five Dollar, AU53 Highly Sought Territorial Issue, K-2

3317 1849 Mormon Five Dollar AU53 PCGS. CAC. K-2, R.5. This early five dollar gold piece was likely struck at the Deseret Mint, which was established at the home of dentist Dr. William Sharp. Mormon symbols on the obverse and reverse include the all-seeing eye, surrounded by the obverse legend TO. THE. LORD. HOLINESS., while the reverse displays clasped hands and the initials G.S.L.C. (Great Salt Lake City) and P.G. (Pure Gold). These early pieces wore quickly because they were made from unalloyed native gold. This Mormon five dollar gold is smooth and attractive, with the motifs only lightly worn on the antique-gold surfaces. CAC endorsement confirms high quality for the assigned grade. Housed in a PCGS 30th Anniversary Green Label Holder. Listed in the 2024 *Guide Book* on page 419. PCGS Population: 11 in 53, 18 finer. CAC: 2 in 53, 5 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 6J6V, PCGS# 10262



1849 Mormon Twenty Dollar, K-4, XF40 Rare Territorial Gold Issue

3318 1849 Mormon Twenty Dollar XF40 NGC. K-4, R.6. Mormon twenty dollar gold pieces are formidable Territorial gold rarities that are seldom offered in any venue. A search of the Heritage archives reveals only eight examples offered in our auctions over the past 25 years. The current example represents the ninth such coin — a pleasing, moderately circulated example with smooth and attractive surfaces for the grade and excellent eye appeal. The 1849 Mormon gold pieces are tied to several influences and events that helped shape both the economic and the societal development of the old West, with repercussions felt nationwide Mormon Battalion members and Latter-day Saints California immigrants were among the first to discover California gold. It was James Wilson Marshall, a Mormon, who discovered gold at Sutter's Mill in January 1848.

Likewise, it was Brigham Young who was among the first to realize the necessity of converting gold dust to coin. The Mormons at Salt Lake City benefited from booming trade as word of the California gold fields spread to the East. In November 1848 Brigham Young was involved in important property and goods transactions and wrote:

"The coined money, I have not now on hand, but we are preparing to put gold dust into coin without any alloy, which if you dispose to take, you can have out the value, but if you should choose the American Coined money, we can probably get it by the time you want it. If not, it will probably save me some little trouble."

The Deseret Mint struck \$2.50, \$5, \$10, and \$20 1849 gold pieces. The two-and-a-half dollar coins were popular, as were the five dollar denomination coins. Only a few ten dollar pieces were struck, and fewer still of the twenty dollar coins. The twenty dollar pieces have the distinction of being the first coins of that denomination struck in the United States, since they were produced several months prior to the federal double eagles issued in March 1950.

Initially, Mormon gold coins were readily accepted, but they quickly fell into disfavor for being underweight along with many other early private mint gold issues. The coins circulated within the Mormon community at par, but only at a deep discount everywhere else. Upon opening of the San Francisco Mint in 1854, almost all of the Mormon twenties were melted and recoinced. Listed in the 2024 *Guide Book* on page 420. NGC Census: 1 in 40, 5 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 6HVV, PCGS# 10274



1860 Mormon Five Dollar, MS61 K-6, Only 472 Coins Struck Condition Census Western Rarity

3319 1860 Mormon Five Dollar MS61 PCGS. K-6, High R.5. In the mid-19th century, a unique and fascinating chapter in American monetary history unfolded with the introduction of the Mormon gold coinage of 1849-50 and 1860. Born out of the desire for economic independence and the tenets of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (LDS), these coins not only served as a medium of exchange but also reflected the religious beliefs and aspirations of the early Mormon pioneers.

The story of the Mormon gold coinage begins amidst the backdrop of the California Gold Rush, which sparked a frenzied search for gold throughout the American West. In 1848, gold was discovered at Sutter's Mill in California, leading to a massive influx of miners and settlers to the region. Brigham Young, the leader of the LDS Church, saw an opportunity for economic self-sufficiency for his followers in Utah, where they had settled after being driven out of several states because of financial issues and religious persecution.

Under the guidance of Brigham Young, the Mormons established the Deseret Assay Office in Salt Lake City, Utah, in 1848. The office was primarily responsible for testing and assaying the purity of gold dust and nuggets brought in by local miners, though coins were also struck in denominations of \$2.50, \$5, \$10, and \$20. They featured unique designs and inscriptions reflecting Mormon beliefs and their aspirations for a self-sustaining economy.

This 1860 Mormon five dollar gold piece, one of 472 coins struck in .917 gold (not .999, as stipulated) depicts the Lion of Judah on the obverse with HOLINESS TO THE LORD in Deseret script around the border, while the reverse showcases a beehive symbolizing industry, hard work, and the industrious nature of the Mormon pioneers.

The present Uncirculated example retains partial luster over light lemon-gold surfaces. Strike definition is impressively strong, save for the highest points of the lion. Scattered abrasions and hairlines explain the grade. Listed on page 420 of the 2024 *Guide Book*. Population: 5 in 61, 2 finer (7/23).

NGC ID# 6J6Z, PCGS# 10268



1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. Twenty Dollar K-8, AU58 Colorado Gold Rush Souvenir

3320 1861 Clark, Gruber & Co. Twenty Dollar AU58 PCGS. K-8, High R.5. The brothers Austin M. and Milton E. Clark operated a wholesale/grocery business in the Leavenworth, Kansas area around the time gold was discovered in the neighboring Colorado Territory in 1857/1858. The Clarks' relative proximity to the gold fields spurred not only their business, with miners buying provisions on their way west, but also put the brothers in the enviable position of hearing about new gold discoveries. According to Don Kagin, writing in *Private Gold Coins and Patterns of the United States*:

"In March of that year [1858], the Clark brothers decided to form a banking business partnership with Emanuel Henry Gruber. Gruber was a native of Hagerstown, Maryland, who had acquired experience as a cashier at McLelland, Scruggs and Company in St. Louis."

As their businesses, which were heavily reliant on the trade of gold dust, prospered, Clark, Gruber & Co. decided it would be both convenient and profitable to set up as coiners, as well. An announcement was made in the *Rocky Mountain News* on April 4, 1860, and the new coining department was operational by July 10. The firm struck two and a half, five, ten, and twenty dollar gold pieces in 1860 and 1861. The 1860 twenties featured a view of Pike's Peak on the reverse, while those struck the following year had a new reverse design, which, like the obverse, closely resembled their federal counterparts.

The K-8 twenty dollar variety features the star above Liberty right of the coronet tip and a defect right of the V in Denver. This borderline-Uncirculated survivor displays green-gold color and a hint of semireflectivity in the fields. Strike softness is confined to the centers on each side, while the stars and legends are bold and virtually unworn. Lightly hairlined and with small abrasions. An important piece of Colorado gold mining history, and a rare numismatic relic. Listed on page 421 of the 2024 *Guide Book*. NGC ID# ANK7, PCGS# 10142

COINS OF HAWAII



1883 Hawaii Silver Dollar, MS65+ CAC-Approved Condition Rarity

3321 1883 Hawaii Dollar MS65+ PCGS. CAC. The San Francisco Mint struck 500,000 silver dollars in 1883 for the island kingdom of Hawaii, although it is believed that the majority of these were later melted, and a net mintage of 46,348 is typically quoted as the true distribution figure. The scarcity of high-grade dollars agrees with this. Gems are particularly scarce.

This Plus-designated, CAC-endorsed example displays original lilac and blue-green toning over satiny luster with minimal signs of contact. The strike is sharp. The last MS65 example of this issue that we handled was an MS65 PCGS CAC coin in our 2017 FUN Signature, which realized \$30,550. The example offered here, being Plus graded, is finer than that coin. Population: 16 in 65 (1 in 65+), 6 finer. CAC: 8 in 65, 0 finer (7/23).

NGC ID# 2C5D, PCGS# 10995



1891-Dated Queen Lili'uokalani Silver Dollar PR61 Cameo, Medcalf 2MH-1 Reginald Huth Private Pattern

3322 1891 Queen Lili'uokalani Pattern Silver Dollar PR61 Cameo PCGS. CAC. M. 2MH-1, Bruce X-M1. Queen Lili'uokalani was crowned queen of Hawaii in 1891, succeeding her late brother. Only two years later, she was deposed by American businessmen, supported by diplomat John L. Stevens and the U.S. Marines. London numismatist Reginald Huth sympathized with the lost cause of Hawaiian monarchy, and issued rare private pattern silver dollars to mark the occasion. The present design features a bust left of Queen Lili'uokalani; other varieties portray the young Princess Ka'iulani. The reverse shows the Hawaiian islands, along with the legend AKAHI DALA, Hawaiian for one dollar. This is a brilliant and sharply struck example with distributed minor to moderate obverse marks.

Ex: FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2017), lot 6357.

PCGS# 144337 Base PCGS# 800185



Princess Kaiulani

1895 Princess Kaiulani Silver Dollar
Medcalf 2MH-3, PR61 Cameo
Rare Private Pattern

3323 1893 (1895) Princess Kaiulani Pattern Silver Dollar **PR61 Cameo** PCGS. CAC. M. 2MH-3. Ex: Forsythe Collection. Issued by Reginald Huth. Huth (1853-1926) was a wealthy British numismatist. His coin collection was auctioned by Sotheby's in 1927. He issued private fantasy pieces for various countries, but he is best known to American numismatists for three varieties of exquisite Hawaiian private pattern silver dollar issues, one for Queen Liliuokalani and two for Princess Kaiulani. The present variety (2MH-3) has one dolphin below the princess, while another variety (2MH-5) has four dolphins. Colin R. Bruce II lists the issues in *Unusual World Coins*. Per Medcalf, 2HM-3 and 2HM-5 have a combined mintage of 50 pieces, but the number of 2MH-3 survivors is much smaller. PCGS has certified only five pieces in all grades (7/23). This is a brilliant and fully struck specimen that displays delicate hairlines throughout the fields.

PCGS# 509662

PHYSICAL CRYPTOCURRENCY

2013 Casascius 1 Bitcoin, MS67 Loaded, Firstbits 13CAvTVR

3324 2013 Casascius 1 Bitcoin (BTC), Brass, Loaded (Unredeemed), Firstbits 13CAvTVR, Series 2, MS67 PCGS. 28.6 mm. Casascius physical bitcoins were the brainchild of Mike Caldwell, who created them as a way of making a physical way to own and store actual bitcoin. The first pieces were produced in 2011; known as Series 1, these initial coins had a spelling error in the hologram: CASACIUS (missing the second S). The error was corrected the same year, and all subsequent issues were produced with the corrected CASASCIUS spelling — these pieces are designated Series 2, and comprise all 1 BTC coins produced and loaded through 2014.

The current coin is a high-grade example of the 2013 1 BTC Casascius issue. It was originally loaded with 1 BTC on April 26, 2013, but two subsequent transactions occurred on July 10, 2017, for 0.00000001 BTC each, giving this coin an active value of 1.00000002 BTC, per the public address data.

According to Elias Ahonen in his *Encyclopedia of Physical Bitcoins and Crypto-Currencies*, revised edition, a total of 8,352 Casascius bitcoins bearing the 2013 date were loaded in 2013 and early 2014. Over a third of these have since been redeemed, reducing the population of loaded coins. Government regulations pushed on Mike Caldwell at the time resulted in him suspending sales of pre-loaded bitcoins in November 2013, forever stunting the “mintages” of these physical cryptocurrency coins. PCGS reports a total of nine pieces in MS67, with two finer in MS68 (7/23).

This piece is the final lot of the exciting Archipelago Collection, being the culmination of the consignor’s decades-long pursuit to collect a representative coin of every country from 1600 to present. Although not a “country” per se, the physical bitcoin was — to the consignor’s mind — an important and historic marker of the evolution of money in the digital age, and a tangible emblem of the earliest steps towards the establishment of the first mainstream currency to transcend national sovereignty. The consignor therefore considered the Casascius bitcoin to be both a necessity in completing his unique collection, as well as a fitting coda to his numismatic journey. **He acquired the bitcoin in a private transaction in 2013, soon after it was minted and loaded with one unit of the digital currency.** The active status of this Casascius physical bitcoin can be viewed at the following link:

<https://casascius.uberbills.com/?address=13CAvTVRC9N6pEc1xfV4EgmS76PtS9dwih>

From The Archipelago Collection.

PCGS# 892615



PATTERNS



**1859 Double Eagle in Copper
Gilt, Judd-257, PR64
Paquet Designed**

3325 1859 Twenty Dollar, Judd-257, Pollock-305, High R.6, Gilt, PR64 NGC. CAC. A seated figure of Liberty faces left on the obverse supporting a fasces with her right hand and a shield with her left. An eagle is standing behind the shield. The denomination 20 DOLLARS, the date, 1859, and the legend UNITED STATES OF AMERICA are within a heavy oak and laurel wreath. Both designs were created by Anthony Paquet. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. A majority of the 20 or so survivors are gilt, including the present lot. Fully struck and unmarked with a few minute scattered carbon specks. Gilt Census: 4 in 64, 1 finer (7/23). NGC ID# 29D6, PCGS# 535168



**1875 Sailor Head Five Dollar in Gilt White
Metal**

**Unique Judd-1440A, PR61
Ex: Linderman-Farouk-Kosoff**

3326 1875 Sailor Head Five Dollar, Judd-1440A, Pollock-1584, Unique, PR61 PCGS. Ex: Farouk. William Barber's famous Sailor Head design, the obverse features a head of Liberty facing left. The drapery over Liberty's shoulders presents the appearance of a collar on a sailor's uniform. Also, the word Liberty is set on a squared-off coronet with two trailing ribbons, this also resembling a sailor's cap. On the reverse, an eagle similar to the one featured on the regular issue twenty cent piece is poised in heraldic fashion. Beneath the eagle is a ribbon with the motto IN GOD WE TRUST, and above the words E PLURIBUS UNUM are set directly onto the field in tiny letters. Struck in white with a reeded edge, and unique as such. Other examples of this design were also struck in copper (Judd-1439, about a dozen known), aluminum (Judd-1440, unique), and gold (Judd-1438, two known).

This piece was, according to USPatterns.com, "originally in the Linderman collection. It was probably deliberately struck on his behalf. It later appeared ... [in the 1985 Bowers and Merena] Kosoff sale where it was described as porous, nicked and with traces of gilding." It survives today in that condition, with about 80% to 90% of the gilding worn away, revealing the stone-gray surfaces beneath. There are numerous rim dings, especially on the reverse.

Ex: Dr. Henry R. Linderman Collection; unknown intermediaries; King Farouk; Palace Collections of Egypt Sale (Sotheby's, 2/1954), lot 1939; Abe Kosoff; Kosoff Collection (Bowers and Merena, 11/1985), lot 1093.

PCGS# 61748



1915 No S Pan-Pac Half Dollar in Copper Judd-1962, PR64 Brown Only Four Known

3327 1915 No S, Judd-1792/1962, Pollock-2030, R.8, PR64 Brown PCGS. Regular die trials issue of the Panama-Pacific commemorative half but lacking the S-mintmark. Struck in copper with a reeded edge. Of the many pattern issues issued by the U.S. mint, the copper, silver, and gold die trials of the Pan-Pac half are undoubtedly among the most desirable and eagerly sought after. According to USPatterns.com: "These strikings, before the mintmark was added, were probably deliberately struck to create a rarity. Pollock mentions a quote from Breen by Farran Zerbe which more or less describes them as pieces struck for the Secretary of the Treasury." Secretary W.G. McAdoo was, himself, a collector, so the argument makes sense. Two No S Panama-Pacific half dollars exist in gold, at least four exist in silver, and this is one of only four extant in copper.

Each side of this near-Gem representative is glossy brown without traces of red anywhere. The only blemishes on the surfaces are a couple of dark carbon spots at the center of the obverse. A rarely offered opportunity to acquire this historic item, which apparently has not been offered publicly in nearly three decades.

Roster and Provenance of Judd-1962 (Formerly Judd-1792)

1. PR67 Red and Brown NGC. William Woodin; Fred E. Olsen Collection (B. Max Mehl, 11/1944), lot 625, realized \$180; Abe Kosoff and Sol Kaplan; purchased by Anthony Swiatek at a Shaker-Heights Coin Show in 1971; FUN Signature (Heritage, 1/2015), lot 4505, realized \$111,625; Regency Auction XVI (Legend Rare Coin Auctions, 2/2016), lot 11; ANA Auction (Stack's Bowers, 8/2016), lot 3531; Regency Auction XXII (Legend Rare Coin Auctions, 7/2017), lot 452.

2. PR66 Red and Brown PCGS. CAC. Eric P. Newman EPNNES; Eric P. Newman Collection, Part I (Heritage, 4/2013), lot 4048, realized \$199,750; Bob Simpson Collection, Part VII (Heritage, 1/2022), lot 3867, realized \$168,000; Regency Auction LVII (Legend Rare Coin Auctions, 2/2023), lot 27, realized \$176,250.

3. PR65 Red and Brown NGC. Abe Kosoff; Saint Louis ANA (New England Rare Coin Auctions, 7/1979), lot 1363, offered with an example of Judd-1960 and Judd-1961 in separate lots, realized \$5,000; Sound Beach Collection (Heritage, 11/2003), lot 11251, offered with the other coins from the 1979 ANA in separate lots, realized \$63,250; Southern collection; Simpson Collection.

4. PR64 Brown PCGS. Denver ANA (Heritage, 8/1996), lot 5193, where it realized \$15,400. **The present coin.** PCGS# 12179



**1921 Peace Dollar Plaster
Made by Anthony de Francisci**

3328 1921 Peace Dollar Plaster by Anthony de Francisci. In December 1921, Italian-American sculptor Anthony de Francisci won the Commission of Fine Arts competition to design the Peace dollar. The commission requested that the date be changed from Roman to Arabic numerals. According to Roger Burdette, author of *Renaissance of American Coinage 1916-1921*, de Francisci made the requested changes to two sets of models. He took one set with him to Washington, D.C., and the other set was left at James Earle Fraser's New York studio. The present lot is the modified obverse plaster left with Fraser. Fraser later gave it to Victor Anthony de Meo, a photographer who worked with Fraser on projects such as the celebrated *End of the Trail* sculpture, or William de Meo, the son of Victor Anthony de Meo. William de Meo was an apprentice for Fraser and later opened up his own New York studio. The plaster is made of white alabaster with a yellow-ochre finish. It has a 222 mm diameter and is 32 mm thick. The edge displays moderate chips, and there are occasional minor surface deposits. We thank MintErrorNews.com for information concerning the plaster and its associated splasher die trial.



**1921 Peace Dollar Splasher in Lead
Judd A1921-1, Believed Unique, Unc Details**

3329 1921 Peace Dollar Obverse Splasher, Judd A1921-1, Pollock-Unlisted, Unique — Environmental Damage — PCGS Genuine. **Unc Details.** Lead. 77.1 grams. 45 mm diameter. 5 mm thick. In late 1921, sculptor Anthony de Francisci won the Commission of Fine Arts competition for the Peace dollar. He arrived at the Philadelphia Mint a few days before Christmas, and worked with Chief Engraver George Morgan to finish the design. Roger Burdette in *A Guide Book of Peace Dollars* notes a December 23 letter from Mint Director R.T. Baker to Treasury Secretary Andrew William Mellon about the submission of models for the Peace dollar. Burdette states the models were "likely lead splashes or small plaster casts, there being no time to harden the hubs and make dies." Andy Lustig concluded the present splasher "is a genuine U.S. Mint product" with highly concave fields and a squared rim unlike a typical 1921 Peace dollar. The splasher has oxidized and has a beaded appearance. The present splasher was retained by Anthony de Francisci, and possibly passed through the ownership of James Earle Fraser and Victor Anthony de Meo. Fraser was a contemporary of de Francisci, and de Meo was a photographer who worked with Fraser. de Meo's son, William de Meo, was an apprentice for Fraser, and later owned the splasher.

End of Session One

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Current Bid	Bid Increment	Current Bid	Bid Increment
< \$10	\$1	\$10,000 - \$19,999	\$1,000
\$10 - \$49	\$2	\$20,000 - \$49,999	\$2,000
\$50 - \$99	\$5	\$50,000 - \$99,999	\$5,000
\$100 - \$199	\$10	\$100,000 - \$199,999	\$10,000
\$200 - \$499	\$20	\$200,000 - \$499,999	\$20,000
\$500 - \$999	\$50	\$500,000 - \$999,999	\$25,000
\$1,000 - \$1,999	\$100	\$1,000,000 - \$1,999,999	\$50,000
\$2,000 - \$4,999	\$200	\$2,000,000 - \$9,999,999	\$100,000
\$5,000 - \$9,999	\$500	>= \$10,000,000	\$200,000

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26. Purchased lots may be subject to taxes or fees imposed by various foreign taxing agencies. Buyer is responsible for paying all foreign imposed taxes whether VAT, GST, etc. prior to delivery unless other arrangements are made in writing. Lots delivered to Buyer, or Buyer's representative are subject to all applicable state and local taxes, unless appropriate permits are on file with Auctioneer. Should state sales tax become applicable in the state for delivery prior to delivery of the property on the invoice, Buyer agrees to pay all applicable state sales tax as required by the delivery state as of the shipping date. Buyer agrees to pay Auctioneer the actual amount of tax due in the event that sales tax is not properly collected due to: 1) an expired, inaccurate, or inappropriate tax certificate or declaration, 2) an incorrect interpretation of the applicable statute, 3) or any other reason. The appropriate form or certificate must be on file at and verified by Auctioneer five days prior to Auction, or tax must be paid; only if such form or certificate is received by Auctioneer within 4 days after Auction can a refund of tax paid be made. Lots from different Auctions may not be aggregated for sales tax purposes.
27. In the event that Buyer's payment is dishonored upon presentment(s), Buyer shall pay the maximum statutory processing fee set by applicable state law. If Buyer attempts to pay via eCheck and Buyer's financial institution denies this bank account, or the payment cannot be completed using the selected funding source, Buyer agrees to complete payment using your credit card on file (subject to the surcharge detailed in paragraph 24).
28. If any Auction invoice submitted by Auctioneer is not paid in full when due, the unpaid balance will bear interest at the highest rate permitted by law from the date of invoice until paid. Any invoice not paid when due will bear a three percent (3%) late fee on the invoice amount. If the Auctioneer refers any invoice to an attorney for collection, Buyer agrees to pay attorney's fees, court costs, and other collection costs incurred by Auctioneer. If Auctioneer assigns collection to its in-house legal staff, such attorney's time expended on the matter shall be compensated at a rate comparable to the hourly rate of independent attorneys.
29. In the event Buyer fails to pay any amounts due, Buyer authorizes Auctioneer to charge the Buyer's credit card on file with Auctioneer in the amount required to pay the invoice in full or sell the lot(s) securing the invoice to any underbidders in the Auction that the lot(s) appeared, or at subsequent private or public sale, or relist the lot(s) in a future auction conducted by Auctioneer. A defaulting Buyer agrees to pay for the reasonable costs of resale (including a 15% seller's commission, if consigned to an auction conducted by Auctioneer). The defaulting Buyer is liable to pay any difference between his total original invoice for the lot(s), plus any applicable interest, and the net proceeds for the lot(s) if sold at private sale or the subsequent hammer price of the lot(s) less the 15% seller's commissions, if sold at an Auctioneer's auction.
30. Title shall not pass to Buyer until all invoices are paid in full. Auctioneer shall have a lien against the merchandise purchased by Buyer to secure payment of any and all outstanding Auction invoices. Auctioneer is further granted a lien and the right to retain possession of any other property of Buyer then held by Auctioneer or its affiliates to secure payment of any Auction invoice or any other amounts due Auctioneer or affiliates from Buyer. With respect to these lien rights, Auctioneer shall have all the rights of a secured creditor under Article 9 of the Texas Uniform Commercial Code, including but not limited to the right of sale (including a 15% seller's commission, if consigned to an auction conducted by Auctioneer). Any Heritage foreclosure auction venue is deemed a reasonably commercial sale. In addition, with respect to payment of the Auction invoice(s), Buyer waives any and all rights of offset he might otherwise have against Auctioneer and the consignor of the merchandise included on the invoice. If Buyer owes Auctioneer or its affiliates on any account, Auctioneer and its affiliates shall have the right to offset such unpaid account by any credit balance due Buyer, and it may secure by possessory lien any unpaid amount by any of the Buyer's property in their possession.

Delivery, Shipping, and Handling Charges:

31. Buyer is liable for all shipping, handling, registration, and renewal fees, if any. Please refer to Auctioneer's website HA.com/c/shipping.zx for the latest charges or call Auctioneer. Auctioneer is unable to combine purchases from other auctions or affiliates into one package for shipping purposes. Merchandise will be shipped in a commercially reasonable time after payment in good funds for the merchandise and the shipping fees is received or credit extended, except when third-party shipment occurs. Buyer on lots designated for third-party shipment must designate the common carrier, accept risk of loss, and prepay shipping costs. Buyer

agrees that Service and Handling charges related to shipping items which are not pre-paid may be charged to the credit card on file with Auctioneer (subject to the surcharge detailed in paragraph 24).

32. Successful international Bidders shall provide written shipping instructions, including specified customs declarations, to Auctioneer for any lots to be delivered outside of the United States. NOTE: Declaration value shall be the item(s) hammer price together with its buyer's premium and Auctioneer shall use the correct harmonized code for the lot.
33. On all shipments in which Auctioneer charges the Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee *infra*, any risk of loss during shipment will be borne by Auctioneer until the common carrier's confirmation of delivery to the address of record in Auctioneer's file, this is the "Secure Location". A common carrier's confirmation is conclusive to prove delivery to Buyer; if the client has a Signature release on file with the carrier, the package is considered delivered without Signature. Auctioneer shall arrange, select, and engage common carriers and other transportation vendors on your behalf. Transit services are subject to the following terms and conditions:
 - a. **Scope of Transit Services:** Merchandise for transit will be insured under one or more insurance policies issued by an authorized broker to Auctioneer. The merchandise will be insured for the invoice price of the properties (hammer price plus Buyer's Premium) ("Insured Value"). For each shipment, Buyer will provide a Secure Location to which the items will be delivered. NOTICE: **Auctioneer is neither an insurance company nor a common carrier of any type.**
 - b. **Auctioneer's Compensation for Transit Services:** Auctioneer will provide transit services to Buyer for ¼ of 1% of the Insured Value, plus packaging and handling fees and fees for the common carrier (collectively, "Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee"). Buyer agrees to pay Delivery, Handling, and Transit Fee and comply with all terms of payment as set forth herein.
 - c. **Auctioneer's Limitation of Liability for Transit Services:** Buyer understands and agrees that Auctioneer's liability for loss of or damage to the items, if any, ends when the items have been delivered to the Secure Location, and Auctioneer has received evidence of delivery. Any claim that property has sustained loss or damage during transit must be reported to Auctioneer within seventy-two (72) hours of the delivery date. Any recovery for loss of or damage to any merchandise is limited to the lesser of actual cash value of the merchandise or the Insured Value. **Under no circumstances is Auctioneer liable for consequential or punitive damages.**
34. It shall be the responsibility for Buyer to arrange pick-up or shipping in a timely manner (within 10 days). Merchandise will be subject to storage and moving charges, including a \$100 administration fee plus \$10 daily storage for larger items and \$5 daily for smaller items (storage fee per item) after 35 days. In the event the merchandise is not removed within ninety days, the merchandise may be offered for sale to recover any past due storage or moving fees, including a 20% Seller's Commission.
35. A. NOTICE OF CITES COMPLIANCE: The purchase of items made from protected species: Any property made of or incorporating endangered or protected species or wildlife may have import and/or export restrictions established by the Convention of International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora (CITES) in various countries and domestically. Plant and animal properties include (but are not limited to) items made of (or including) Brazilian rosewood, ivory, whalebone, turtle shell, coral, crocodile, alligator, lizard, or other wildlife. These items may not be available to ship internationally or, in some cases, domestically. Domestic bans and restrictions exist in these states: 1) California state law prohibits the importation of any product containing Python skin into the State of California, thus no lot containing Python skin will be shipped to or invoiced to a person or company in California. 2) Fossil Ivory is currently banned or restricted in 5 U.S. states: New York, New Jersey, California, Hawaii, and New Mexico. By placing a bid, the bidder acknowledges that he or she is aware of any restriction in their country or place of residence and takes responsibility for: 1) obtaining all information on such restricted items for both export and import; 2) obtaining all such licenses and/or permits. Delay, failure, or incapacity to obtain any such license or permit does not relieve the buyer of timely payment or afford them the capacity to void their purchase or payment. Lots containing potentially regulated wildlife material are noted in the description as a convenience to our clients. Heritage Auctions does not accept liability for errors or failure to mark lots containing protected or regulated species. For further assistance, please contact client services at 1-800-872-6467.
35. B. California State law prohibits the importation of any product containing Python skin into the State of California. No merchandise containing Python skin will be shipped to or invoiced to a person or company in California.
35. C. Auctioneer shall not be liable for any loss caused by or resulting from:
 - a. Seizure or destruction under quarantine or Customs regulation, or confiscation by order of any Government or public authority, or risks of contraband or illegal transportation of trade, or
 - b. Breakage of statuary, marble, glassware, bric-a-brac, porcelains, jewelry, and similar fragile articles.
36. Any request for shipping verification for undelivered packages must be made within 30 days of shipment by Auctioneer.

Cataloging, Warranties, and Disclaimers:

37. NO WARRANTY, WHETHER EXPRESSED OR IMPLIED, IS MADE WITH RESPECT TO ANY DESCRIPTION CONTAINED IN THIS AUCTION OR ANY SECOND OPINE. Any description of merchandise or second opine contained in this Auction is for the sole purpose of identifying merchandise for those Bidders who do not have the opportunity to view merchandise prior to bidding, and no description of merchandise has been made part of the basis of the bargain or has created any express warranty that merchandise would conform to any description made by Auctioneer. Color variations can be expected in any electronic or printed imaging, and are not grounds for the return of any lot. NOTE: Auctioneer, in specified auction venues, e.g. Fine Art, may have express written warranties and Bidder is referred to those specific terms and conditions.
38. Auctioneer is selling only such right or title to merchandise being sold as Auctioneer may have by virtue of consignment agreements on the date of auction and disclaims any warranty of title to the merchandise. Auctioneer disclaims any warranty of merchantability or fitness for any particular purposes. All images, descriptions, sales data, and archival records are the exclusive property of Auctioneer, and may be used by Auctioneer for advertising, promotion, archival records, and any other uses deemed appropriate.
39. Translations of foreign language documents may be provided as a convenience to interested parties. Auctioneer makes no representation as to the accuracy of those translations and will not be held responsible for errors in bidding arising from inaccuracies in translation.
40. Auctioneer disclaims all liability for damages, consequential or otherwise, arising out of or in connection with the sale of any merchandise by Auctioneer to Bidder. No third party may rely on any benefit of these Terms and Conditions and any rights, if any, established hereunder are personal to Bidder and may not be assigned. Any statement made by the Auctioneer is an opinion and does not constitute a warranty or representation. No employee of Auctioneer may alter these Terms and Conditions, and, unless signed by a principal of Auctioneer, any such alteration is null and void.
41. Auctioneer shall not be liable for breakage of glass or damage to frames (patent or latent); such defects, in any event, shall not be a basis for return or reduction in purchase price.

Release:

42. In consideration of participation in Auction and the placing of a bid, Bidder expressly releases Auctioneer, its officers, directors and employees, its affiliates, and its outside experts that provide second opinions, from any and all claims, cause of action, chose of action, whether at law or equity or any arbitration or mediation rights existing under the rules of any professional society or affiliation based upon the assigned description, or a derivative theory, breach of warranty express or implied, representation or other matter set forth within these Terms and Conditions of Auction or otherwise. In the event of a claim, Bidder agrees that such rights and privileges conferred therein are strictly construed as specifically declared herein, and are the exclusive remedy. Bidder, by non-compliance to these express terms of a granted remedy, shall waive any claim against Auctioneer.
43. Notice: Some merchandise sold by Auctioneer is inherently dangerous e.g. firearms, cannons, and small items that may be swallowed or ingested or may have latent defects all of which may cause harm to a person. Buyer accepts all risk of loss or damage from its purchase of these items and Auctioneer disclaims any liability whether under contract or tort for damages and losses, direct or inconsequential, and expressly disclaims any warranty as to safety or usage of any lot sold.

Dispute Resolution, Arbitration, and Remedies:

By placing a bid or otherwise participating in Auction, Bidder accepts these Terms and Conditions of Auction, and specifically agrees to the dispute resolution provided herein.

44. Exclusive Dispute Resolution Process: All claims, disputes, or controversies in connection with, relating to, and/or arising out of Bidder's participation in Auction or purchase of any lot, any interpretation of the Terms and Conditions of Sale or any amendments thereto, any description of any lot or condition report, any damage to any lot, any alleged verbal modification of any term of sale or condition report or description, and/or any purported settlement whether asserted in contract, tort, under Federal or State statute or regulation, or any claim made by Bidder of a lot or Bidder's participation in Auction involving the auction or a specific lot involving a warranty or representation of a consignor or other person or entity including Auctioneer [which claim Bidder consents to be made a party] (collectively, "Claim") shall be exclusively heard by, and the claimant (or respondent) and Auctioneer each consent to the Claim being presented in a confidential binding arbitration before a single arbitrator administrated by and conducted under the rules of, the American Arbitration Association. The locale for all such arbitrations shall be Dallas, Texas. The arbitrator's award may be enforced in any court of competent jurisdiction. In the event that any Claim needs to be litigated, including actions to compel arbitration, construe the agreement, actions in aid of arbitration, or otherwise, such litigation shall be exclusively in the Courts of the State of Texas, in Dallas County, Texas, and if necessary the corresponding appellate courts. If a Claim involves a consumer, exclusive subject matter jurisdiction for the Claim is in the State District Courts of Dallas County, Texas and the consumer consents to subject matter and in personam jurisdiction; further CONSUMER EXPRESSLY WAIVES ANY RIGHT TO TRIAL BY JURY. A consumer may elect arbitration as specified above. Any claim involving the purchase or sale of numismatic or related items may be submitted through binding PNG arbitration. A Claim is not subject to class certification.
45. Choice of Law: Agreement and any Claim shall be determined and construed under Texas law. For auctions conducted by Heritage Auctions (HK) Limited, any Agreement and any Claim shall be determined and construed under Hong Kong law.
46. Fees and Costs: The prevailing party (a party that is awarded substantial and material relief on its damage claim based on damages sought versus awarded or the successful defense of a Claim based on damages sought versus awarded) may be awarded reasonable attorneys' fees and costs.
47. Remedies: Any Claim must be brought within two (2) years of the alleged breach, default or misrepresentation or the Claim is waived. After one (1) year has elapsed, Auctioneer's maximum liability shall be limited to any commissions and fees Auctioneer earned on that lot. Auctioneer in no event shall be responsible for consequential damages, incidental damages, compensatory damages, or any other damages arising or claimed to be arising from the auction of any lot. Exemplary or punitive damages are not permitted and are waived. In the event that Auctioneer cannot deliver the lot or subsequently it is established that the lot lacks title, or other transfer or condition issue is claimed, in such cases the sole remedy shall be limited to rescission of sale and refund of the amount paid by Buyer; in no case shall Auctioneer's maximum liability exceed the high bid on that lot, which bid shall be deemed for all purposes the value of the lot. In the event of an attribution error, Auctioneer may at its sole discretion, correct the error on the Internet, or, if discovered at a later date, refund Buyer's purchase price without further obligation. Nothing herein shall be construed to extend the time of return or conditions and restrictions for return.
48. These Terms & Conditions provide specific remedies for occurrences in the auction and delivery process. Where such remedies are afforded, they shall be interpreted strictly. Bidder agrees that any claim shall utilize such remedies; Bidder making a claim in excess of those remedies provided in these Terms and Conditions agrees that in no case whatsoever shall Auctioneer's maximum liability exceed the high bid on that lot, which bid shall be deemed for all purposes the value of the lot.

Miscellaneous:

49. Agreements between Bidders and consignors to effectuate a non-sale of an item at Auction, inhibit bidding on a consigned item to enter into a private sale agreement for said item, or to utilize Auctioneer's Auction to obtain sales for non-selling consigned items subsequent to Auction, are strictly prohibited. If a subsequent sale of a previously consigned item occurs in violation of this provision, Auctioneer reserves the right to charge Bidder the applicable Buyer's Premium and consignor a Seller's Commission as determined for each auction venue and by the terms of the seller's agreement.
50. Acceptance of these Terms and Conditions qualifies Bidder as a client who has consented to be contacted by Heritage in the future. In conformity with "do-not-call" regulations promulgated by the Federal or State regulatory agencies, participation by Bidder is affirmative consent to being contacted at the phone number shown in his application and this consent shall remain in effect until it is revoked in writing. Heritage may from time to time contact Bidder concerning sale, purchase, and auction opportunities available through Heritage and its affiliates and subsidiaries.
51. Rules of Construction: Auctioneer presents properties in a number of collectible fields, and as such, specific venues have promulgated supplemental Terms and Conditions. Nothing herein shall be construed to waive the general Terms and Conditions of Auction by these additional rules and shall be construed to give force and effect to the rules in their entirety.

State Notices:

Notice as to an Auction in California. Auctioneer has in compliance with Title 2.95 of the California Civil Code as amended October 11, 1993 Sec. 1812.600, posted with the California Secretary of State its bonds for it and its employees, and the auction is being conducted in compliance with Sec. 2338 of the Commercial Code and Sec. 535 of the Penal Code.

Notice as to an Auction in Texas. Notice is hereby given that the auctioneer is licensed by the Texas Department of Professional Licensing and Regulation, and any concerns may be addressed to Department at P. O. Box 12157, Austin, TX 78711, (512) 463-6599, or <https://www.tdlr.texas.gov/>.

Additional Terms & Conditions: COINS & CURRENCY

COINS & CURRENCY TERM A: Signature® Auctions are not on approval. No certified material may be returned because of possible differences of opinion with respect to the grade offered by any third-party organization, dealer, or service. No guarantee of grade is offered for uncertified Property sold and subsequently submitted to a third-party grading service. There are absolutely no exceptions to this policy. Under extremely limited circumstances, (e.g. gross cataloging error) a purchaser, who did not bid from the floor, may request Auctioneer to evaluate voiding a sale: such request must be made in writing detailing the alleged gross error; submission of the lot to the Auctioneer must be pre-approved by the Auctioneer; and bidder must notify Ron Brackemyre (1-800-872-6467 Ext. 1312) in writing of such request within three (3) days of the non-floor bidder's receipt of the lot. Any lot that is to be evaluated must be in our offices within 30 days after Auction. Grading or method of manufacture do not qualify for this evaluation process nor do such complaints constitute a basis to challenge the authenticity of a lot. **AFTER THAT 30-DAY PERIOD, NO LOTS MAY BE RETURNED FOR REASONS OTHER THAN AUTHENTICITY.** Lots returned must be housed intact in their original holder. No lots purchased by floor Bidders may be returned (including those Bidders acting as agents for others) except for authenticity. Late remittance for purchases may be considered just cause to revoke all return privileges.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM B: Auctions conducted solely on the Internet **THREE (3) DAY RETURN POLICY:** Certified Coin and Uncertified and Certified Currency lots paid for within seven days of the Auction closing are sold with a three (3) day return privilege unless otherwise noted in the description as "Sold As Is, No Return Lot". You may return lots under the following conditions: Within three days of receipt of the lot, you must first notify Auctioneer by contacting Client Service by phone (877-HERITAGE (437-4824)) or e-mail (Bid@HA.com), and immediately ship the lot(s) fully insured to the attention of Returns, Heritage Auctions, 2801 W. Airport Freeway, Dallas TX 75261. Lots must be housed intact in their original holder and condition. You are responsible for the insured, safe delivery of any lots. A non-negotiable return fee of 5% of the purchase price (\$10 per lot minimum) will be deducted from the refund for each returned lot or billed directly. Postage and handling fees are not refunded. After the three-day period (from receipt), no items may be returned for any reason. Late remittance for purchases revokes these Return privileges.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM C: Bidders who have inspected the lots prior to any Auction, or attended the Auction, or bid through an Agent, will not be granted any return privileges, except for reasons of authenticity.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM D: Coins sold referencing a third-party grading service are sold "as is" without any express or implied warranty, except for a guarantee by Auctioneer that they are genuine. Certain warranties may be available from the grading services and the Bidder is referred to them for further details: Numismatic Guaranty Corporation (NGC), P.O. Box 4776, Sarasota, FL 34230, <http://www.ngccoin.com/services/writtenguarantee.asp>; Professional Coin Grading Service (PCGS), PO Box 9458, Newport Beach, CA 92658, <http://www.pcgsc.com/guarantee.html>; ANACS, 6555 S. Kenton St. Ste. 303, Englewood, CO 80111; and Independent Coin Grading Co. (ICG), 7901 East Bellevue Ave., Suite 50, Englewood, CO 80111.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM E: Notes sold referencing a third-party grading service are sold "as is" without any express or implied warranty, except for guarantee by Auctioneer that they are genuine. Grading, condition or other attributes of any lot may have a material effect on its value, and the opinion of others, including third-party grading services such as PCGS Currency and PMG may differ with that of Auctioneer. Auctioneer shall not be bound by any prior or subsequent opinion, determination, or certification by any grading service. Bidder specifically waives any claim to right of return of any item because of the opinion, determination, or certification, or lack thereof, by any grading service. Certain warranties may be available from the grading services and the Bidder is referred to them for further details: Paper Money Guaranty (PMG), PO Box 4711, Sarasota FL 34230; PCGS Currency, PO Box 10470, Peoria, IL 61612-0470; PCGS Gold Shield, PO Box 9458, Newport Beach, CA 92658. Third-party graded notes are not returnable for any reason whatsoever.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM F: Notes graded by PCGS Currency between February 4, 2009 and January 30, 2019 were graded and authenticated by K3B, Inc. under license from Collectors Universe, Inc. K3B, Inc., now operating as Legacy Currency Grading, has expressed in writing that notes graded under the license during this time period will still be covered by the full written guaranty of PCGS Currency. Warranties may be available from Collectors Universe, Inc. for all PCGS Currency notes graded prior to February 4, 2009.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM G: Since we cannot examine encapsulated coins or notes, they are sold "as is" without our grading opinion, and may not be returned for any reason. Auctioneer shall not be liable for any patent or latent defect or controversy pertaining to or arising from any encapsulated collectible. In any such instance, purchaser's remedy, if any, shall be solely against the service certifying the collectible.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM H: Due to changing grading standards over time, differing interpretations, and to possible mishandling of items by subsequent owners, Auctioneer reserves the right to grade items differently than shown on certificates from any grading service that accompany the items. Auctioneer also reserves the right to grade items differently than the grades shown in the prior catalog should such items be reconsigned to any future auction.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM I: Although consensus grading is employed by most grading services, it should be noted as aforesaid that grading is not an exact science. In fact, it is entirely possible that if a lot is broken out of a plastic holder and resubmitted to another grading service or even to the same service, the lot could come back with a different grade assigned.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM J: Certification does not guarantee protection against the normal risks associated with potentially volatile markets. The degree of liquidity for certified coins and collectibles will vary according to general market conditions and the particular lot involved. For some lots there may be no active market at all at certain points in time.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM K: All non-certified coins and currency are guaranteed genuine, but are not guaranteed as to grade, since grading is a matter of opinion, an art and not a science, and therefore the opinion rendered by the Auctioneer or any third party grading service may not agree with the opinion of others (including trained experts), and the same expert may not grade the same item with the same grade at two different times. Auctioneer has graded the noncertified numismatic items, in the Auctioneer's opinion, to their current interpretation of the American Numismatic Association's standards as of the date the catalog was prepared. There is no guarantee or warranty implied or expressed that the grading standards utilized by the Auctioneer will meet the standards of any grading service at any time in the future.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM L: Storage of purchased coins and currency: Purchasers are advised that certain types of plastic may react with a coin's metal or transfer plasticizer to notes and may cause damage. Caution should be used to avoid storage in materials that are not inert.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM M: NOTE: Purchasers of rare coins or currency through Heritage have available the option of arbitration by the Professional Numismatists Guild (PNG); if an election is not made within ten (10) days of an unresolved dispute, Auctioneer may elect either PNG or A.A.A. Arbitration.

COINS & CURRENCY TERM N: For more information regarding Canadian lots attributed to the Charlton reference guides, please contact: Charlton International, PO Box 820, Station Willowdale B, North York, Ontario M2K 2R1 Canada.

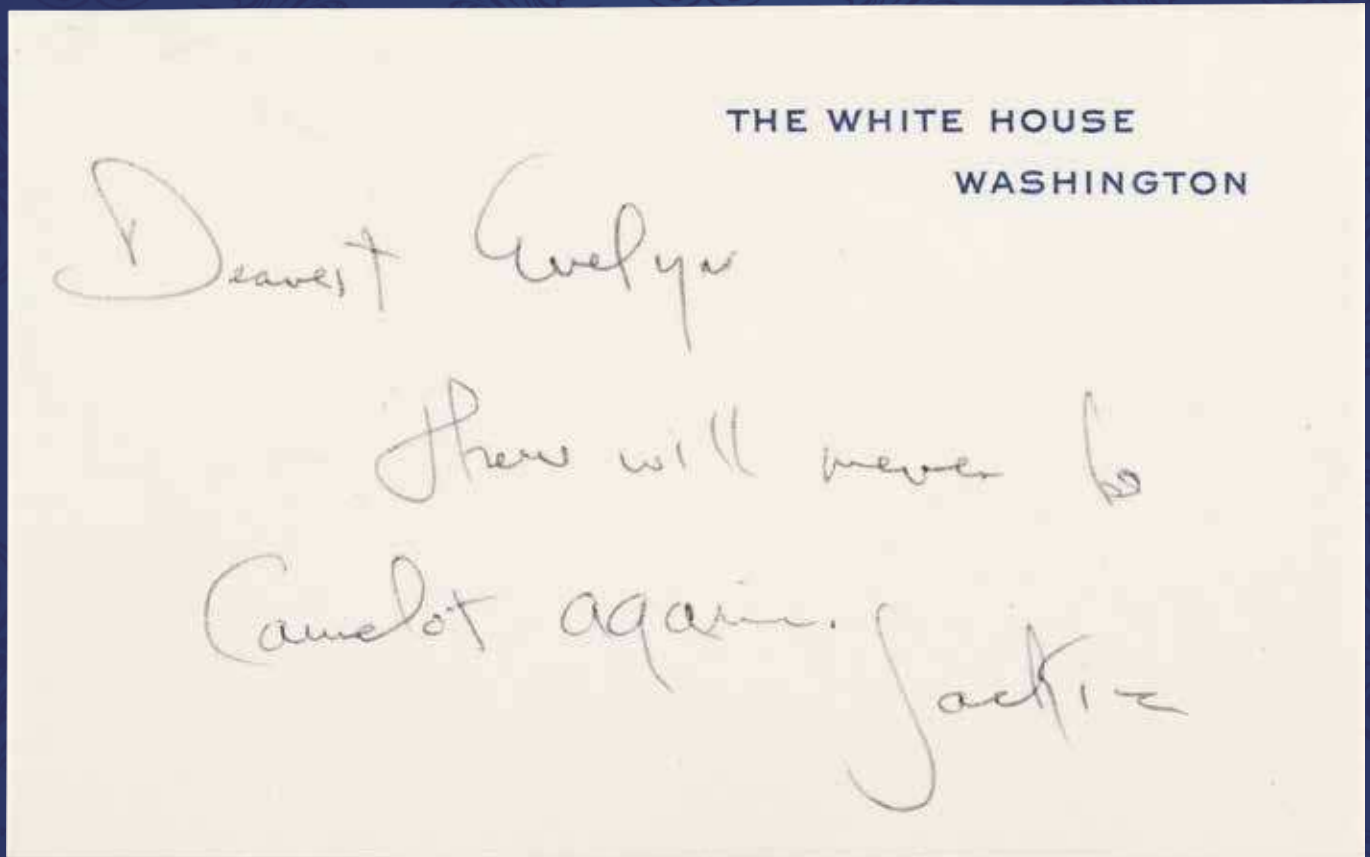
COINS & CURRENCY TERM O: Financing. Auctioneer offers various extended payment options to qualified pre-approved persons and companies. The options include Extended Payment Programs (EPP) Flexible Payment Program (FPP) and Dealer Terms. Each program has its specific terms and conditions and such terms and conditions are strictly enforced. Each program has to be executed by the purchaser. Auctioneer reserves the right to alter or deny credit and in such case these auction terms shall control.

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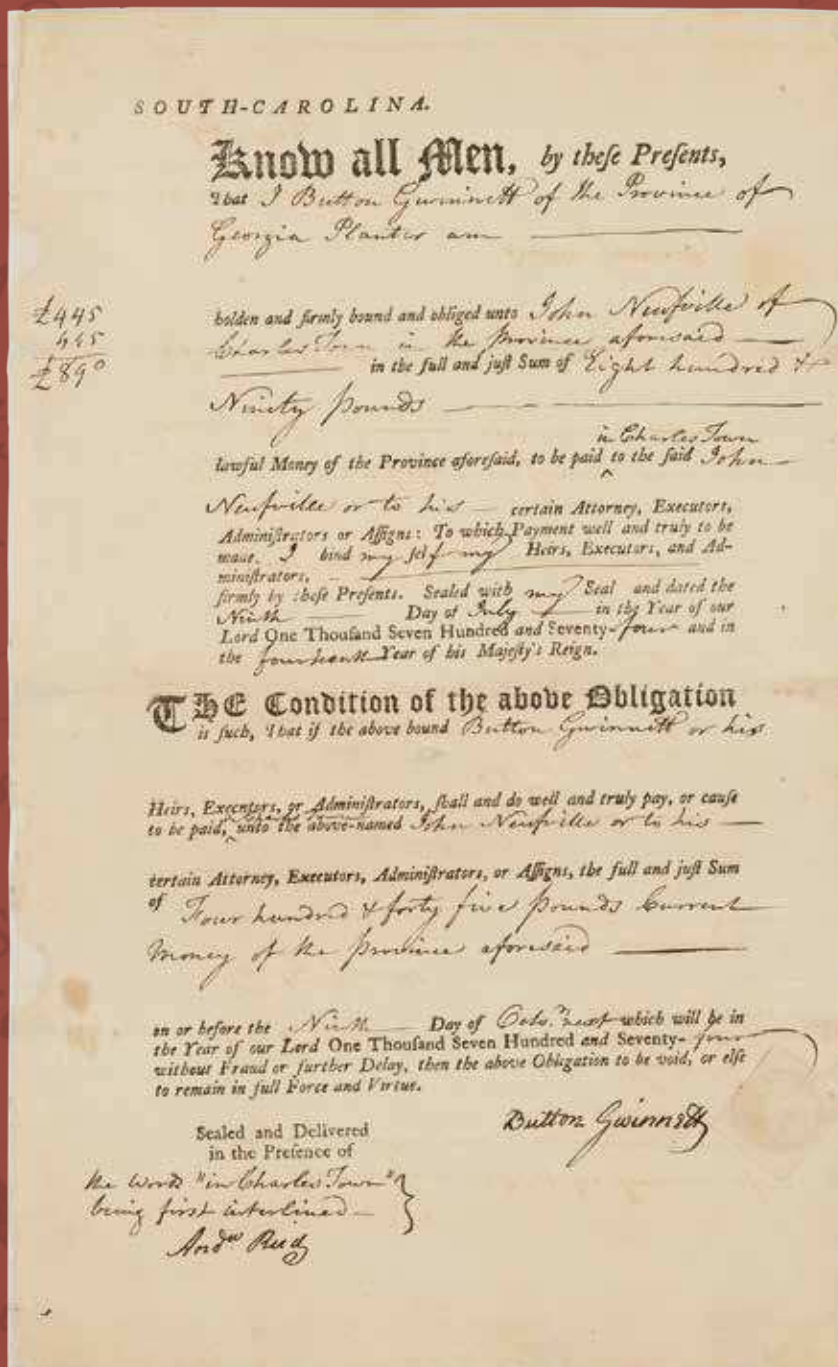
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Texas Art — HA.com/TexasArt

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Paul Minshull, Chief Operating Officer
Todd Imhof, Executive Vice President
Cristiano Bierrenbach, Executive Vice President

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² Primary office location: Beverly Hills

³ Primary office location: Hong Kong

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⁵ Primary office location: Chicago

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⁷ Primary office location: Amsterdam

Upcoming Auctions

NUMISMATICS	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINES
The Harry W. Bass, Jr. Core Collection, Part IV	Pittsburgh	August 10, 2023	Closed
U.S. Coins: ANA	Dallas	August 15-20, 2023	Closed
World & Ancient Coins Platinum Session	Dallas	August 17-19, 2023	Closed
U.S. Coins & U.S. Currency: Long Beach Expo	Dallas	September 13-17, 2023	Closed
World Coins Platinum Session	Dallas	October 27-28, 2023	August 28, 2023
World Paper Money	Dallas	November 9, 2023	September 19, 2023
FINE & DECORATIVE ARTS	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINES
Asian Art	Dallas	September 21, 2023	Closed
Illustration Art	Dallas	October 6, 2023	August 3, 2023
Fine Minerals	Dallas	October 11, 2023	August 16, 2023
Photographs	Dallas	October 17, 2023	August 14, 2023
Nature & Science	Dallas	October 20, 2023	August 25, 2023
Prints & Multiples	Dallas	October 24, 2023	August 22, 2023
Pursuit of Beauty: Art Nouveau, Art Deco & Art Glass	Dallas	October 26, 2023	August 16, 2023
Design	Dallas	November 7, 2023	August 28, 2023
Ethnographic Art: American Indian, Pre-Columbian & Tribal Art	Dallas	November 9, 2023	August 30, 2023
Modern & Contemporary Art	Dallas	November 14, 2023	September 12, 2023
POP CULTURE COLLECTIBLES	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINES
Music Memorabilia & Concert Posters	Dallas	August 4-6, 2023	Closed
Action Figures & Toys: The Ultimate Batman Collection	Dallas	August 4-5, 2023	Closed
Guitars and Musical Instruments	Dallas	August 11, 2023	Closed
Summer Platinum Night® Sports	Dallas	August 19-20, 2023	Closed
VHS and Home Entertainment	Dallas	September 13-14, 2023	Closed
Comics & Comic Art	Dallas	September 14-17, 2023	Closed
The Art of Anime and Everything Cool Volume IV	Dallas	September 15-17, 2023	Closed
Trading Card Games	Dallas	September 23-24, 2023	August 3, 2023
Fall Sports Cards	Dallas	September 29-30, 2023	August 8, 2023
Movie Posters	Dallas	Sep 30 - Oct 1, 2023	August 8, 2023
International Original Art and Anime	Dallas	October 6-8, 2023	August 3, 2023
Hollywood/Entertainment	Dallas	October 14-15, 2023	Closed
Trading Card Games	Dallas	October 20-21, 2023	August 30, 2023
Eric Clapton's Crossroads Guitar Festival	Dallas	October 21, 2023	Closed
Hollywood/Entertainment	Dallas	October 25-27, 2023	August 25, 2023
Video Games	Dallas	November 2-4, 2023	September 12, 2023
Sneakers	Dallas	November 8, 2023	September 8, 2023
Movie Posters	Dallas	November 11-12, 2023	September 12, 2023
Guitars and Musical Instruments	Dallas	November 12, 2023	September 12, 2023
HISTORICAL COLLECTIBLES	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINES
Historical Manuscripts	Dallas	September 21, 2023	Closed
Americana & Political	Dallas	Sep 30 - Oct 1, 2023	Closed
Book	Dallas	November 1, 2023	September 1, 2023
Americana & Political: Kennedy and His Times	Dallas	November 15-16, 2023	September 15, 2023
LUXURY LIFESTYLE	LOCATION	AUCTION DATES	CONSIGNMENT DEADLINES
Fine & Rare Wine	Beverly Hills	September 1, 2023	Closed
Fall Fine Jewelry	Dallas	September 28, 2023	Closed
Fine & Rare Wine: The Lawrence Collection II	Beverly Hills	September 29, 2023	August 21, 2023
Luxury Accessories	Dallas	October 5, 2023	August 1, 2023
Watches & Fine Timepieces	Dallas	November 15, 2023	August 31, 2023

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SHOWCASE & SELECT AUCTIONS

Modern World Coins | 7 PM Last Sunday
 U.S. Coins & World Paper Money | 7 PM Tuesdays
 U.S. Coins | 7 PM Tuesdays & Wednesdays
 Ancient Coins | 7 PM Wednesdays
 World Coins | 7 PM Thursdays
 Jewelry | 2 PM Tuesdays

Wine | 8 PM Second Thursday
 Photographs | 1 PM Second Wednesday
 Minerals | 7 PM Second Wednesday
 Prints & Multiples | 1 PM Third Wednesday
 Nature & Science | 8 PM Thursdays
 Fine & Decorative Arts | 1 PM Second Thursday

Vintage Posters | 10 PM Sundays
 Comics | 6 PM Sundays, Mondays & Tuesdays
 Sports | 10 PM Sundays & Third Thursday
 Video Games | 8 PM Tuesdays
 Comic & Animation Art | 6 PM Wednesdays
 Trading Card Games | 8 PM Wednesdays

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7/10/2023



3001



3022



3004



3014



3029



3034



3003

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